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ENACT-
MENTS
AND
APPROVED
PAPERS

ALLIED
CONTROL
AUTHORITY
GERMANY

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Germany (Territory under Allied Occupation,
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ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

GERMANY

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VOL. 2

Jan. - Feb. 1946

ENACTMENTS AND
APPROVED PAPERS

R E S T R I C T E D

F O R E W O R D

On 1 February 1946, the Legal Division issued a bound volume containing all enactments and approved papers of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee for the year 1945.

Comments from Military Government authorities indicate that there is a real use for such a compilation and a need for the continued preparation and issuance of these enactments and approved papers periodically,

This volume covers the period from 1 January 1946 through 28 February 1946. It is anticipated that such a compilation will be issued bi-monthly,

Charles Fahy
Legal Adviser, and
Director, Legal Division

Berlin

1 April 1946

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LAWS

		<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Law No. 11	Repealing of Certain Provisions of the German Criminal Law	30 Jan 46	71
12	Amendment of Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Excess Profits Tax Law	11 Feb 46	90
13	Amendment of Property Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	111
14	Amendment of Motor Vehicle Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	115
15	Amendment of Turnover Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	118
16	Marriage Law	20 Feb 46	129
17	Amendment of Inheritance Tax Law	28 Feb 46	161

ORDERS

		<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Order No. 2	Confiscation and Surrender of Arris and Ammunitions	7 Jan 46	1
Order No. 3	Registration of Population of Employable Age, Registration of Unemployed and their Placement in Work	17 Jan 46	49

DIRECTIVES

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Directive No. <u>24</u> Removal from Office and from Positions of Responsibility of Nazis and of Persons Hostile to Allied Purposes	12 Jan 46	16
Directive No. <u>25</u> Control of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects	23 Jan 46	62
Directive No. 24 Regulation of Working Hours	26 Jan 46	65

DOCUMENTS ENACTED OR APPROVED BY THE
CONTROL COUNCIL OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Order No. 2 Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition	7 Jan 46	1
Attendance at Meetings of Control Council and Coordinating Committee CORC/P(45)215	7 Jan 46	3
Rolling Stock Repair in Liberated Countries CORC/P(46)2	7 Jan 46	4
Disposition and Preservation of Records of Former Reichsschulden- verwaltung CORC/P(46)3	7 Jan 46	9
Organization of Welfare Committee CORC/P(46)6	7 Jan 46	10
Principles of Valuation of Advance Deliveries CORC/ (46)8	7 Jan 46	13
Official Presentation of Heads of Allied Military Missions to Members of Control Council CONL/P(46)2	10 Jan 46	15
Directive MO. 24 Removal from Office and from Positions of Responsibility of Nazis and of Persons Hostile to Allied Purposes	12 Jan 46	16
Disposition of Heirless Property in Berlin CORC/P(46) 11	12 Jan 46	45

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Legislative Enactments to be Published in the Official Gazette of the Control Council CORC/P(46)10	12 Jan 46	47
Order No, 3 Registration of the Population of Employable Age, Registration of Unemployed and Their Placement at Work	17 Jan 46	49
Measures to be Taken to Fill Teachers Posts with Democratic Elements CORC/P(46)19	17 Jan 46	53
Terms of Reference of the RDR Directorate CORC/P(46)22	17 Jan 46	54
Operational Procedures for Dismantling, Packing and Transportation of Plants Subject to Deliveries on Account of Reparations CORC/P(46)24	17 Jan 46	56
Definition of Term "Restitution!", Appendix "A" to CONL/P(46)3 Revise	21 Jan 46	61
Directive No. 25 Control of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects	23 Jan 46	62
Non-Admittance of Persons with Former Nazi Affiliations as Students to Institutions of Higher Learning CORC/P(46)18	23 Jan 46	64
Directive No, 26 Regulation of Working Hours	26 Jan 46	65

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Return of Austrian Nazis to Austria, Appendix "C" to CORC/P(46)29	26 Jan 46	67
Increase in Postal Rates CORC/P(46)34	26 Jan 46	68
Request by Oberbuergermeister, Berlin, for Moratorium Applying to Private Commitments CORC/P(46)37	26 Jan 46	69
Law No. 11 Repealing of Certain Provisions of the German Criminal Law	30 Jan 46	71
Provision of Airfield Facilities to the Soviet in the Western Zones of Germany CONL/P(46)6	30 Jan 46	75
Responsibility of Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Directorate for Implementation of Potsdam Agreement (CORC/P(46)39	29 Jan 46	79
Statement of Banking Accounts Held in Germany by Nationals of United Nations CORC/P(46)40	1 Feb 46	81
Recall and Repatriation of German Officials, Agents and other Obnoxious Germans CORC/P(46)42	29 Jan 46	82
Guiding Principles for the Maintenance of Highways CORC/P(45)119 Revise	7 Feb 46	86

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Use of Institutions of Higher Learning to Meet Needs of the Four Zones CORC/P(46)49	7 Feb 46	87
Proposals on Coffee and Tea Taxes, Levy of a Tobacco Surcharge and Additional Tobacco Tax Legislation CORC/P(46)50	7 Feb 46	88
Law No. 12 Amendment of Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Excess Profits Tax Law	11 Feb 46	90
Law No. 13 Amendment of Property Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	111
Law No. 14 Amendment of Motor Vehicle Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	115
Law No. 15 Amendment of Turnover Tax Laws	11 Feb 46	118
Reply to Yugoslav Military Mission CORC/P(46)58	13 Feb 46	121
Re-establishment of an International Postal Service CORC/P(46)60	13 Feb 46	122
Policy Concerning the Reopening of Museums in Germany CORC/P(46)61	16 Feb 46	123
Joint Use of the Library of the University of Berlin CORC/P(46)62	16 Feb 46	124

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page</u>
Establishment of Interim Offices for German Affairs in United Nations and Neutral Countries CORC/P(46)65	16 Feb 46	125
Industries to be Eliminated or Restricted to Domestic Requirements for Industrial Disarmament Reasons CORC/P(46)44	16 Feb 46	127
Law No. 16 Marriage Law	20 Feb 46	129
Measures for Preventing the Spread of Infection from One Zone into Another During Exchange of Emigrants CORC/P(46)72	25 Feb 46	158
Law No. 17 Amendment of Inheritance Tax Laws	28 Feb 46	161

CONTROL COUNCIL

ORDER NO. 2

CONFISCATION AND SURRENDER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

In order to disarm the population and to contribute towards public security in Germany the Control Council orders as follows:-

1. The carrying, possession or ownership of arms or ammunition by any person is prohibited.
2. **Any** person, possessing or owning any arms or ammunition, shall surrender the same to the nearest Allied Military Commander within ten days of the publication of this Order.
3. Any person having knowledge of the existence in any place whatsoever of any arms or ammunition which are not under Allied Control, or of any stocks of arms or ammunition, or explosives, or of any installations manufacturing arms, ammunition or explosives, shall declare the same immediately to the nearest Allied Military Commander.
4. The carrying, concealment or ownership of arms or ammunition shall not be deemed to be an offence if such arms or ammunition are surrendered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this Order.
5. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the carrying and possession of arms and ammunition by the German Police under such terms and conditions as have been or may be authorised by the Allied Control Council. All types of firearms issued to the civil police and local authorities will be registered with the local Military Commander.

6, For the purpose of this Order

- (a) the present Order shall include any natural or juristic person or group of persons. It shall not include any military or civilian member of the Allied Forces of Occupation.
- (b) The term "arms and ammunition" shall include firearms of any kind, including sporting guns, ammunition of all types explosive material and side-arms of all types. It shall not include any explosive material the use of which has been authorised by the Allied Military Authorities for demolition or similar work in quarries and mines.

7. Any person failing to comply with this Order shall be liable to criminal prosecution including the death penalty..

Done at Berlin 7 January 1946
Promulgated 1800 hours, 11 January 1946

s/d B. H. ROBERTSON,
Lieutenant General

s/d L. KOELTZ,
General d'Corps d'Armee

s/d V. D. SOROLOVSKY,
Army General

s/d LUCIUS D. CLAY,
Lieutenant General

COORDINATING COMMITTEECONTROL OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL AND
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Memorandum by Allied Secretariat

1. The Allied Secretariat has considered the establishment of a pass-card system for controlling the attendance at meetings of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee.
2. The Allied Secretariat has agreed:
 - (a) That a limited number (30) of pass-cards should be issued to each element of the Allied Secretariat.
 - (b) That each national secretary should be responsible for the authorised presence of representatives of his delegation.
3. It is recommended that the Coordinating Committee approve the proposal of the Allied Secretariat.
4. This memorandum will be considered at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee on 7 January 1946.

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, 1st Sec'y

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 7 January 1946

(CORC/P(45)215)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

Rolling Stock Repair in Liberated Countries

Note by Secretariat

1. At its sixteenth meeting on 15 - 18 December 1945, the Directorate of Transport considered a proposal submitted by the French delegation on the above subject. A copy of this proposal is attached as Appendix "A".

2. The U.S. and British delegations expressed their agreement with the French proposal,

3. The Soviet delegation, however, disagreed with the proposal.

4. The British and French delegations stressed the serious wagon repair position in their respective Zones, and considered that the action proposed in the French paper should be taken forthwith in those Zones which agreed to the proposal.

5. After full discussion, the Directorate, by Conclusion (144) of DTPT/II(45)16 :-

- " a. Decided to submit the French proposal to the Coordinating Committee stating that the U.S. and British delegations were in accord with the French suggestions, and that in view of the serious wagon repair situation in their three zones, the U.S., British and French have given instructions to their zones that the proposal be adopted; and to request the Coordinating Committee to approve this action.

b. Decided that a note of the Soviet objections be attached to the paper when submitted to the Coordinating Committee".

6. The Soviet delegation has since intimated that they do not wish to submit a separate note of their objection, but that they desire this objection to be recorded.

Approved at Berlin, 7 January 1946

CORC/P(46)2

R E S T R I C T E D

1 January 1946

Appendix "A" to
CORC/P(46)2S.P. 50,352 par BPM 600,
Berlin 7 December 1945.

French Group Control Council

Transport and Public Works Division

No. 955/TPT

ROLLING STOCK REPAIR IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES

The work of the Railway Committee has shown that throughout Germany, and not only in one or more zones, there is a lack of facilities for repairing rolling stock (see DTPT/P(45)16, and particularly the impossibility of satisfying the Soviet zone's demands for the repair in other zones of 2,000 locomotives, 9,000 wagons and 1,000 carriages. It will certainly require over a year more to restore almost to their normal condition the railway workshops destroyed by air attack. Not only that, the rolling stock situation is not at present improving, but is deteriorating daily. It would appear impossible to make up even partially the present delay in repairs during 1946; if there are at present 100,000 wagons waiting repair in Germany, there will certainly be at least 100,000 more in a year's time.

Everything that can be done to speed up repairs should therefore be immediately undertaken, and in view of the transport needs of Germany and of Europe, it would be folly not to utilise all the available repair capacity.

Among the rolling stock which exists in Germany awaiting repair, there is certain foreign stock; the countries of origin of this stock (Belgium and France particularly) at

present have repair capacity, as a result of workshop repairs which have been in hand for a long time. It is, therefore, suggested that the unserviceable rolling stock which is at present in Germany should be sent back to the countries of origin, who can repair it.

This measure would result in a transport improvement in the destination countries. It would also permit to be put at the disposal of Germany, particularly to international traffic (coal, transport of factories), a greater number of foreign wagons than have hitherto been available. It must be pointed out on this subject that by November last, an increased number of foreign wagons was being passed to Germany by the western countries. Doubtless there would not be an exact exchange at any one moment between the wagons to be repaired sent back to the countries of origin and the foreign wagons passing into Germany, but there would be no advantage to the occupying authorities to retain wagons in Germany without being able to repair them. On the other hand, it would be to the advantage of the occupying authorities to improve European transport and, in consequence, German transport.

It is also pointed out, that by point 8 of article VII and point 3 of article VIII of the ECITO agreement, which was signed inter alia by the four occupying powers, is placed on the contracting governments the obligation of sending back to the countries of origin the foreign rolling stock found in enemy territory placed under their authority, with the sole reservation that this return will not prejudice essential traffic. The return from Germany of the rolling stock which is not in service cannot prejudice any traffic; it has just been shown on the contrary that this return should improve traffic in Germany. The return to the countries of origin who were signatories of the ECITO agreement of foreign rolling stock found in Germany and not in service there is, therefore, a strict obligation for the four occupying powers.

To sum up the French Delegation, taking up the ECITO suggestion, proposes that the Directorate of Transport should decide:-

- (a) that the Allied railway services of each zone should give, if they have not already done so, the necessary orders for the return to the countries of origin of rolling stock of foreign origin which is at present in Germany and is not serviceable and which can be moved;
- (b) that these railway services should immediately arrange with the destination countries the practical measures for this return;
- (c) that a count should be maintained, at the German frontier, of the stock thus returned.

Approved at Berlin 7 January 1946

CORC/P(46)2

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDISPOSITION AND PRESERVATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE FORMER
REICHSSCHULDENVERWALTUNG

In order to preserve the books and records of the former Reichsschuldenverwaltung (Reich Debt Office), it is recommended that:

1. the Allied Kommandatura of Berlin be instructed to take over the control of the books and archives of the former Reichsschuldenverwaltung which are in the city of Berlin;
2. the Allied Kommandatura be instructed to disband the former Reichsschuldenverwaltung and be authorized to pay only that part of the personnel mentioned in "3" below;
3. the Allied Kommandatura be instructed to employ under its control a limited personnel from the former Reichsschuldenverwaltung, whose services may be required and who are politically reliable, to work on the records and documents of the former Reichsschuldenverwaltung;
4. the Allied Kommandatura be instructed to keep an up-to-date register of all former personnel of the Reichsschuldenverwaltung.

Approved at Berlin 7 January 1946

CORC/P(46)3

COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 DIRECTORATE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS
 HEALTH COMMITTEE

Organisation of a Welfare Committee

1. The Health Committee considers that a Welfare Committee should be organized.

2. The following questions should come within the powers of this Committee:

- (i) Financial assistance or assistance in kind to those persons, who due to insufficiency of funds are unable to satisfy their vital needs,

Responsible division within each national element :

United States - Internal Affairs and
 Communications Division

Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
 Communications Division

France - Labour Division

Soviet Union - Manpower Division

- (ii) Assistance to certain classes of people, for instance, old people and homeless children, the blind etc.

Responsible division within each national element :

United States - Internal Affairs and
 Communications Division

Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
 Communications Division

France - Internal Affairs and

Communications Division

Soviet Union - Manpower Division

- (iii) Assistance, directly connected with war (for instance evacuees, victims of accidents, refugees; communal feeding and billeting.)

Responsible division within each national element:

United States - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
France - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Soviet Union - Commandant Service Division

- (iv) Special assistance for different group (e.g. poor children, mentally and physically backward).

Responsible division within each national element:

United States - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
France - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Soviet Union - Manpower Division

- (v) The control of certain institutions (asylums, orphanages, blind homes, etc.)

Responsible division within each national element:

United States - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
France - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Soviet Union - Manpower Division

- (vi) Supervision and control of youthful delinquents or adult offenders at liberty but under surveillance.

Responsible division within each national element:

United States - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Great Britain - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
France - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division
Soviet Union - Internal Affairs and
Communications Division

3. Although welfare was formerly under the control of the German Ministry of the Interior, a Welfare Subcommittee cannot be organized under the Health Committee as the latter is not empowered to deal with certain of the foregoing questions.

4. Therefore the Health Committee agrees that, since a need does exist for the creation of a Welfare Committee, higher authority be requested to designate the responsible directorate to which the Welfare Committee shall report.

(CORC/M(46)1 - 7 January 1946 - agreed that Welfare Committee should be established on the understanding that it was a sub-committee of the Allied Control Authority and that it was composed of Allied representatives and that the Welfare Committee would report to the Internal Affairs and Communication Directorate.)

CORC/P(46)6

COORDINATING COMMITTEEPRINCIPLES OF VALUATION OF ADVANCE DELIVERIES
ON ACCOUNT OF REPARATIONS

1. Plant and equipment as declared available for advance deliveries on account of reparations shall be valued at 1938 replacement cost, in Germany in Reichsmark, plus 15 per cent, less depreciation, and less War Damage, if any. Reciprocal deliveries by the Soviet Union shall also be valued at 1938 prices plus 15 per cent. All such prices shall be subject to final quadripartite agreement.
2. "Replacement Cost" shall be taken to mean purchase price as if new in 1938, without delivery or installation expenses.
3. From the 1938 cost, as described above, plus 15 per cent, shall be deducted depreciation at annual rates expressed as a percentage, multiplied by actual age in years, allowing 1.35 years per year of war use. This addition for war-time use is intended to compensate for the additional depreciation due to the increased rate of wear and tear during the war years as well as the wear and tear resulting from the dismantling and movement of machinery and equipment. The annual rates of depreciation will be taken from an agreed schedule to be prepared by a Committee of Engineers reporting to the Economic Directorate.
4. From the 1938 cost plus 15 per cent, shall likewise be deducted war damage. "War Damage" shall include all damage by Allied or German Forces, consequential damage, e.g. exceptional depreciation of plant and machinery due to wind and rain etc., following partial destruction of the premises, or abandonment partially or wholly of the premises for any reason, as well as any broken or missing parts from any cause. The deduction for war damage will be the best approximation that can be made expressed as a percentage of the 1938 cost plus 15 per cent.

5. The resulting figure after deduction of depreciation and war damage is the residual value of each individual plant and equipment. But the residual value shall be applied to the complete Unit of Allocation and shall in no case be set lower than a certain minimum. This minimum shall be 30 per cent of the 1938 cost plus 15 per cent. The Unit of Allocation will be taken to mean an entire factory, a series of machines or, a single machine, as determined by the Economic Directorate in accordance with the decision in CONL/P(45)52(Para B(1)).

Approved at Berlin 7 January 1946
with the following amendments:

CORC/P(46)8

- (1) That figures for the year 1938 would be used as the basis for calculating value of capital goods;
- (2) That figures for the year 1938 plus 5 % would be used for determining the value of reciprocal deliveries;
- (3) That on receiving allocation of a plant a Power may, prior to delivery, reject up to 10 % of its value, this amount being deducted from the total value of the plant: the rejected equipment being either destroyed or reallocated for reparations;
- (4) That after all deductions have been made, the residual value of the equipment actually to be delivered shall not be less than 22 %.
(CORC/M(46)1, Note 13)

CONTROL COUNCILOFFICIAL PRESENTATION OF HEADS OF ALLIED
MILITARY MISSIONS TO MEMBERS OF CONTROL COUNCIL

Memorandum by Allied Secretariat

1. The Heads of some of the Allied Military Missions have already arrived in Berlin. Upon arrival they are introduced by the Chief of the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section to the Chief Secretary of the month, to whom they present their credentials. They are subsequently introduced to each of the heads of the national elements of the Allied Secretariat.

2. The normal procedure for diplomatic representatives is to present their credentials to the head of the State to which they are being accredited. In the case of Germany, the Control Council represents the governing authority and it is to the four Commanders in Chief that the heads of the Allied Missions should be officially presented.

3. It is felt that the most suitable occasion for this purpose would be on the day of a Control Council meeting, when the four Commanders in Chief are assembled together in the A.C.A. Building. The heads of the Missions should be introduced by the Chief of the Protocol Section immediately following the conference.

4. It is recommended to have the date of this introduction to be fixed for the second Control Council meeting on 21st January, at 2:00 p.m., by which time most of the heads of the Missions will have established themselves in Berlin.

5. At Appendix "A" is a brief situation report of the Allied Military Missions, giving the names of Heads of Missions or their representatives at present in Berlin.

Approved at Berlin 10 January 1946

CONL/P(46)2

SITUATION REPORT OF ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS
as at 2nd January, 1946

		<u>LOCATION</u>
AUSTRALIA	Head of <u>Mission</u> : - Brigadier T.W. White	British Sector
BELGIUM	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Maj. General Goethals	French Sector
BRAZIL	Not yet arrived.	
CANADA	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Lt. General Maurice Pope	British Sector
CHINA	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - General Kwei	U.S. Sector
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Ambassador Eng. V. Palacek	U.S. Sector
DENMARK	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Not yet arrived	U.S. Sector
	Representative - Major H. Wenck	
GREECE	Not yet arrived	
INDIA	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Not yet arrived	British Sector
	Representative - Major G.M.F. Alston	
LUXEMBOURG	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Not yet arrived	French Sector
	Representative - Colonel Albert Werrer	
THE NETHERLANDS	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Vice Admiral Dorman	British Sector
NEW ZEALAND	Not yet arrived	
NORWAY	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Major General Steffens	British Sector
POLAND	Composition as yet unknown	
SOUTH AFRICA	Not yet arrived	
YUGOSLAVIA	<u>Head of Mission</u> : - Lt. General Avsic	Soviet Sector
	Colonel Lozic	

APPENDIX 'A' to
CONL/P(46)2

CONTROL COUNCIL

DIRECTIVE NO. 24

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE AND FROM POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF
NAZIS AND OF PERSONS HOSTILE TO ALLIED PURPOSES

The Control Council directs as follows:

1. OBJECT

The Tripartite Conference of Berlin included among the purposes of the occupation of Germany: the removal from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings of all members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities, and all other persons, hostile to Allied purposes. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

2. DEFINITIONS

- (a) Persons are to be treated as "more than nominal participants in Party Activities" and as "hostile to Allied purposes" when they have:
 - (i) held office or otherwise been active at any level from local to national in the Party anti its subordinate organizations or in organizations which further militaristic doctrines.
 - (ii) authorized or participated affirmatively in any Nazi crimes, racial persecutions or discriminations,
 - (iii) been avowed believers in Nazism or racial and militaristic creeds; or
 - (iv) voluntarily given substantial moral or material support or political assistance of any kind to the Nazi Party or Nazi officials and leaders.

- (b) The term "public office" shall include all officials, civil servants or employees in governmental and municipal service, and members of governing bodies of political parties, trade unions and other public organizations excepting employment of such minor importance that the incumbent or appointee is not placed in a position to endanger Allied interests or commit acts hostile to Allied principles and purposes by reason of his employment. The effect of this definition is to require as a minimum the investigation of all persons in public employment above that of ordinary labour. By ordinary labour is meant work or service, whether skilled, unskilled, or clerical, in an inferior position in which the worker does not act in any supervisory, managerial or organizing capacity whatsoever, or participate in hiring or discharging others, or in setting employment or other policies.
- (c) The term "semi-public office" and "positions of responsibility in important private undertakings" shall include policy-making or executive positions and personnel officers in:
- (i) civic, economic and labour organizations,
 - (ii) corporations and other organizations in which the German Government, or its subdivisions had a major financial interest.
 - (iii) important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions, and
 - (iv) the Press, publishing houses and other agencies disseminating news and propaganda.

In the field of private and parochial education, the term shall include teachers as well as policy-making or executive officials in such institutions.

- (d) The terms "important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions" shall include all such institutions directly supervised, utilized or controlled by Military Government and all industrial, mining, public utility, and commercial enterprises, combines and cartels which, by virtue of their capitalization, number of employees, type of products produced or services rendered, are important factors in the German economy or in the economy of the region or community in which they operate. It is most important to carry out the denazification of industry with the utmost vigour, and the smallness of the enterprise shall be no reason for failure to denazify.

In the discretion of occupational authorities, the removal and exclusion of Nazis and militarists from less important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial establishments, business, retail shops, occupations, professional practices and licensed trades is authorized.

- (e) The term "removal" as used herein shall mean to discharge the person forthwith and summarily and to terminate his influence and direct or indirect participation in the organization or concern with which he was associated. In the case of a profession or trade, the term "removal" shall mean to disqualify and restrict the individual from practising the profession or trade in other than a private capacity in which he does not act in any supervisory, managerial, or organizing capacity whatsoever or participates in hiring or discharging others or in setting employment or other policies.

- (f) The names of persons removed and the reasons for their removal will be passed at the appropriate level to Property Control Officers (or corresponding Military Government authorities), who will take action in accordance with pertinent Military Government laws and orders, to effect the immediate blocking and control of their property.

Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to the benefit of any pension or other civil service rights.

3. SCOPE

The term "removal" in the passage of the Potsdam Declaration here quoted is to be understood to include "exclusion".

The standards to be applied and instructions for action are, therefore to be considered to refer to the exclusion of Nazis and, of other persons hostile to Allied purposes from office and from positions of responsibility no less than to their removal from such office and positions.

4. RESPONSIBILITY

The removal and exclusion of Nazis and of other persons hostile to Allied purposes is the general responsibility of the Division or Branch employing the persons concerned or considering them for employment, acting on the advice and with the assistance of Public Safety. The view of Public Safety, recorded after consultation with C.I., shall be decisive and shall override considerations of administrative expediency, convenience or even necessity.

5. REVIEW OF CASES

If it is felt that, a mistake has been made in the application of this directive by the removal or exclusion from office of a particular individual, review of his case may be requested by the Branch or Division concerned, and the latter may submit the case for further consideration to Military Government, acting in consultation with Public Safety and C.I., at Zonal H.Q.; in the case of Greater Berlin Area, to the Kommandatura; and in the case of the staffs and employees of Central Agencies, to the Control council.

THE ARMY LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

When there is positive evidence, supported by investigation, that an individual is not more than a nominal Nazi and is not a militarist and is not hostile to the Allied Cause, he may be retained in office in spite of the mandatory clauses contained in this directive.

6. DISCRETIONARY REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION

Between those whose removal and exclusion from office and positions of responsibility is laid down as compulsory in paragraph 10 below and those who have not participated at all in my Nazi activity, there is a mass of Germans, the extent and quality of whose association and participation, as well as their past and present motives, are in doubt and require careful investigation.

Discretion to employ such people or to leave them in occupation of their office or position of importance is left to Divisions and Branches acting under the advice of Public Safety, to be recorded after consultation with C.I. The retention of persons in discretionary categories shall be based only on the non-availability of other suitable personnel and will continue only until other suitable personnel will become available. Points for guidance in assessing the respective reliability of such discretionary cases are given in para 11 below.

7. FURTHER REVIEW OF CASES RETAINED OR NEWLY APPOINTED

All retentions of Germans in office or in positions of importance as well as new appointments shall be regarded as provisional only and subject to future review.

This particularly applies to discretionary cases retained in employment. These shall be subject to further scrutiny once the original vetting of serving officials and candidates for new employment have been completed, both in the light of such new records as may have become available and of the individual's attitude and conduct since his retention or appointment.

Even officials whom Military Government may have newly appointed because their freedom from Nazi ideology or hostility to the Nazi regime had been established cannot therefore be regarded as necessarily in sympathy with a continued Allied occupation or its purpose.

Responsibility for such further inquiry rests upon all Divisions and Branches as well as upon Public Safety and C.I.

8. (a) The terms of this directive are subject to immediate implementation so far as any Central German Administration is concerned.
- (b) In the Zones, in view of the urgent necessity for producing rapidly and in maximum quantity such commodities as food, fuel and building material which are required, not only for German economy, but also for that of other European countries, Zone commanders may postpone the immediate removal of an individual providing:-
- (i) the temporary retention of the individual is, in the opinion of the Zone Commander, essential, and
 - (ii) that the individual was not an important member of the Nazi Party and played no more than a nominal part in its activities and is not hostile to the Allied purposes, and that
 - (iii) the individual is removed as soon as practical.
- (c) Individuals retained under sub para (b) above will only be so retained for their specialist knowledge. In no case will an individual be retained who has been appointed to the position he holds purely for political (Nazi Party) reasons.

9. Persons removed from public and semi-public office, or from the governing bodies of political parties, trade unions and other public organizations, or from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings, as defined in the provisions of par 2 of this directive, pursuant to the policies enumerated in this directive, will not be employed in any other Zone of Occupation in any such positions as defined in the provisions of par 2 of this directive, except in cases of revision requested under par 5 above,

a. General and statistical information on denazification in the various zones shall be presented to the Control Council semi-annually, the first report to cover the period to 1 July 1946. These reports shall be submitted within 30 days following semi-annual periods.

10. COMPULSORY REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

(1) War Criminals i.e. individuals on the War Crimes List of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, on any special C.I. List, or suspected War Criminals.

(2) The NSDAP

- (a) All persons who at any time have been officials or officers of the NSDAP, or who have at any time occupied any post or authority in the NSDAP, from local NSDAP units to the National Headquarters.
- (b) All members of the NSDAP who joined the party or were accepted for membership before compulsory membership in the party was instituted in 1937, or who have otherwise been more than nominal participants in activities of the NSDAP.
- (c) All members of the NSDAP who were selected and transferred to the Party after 4 years service in the Hitler Jugend and upon attaining the age of 18.

(3) Reference sub paragraph (2)(a) above, in particular individuals who have at any time been officials of the Party Organizations named below:

- (i) Party Chancery (Partei Kanzlei) (including Hauptarchiv der NSDAP)
- (ii) Fuehrers's Chancery (Kanzlei des Fuehrers der, NSDAP)
- (iii) National Socialist organization of Germans Abroad (Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP)
- (iv) Offices in Germany of the National Union of German elements abroad (Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland)
- (v) Party Scrutiny Commission for the protection of National Socialist Literature (Partei- amtliche Pruefungskommission zum Schutze des Nationalsozialistischen Schrifttums)
- (vi) Office of the Reich Treasurer of the Party (Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP)
- (vii) Office of the Reich Organization Leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP)
- (viii) Office of the Fuehrers Commissioner for the Supervision of the whole Intellectual and Ideological Training and Education of the Party (Beauftrapter des Fuehrers fuer die Ueberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP)
- (ix) Office of the Reich Propaganda Leader of the Party (Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP)
- (x) Office of the Reich Leader for the Press (Reichsleiter fuer die Presse) together with the publishing houses such as the Zentralverlag der NSDAP (formerly the Franz Eher Verlag) owned by the Party and controlled by it.

- (xi) Office of the Reich Press Chief of the Party (Reichspressechef der NSDAP).
- (xii) Head office for Public Health (Hauptamt fuer Volksgesundheit).
- (xiii) Head Office for Public Welfare (Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt).
- (xiv) Reich Office for the Agrarian population (Reichsamt fuer das Landvolk).
- (xv) Head Office for Technology (Hauptamt fuer Technik).
- (xvi) Head Office for Teachers and Educational Personnel (Hauptamt fuer Erzieher).
- (xvii) Head Office for Local Government (Hauptamt fuer Kommunalpolitik).
- (xviii) Head Office for Officials (Hauptamt fuer Beamte).
- (xix) Head Office for all German Folkdom Questions (Hauptamt fuer alle Volkstumfragen).
- (xx) Racial Political Office of the Party (Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP).
- (xxi) Office of Genealogical Research (Amt fuer Sippenforschung)
- (xxii) Colonial Office of the Party (Kolonialpolitisches Amt der NSDAP).
- (xxiii) Foreign Office of the Party (Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP).
- (xxiv) Reichstag Delegation of the NSDAP (Reichstagsfraktion der NSDAP).

- (xxv) Reich Women's Leadership
(Reichsfrauenfuehrung).
- (xxvi) Head Office for War Victims (Hauptamt fuer Kriegsopfer).
- (xxvii) Reich Youth Administration (Reichsjugendfuehrung).
- (xxviii) Reich Legal Office for the Party
(Reichsrechtsamt).
- (xxix) Reich Leadership of German Students
(Reichsstudentenfuehrung)

Formations of the NSDAP

- (4) The Schutzstaffel (SS): Officers and NCOs of the Waffen SS and all members of the other branches of the SS.
- (5) The Sturmabteilungen (SA): Officers and NCOs of the SA at any time and all members who joined the SA prior to 1 April 1933.
- (6) Hitler Jugend (HJ): (Including the Bund deutscher Maedel) Officers and NCOs of the Hitler Jugend and of the Deutsches Jungvolk at any time.

With respect to positions in the field of Education and Information Services - all leaders at any time of the Hitler Jugend and the Deutsches Jungvolk.

- (7) NSD-Studentenbund (NSDStB) - Officers at any time of this formation.
- (8) NSD Dozentenbund (NSDDoB) - Officers at any time of this formation.
- (9) NS-Frauenschaft (NSF) - Officers at any time of this formation.

- (10) Das Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahrkorps (NSKK):
Officers at any time of this organization.
- (11) Das Nationalsozialistische Fliegerkorps (NSFK):
Officers at any time of this organization.

Affiliated Organizations - All officials at any time of the following organizations:

- (12) Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten
(Civil Servants' Organization)
- (13) Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF) (German Labor Front), including Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude". The following DAF factory officials will also be removed: Betriebsobmann, Betriebswarte, and Betriebswalter.
- (14) NS-Volkswohlfahrt (NSV) (Welfare Organization), including NS-Reichsbund der Deutschen Schwestern
- (15) NS-Kriegsopferversorgung (NSKOV) (War Victims' Organization).
- (16) NS-Bund Deutscher Technik (NSBDT) (Technicians' Organization).
- (17) NS-Deutscher Aerztebund (NSDAeB) (Doctors' Organization).
- (18) NS-Lehrerbund (NSLB) (Teachers' Organization).
- (19) NS-Rechtswahrerbund (NSRB) (Lawyers' organization).

Supervised Organizations - All officials at any time of the following organizations:

- (20) Deutsches Frauenwerk (Women's Organization)
- (21) Reichsbund Deutscher Familie (League of the German Family)
- (22) NS Reichsbund fuer Leibesuebungen (Physical Training Organization)

- (23) NS Altherrenbund (Old Student's Association)
- (24) Deutsche Studentenschaft (German Students' Organization)
- (25) Deutscher Dozentenbund (Association of German University Professors and Lecturers)
- (26) Reichs Dozentschaft (Reich organization of German University Professors and Lecturers)
- (27) Deutscher Gemeindetag (Association of Communes)

Other Nazified Organizations

- (28) Der Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD) (Labor Service) Officers at any time down to and including the ranks of Feldmeister (men) and Maidenfuhrerin (women).

All officials at any time of the following:

- (29) Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA) Association of Germans Abroad
- (30) Reichskolonialbund (Colonial League)
- (31) Reichsluftschutzbund (A.R.P. League)
- (32) Deutsche Jaegerschaft (Hunters' League)
- (33) Reichskulturkammer and subsidiary bodies (Reichsschrifttumskammer, Reichspressekammer, Reichsrundfunkkammer etc.) (Reich Chamber of Culture).
- (34) Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Institute for the Investigation of the Jewish Question).
- (35) Kameradschaft USA (Comrades' League USA)
- (36) Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (Iber-American Institute)

- (37) Weltdienst
- (38) Deutscher Fichte Bund (Fichte Association)
- (39) Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (DAI)
- (40) Staatsakademie fuer Rassen- und Gesundheitspflege (Academy for Race and Health Culture)
- (41) Deutsche Akademie, Munich
- (42) Osteuropaeisches Institut (East European Institute)
- (43) Amerika Institut
- (44) Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Publicity Council of German Economy)

Nazi Honors

Recipients of the following Party Decorations :

- (45) National Socialist Order of Blood of 9th November 1923 (National Sozialistischer Blutorden vom 9. November 1923).
- (46) Insignia of Honor of the first 100,000 members (Ehrenzeichen fuer Mitglieder unter Nummer 100,000) .
- (47) Coburg Badge (Coburger Abzeichen).
- (48) Nuernberg Party Convention badge of 1929 (Nuernberger Parteitagsabzeichen von 1929).
- (49) Badge of the SA Convention at Braunschweig of 1931 (Abzeichen von SA Treffen Braunschweig 1931).
- (50) Gold Hitler Youth Badge (Goldenes HJ-Abzeichen).

- (54) Heads and their Deputies, Delegates, Commissioners and all other officials or rank higher than "Referent" or its equivalent of the following Reich authorities :

Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort (Reichsbevollmaechtigter fuer den totalen Kriegseinsatz).

Reich Commissioner for Strengthening German Folkedom (Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung Deutschen Volkstums).

Commissioner General for Medical and Health Services (Generalkommissar fuer das Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen).

Reich Housing Commissioner (Reichswohnungskommissar).

Reich Commissioner for Security for the German People and/or Commissioner-General for Internal Defence (Generalkommissar fuer die Innere Verteidigung).

Reich Commissioner for Shipping (Reichskommissar fuer See schiffahrt).

Inspector General for Water and Power (Generalinspektor fuer Wasser und Energie).

Inspector General for Motor Transportation (Generalinspektor fuer das Kraftfahrwesen).

Reich Commissioner for Administration of Enemy Property (Reichskommissar fuer die Behandlung feindlichen Vermoegens).

Reich Youth Leader (Reichsjugendfuehrer).

Head of the Reichsstelle fuer Raumordnung (Reich Office for Regional Planning).

Delegates for the Four Year Plan and Division Chiefs in the Four Years Plan Office (Beauftragte fuer den Vierjahresplan).

Inspector General for German Roads (Generalinspektor fuer das Strassenwesen).

Forestry Office (Reichsforstamt).

- (55) Heads and their Deputies and all other officials of a rank higher than "Referent" or its equivalent of the following Reich Institutions:

Reich Committee for Public Health Services (Reichsausschuss fuer Volksgesundheit).

Reich Office for Social Insurance (Reichsversicherungsamt).

Supreme Court of Honor and Discipline of the German Labor Front (Oberster Ehren- und Disziplinarhof - DAF).

Reich Archives (Reichsarchiv).

Supreme Auditing Court of the Reich (Rechnungshof des Deutschen Reiches).

- (56) All Officials of the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and heads of its regional offices and subsidiary agencies down to and including Kreis level. In addition, all officials of Nazi Agencies who have written propaganda of a primarily political nature.

- (57) High Officials (Minister, Chief Adjutant, State Secretary, Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and Agencies and all other officials of a rank higher than "Referent" or its equivalent) of the Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production including Chairmen of the "Hauptausschuesse" and "Ringe".

- (58) Members of the German Reichstag or Preussischer Staatsrat after 1st January 1934.
- (59) Reich Trustees of Labor and Special Trustees of Labor (Reichstreuhaender der Arbeit und Sondertreuhaender der Arbeit).
- (60) The following officials of the Reich Food Estate (Reichsnaehrstand):
- (i) all Landesbauernfuehrer and their Deputies,
 - (ii) all Heads of Central and Regional Marketing Associations (Hauptvereinigungen and Wirtschaftsverbaende)
 - (iii) all Kreisbauernfuehrer and,
 - (iv) all Heads of Landes and Regierungsforsaemter.
- (61) Gau Housing Commissioners (Gauwohnungskommissare) and their Deputies.
- (62) Commissioned Officers and NCOs of the "Stosstruppen" and/or "Werkscharen".
- (63) Rectors of Universities and Curators, Heads of Teachers' Training Colleges and Heads of Institutions of University Level.
- (64) Ministers, State Secretaries and Ministerial Directors of German Laender (States).
- (65) Provincial Presidents (Oberpraesidenten), Reich Governors, (Reichsstatthalter) and their Departmental Heads.
- (66) Regierungspraesidenten or Landeskommissare (in Land Baden).
- (67) Landraete
- (68) All Urban and Rural Mayors (Oberbuergermeister and Buergermeister).

- (69) Police Presidents and Directors (Polizei-praesidenten and Polizeidirektoren)
Commissioned officers of the Technische Not-hilfe (Technical Emergency Corps); Police Officers above the rank of Lieutenant or equivalent; all members of the Administrative Police (Verwaltungspolizei) serving with the Secret State Police (Gestapo) and with the SD (Security Service of the SS).
- (70) All Officers and other personnel at any time of the Militaerisches Amt (formerly Abwehramt) and of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) and out-stations and dependent organizations, and of Uniformed, Criminal, Secret, and other Police and related Forces and Services who are subject to Mandatory Arrest will be compulsorily removed and permanently excluded from office and from positions of importance. In addition, all personnel employed in foreign countries since 1 January 1933 by the German Intelligence Service or by any organization or outstation dependent upon or controlled by it will be removed and excluded from office and from positions of importance.
- (71) The Plenipotentiary for the Employment and Distribution of Labor (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz); the Special Commissioner for Agricultural Labor; the Reich Labor Inspectorate; the Reich Allocation Engineer (Reichseinsatzingenieur).
- (72) Deutsche Reichsbank: President, Vice presidents, and all other members of the Reichsbank Directorate (Direktorium), all members of the Advisory Board (Beirat), and all Reichsbank Directors (Direktoren).
- (73) Chief Regional Finance Officials (Oberfinanzpraesidenten).

- (74) Armament Inspectors: (Ruestungsinspekteure); Armament Commissioners (Ruestungsobmaenner); Army District Deputies (Wehrkreisbeauftragte); District Labor Allocation Engineers (Bezirksarbeitseinsatzingenieure); Building Delegates (Baubevollmaechtigte); Policy-making officials of the Gau Economic Chambers and the Gau Economic Consultants of the NSDAP (Gauwirtschaftsberater).

Business Officials

- (75) All individuals who have accepted Nazi Honors (para 45-52 ante) or who have held any of the following positions since 30 January 1933.
- (76) Head of the National Economic Chamber (Reichswirtschaftskammer) and his subordinates down to President or Chairman of a Gau Economic Chamber (Gauwirtschaftskammer) or affiliated Economic Chamber (Wirtschaftskammer).
- (77) Chairman, President, Deputy or Business Manager of a Reichsgruppe (These are Reichsgruppen der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft - National Groups of Industrial Economy - Industry, Handicrafts, Trade, Insurance, Power and the Tourist Industry, representing the whole industrial economy of the country except transport and agriculture), chairman, president, deputy or business manager of the Reichsvereinigungen (Reich Associations) in both cases including Main Committees, Special Committees, Main Rings and Special Rings.
- (78) Chairman, President or Deputy of a National Transport Group (Reichsverkehrsgruppe).
- (79) Chairman, all members of the Board of Directors, and leading executives of a corporation in which the Reich has, or has had at any time since 30 January 1933, an interest representing actual or working control; Chairman, all members of the board of directors and leading executives of a Corporation in which the NSDAP or any of its subsidiary organizations has, or has had at any time since 30 January 1933, an interest representing actual or working control.

- (80) Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer (War Economy Leader).
- (81) Reich Commissioners having jurisdiction over a raw material or industry (e.g. Reichsbenuftragte fuer Kohle, Reichsbenuftragte fuer Eisen, etc.), as well as policy-making officials of the "Reichsstellen" and "Bewirtschaftungsstellen".

Military Service

- (82) Persons who have at any time been members of the German General Staff Corps.
- (83) Persons who have been National Socialist . . . Indoctrination Officers (NS-Fuehrungsoffiziere).

Organizations in Occupied Territory

- (84) Persons who have been chiefs of military or of civil administration in countries and territories occupied by Germany, or who have headed main functional or regional divisions thereof, and Military Commandantes and their Deputies in cities and small townships.
- (85) Officials of the RUK (Ruestungs- und Kriegsproduktion. - Reich Ministry of Armaments and War Production),
- (86) Officials of the Rohstoffhandelsgesellschaft (ROGERS - Raw Material Trading Company).

Lawyers

- (87) All persons who have been engaged or employed at any time in any of the following appointments or activities:
- (a) Akademie fuer deutsches Recht;
President, Vice-president, Directors,
Treasurer.

- (b) Gemeinschaftslager Hans Kerrl:
Commandants and all instructors in
Hauptamte .
 - (c) Volksgerichtshof:
All judges, the Buerodirector, the
Oberreichsanwalt and all other
prosecutors .
 - (d) Sondergerichte :
All presiding and other permanent
judges and prosecutors.
 - (e) Party SS and SA Courts:
All judges, prosecutors and officials.
 - (f) Standgerichte:
All presiding judges and prosecutors.
- (88) All persons who have been employed or engaged
in any of the following appointments or activ-
ities at any time since 1 March 1933:
- (a) Reichsgericht :
President, judges of the Special Senate
and all prosecutors.
 - (b) Reichsjustizpruefungsamts:
President, Vice-President, Leiter and
Mitglieder im Hauptamte der Pruefungs-
stelle.
 - (c) Oberlandesgerichte:
All Presidents, Vice-Presidents and
Generalstaatsanwaelte.
 - (d) Landgerichte :
All Presidents and Oberstaatsanwaelte,

- (e) Hereditary Farm Courts :
President and Vice President of the Reichserbhofgericht and the President and Vice President of the Landeserbhofgericht in CELLE.
- (f) Disciplinary Courts (Dienststrafkammern) for Legal personnel:
The President of any disciplinary court; the members of the Supreme Disciplinary Senate of the Reichsgericht.
- (g) Reichsverwaltungsgericht:
President, Vice President and all presidents of Senates.
- (h) Reichsfinanzhof:
President and Vice President.
- (i) Reichsarbeitsgericht:
President and Deputy
- (j) Reichsversicherungsamt:
President and Deputy .
- (k) Reichsversorgungsgesetz :
President and Vice President
- (l) Reichsrechnungshof:
President and all Judges.
- (m) Professional Chambers :
The Presidents, Vice Presidents and all officials of the Reichsnotarkammer, Reichspatentanwaltskammer and Reichsrechtsanwaltskammer: all members of the Supreme Honor Courts, relating to these professions; the President of the Notarkasse ,
- (n) Personnel Officials :
All Personalreferenten at Reichsjustizministerium and all Courts.
- (o) Reichspatentamt:
President, Vice resident.

- (89) The personnel listed in this sub-paragraph are to be suspended and not re-employed unless there is positive evidence in their favor.
- (a) Ministry of Justice:
All Ministerialdirigenten (unless they are deputies to the Ministerialdirektoren), and Ministerialraete who have presided over a Department.
 - (b) Pruefungsaemter :
All members not covered by para 88 (b) above.
 - (c) Disciplinary Courts for Legal personnel:
All members not covered by para 88 (f) above.
 - (d) All lawzers who have held regular employment in the Legal Advice Bureau of the DAP or have hem admitted to appear before Labor Courts of first; instance.
 - (e) Professional Chambers and Honor Courts relating to Legal personnel:
All members not covered by para 88 (1) and (a) above.
 - (f) Oberstes Fideikommissgericht (Entailed Estates Court):
President, Vice President.
 - (g) Oberlandesgerichte: All Oberstaatsanwaelte.
 - (h) Schiffahrt sbergerichte :
All Presidents, Vice Presidents.
 - (i) Oberprisenhof: President, Deputy President.
 - (j) Amtsgerichts: All Dienstaufsichtfuehrende Richter.

- (k) Hereditary Farm Courts:
All judges of the Reichserbhofgericht, and the Landeserbhofgericht in CELLE not covered by para 88 (e) above,
 - (l) Reichsverwaltungsgericht: All members not covered by para 88 (g) above.
 - (m) Reichsfinanzhof: Presidents of Senates,
 - (n) Reichsarbeitsgericht:
Presidents of Senates.
 - (a) Any persons who were either (1) Staatssekretär, Ministerialdirektor, or their deputies, or (2) employed or engaged in the appointment or activities specified in paragraph 88 above during the period between 1 Jan 1933 and 8 May 1945.
- (90) High ranking officials of the Organization Todt (Einsatzleiter and upwards).
 - (91) Any National of any of the United Nations who has committed offences against his national law in support of the German war effort or any such national who has assumed or been granted German citizenship after the date of entry of his former native country into a state of war with Germany.
 - (92) Members of non-German native administrations (Quislings), and members of non-German Nazi or Fascist parties who may have assumed or been granted German citizenship after 1st April 1933.
 - (93) All members of the Staffs of Concentration Camps.
 - (94) Persons who have held the office of Vertrauenslehrer (or Jugendwarter before 1937) in any type of school.

- (95) Persons who have denounced or contributed to the seizure of opponents of the Nazi regime.
- (96) Persons who have instigated or perpetrated acts of violence against political or religious opponent, of the Nazi regime.
- (97) Persons employed in disseminating Nazi or Fascist ideology.
- (98) Persons who have been officials, teachers, or pupils at any time in National Political Educational Institutes (Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten - NAPOLAS or NPEA), Adolf Hitler Schools (Adolf Hitler Schulen) or Ordensburgen.
- (99) Any person who has been previously removed or excluded from office or employment by any Zone Commander.

11. GUIDE TO DISCRETIONARY REMOVALS OR EXCLUSIONS

The eradication of nazism and militarism will require the elimination and exclusion from any positions of control or influence of persons likely to perpetuate an undemocratic tradition. In addition to the persons coming within categories listed in paragraph 10 and therefore subject to compulsory removal, the following types should be closely examined:-

- (a) Career officers of the German Armed Forces including the former Reichswehr.
- (b) Persons who represent Prussian Junker tradition. These persons are difficult to define correctly, information as to any individual, however, which shows him to have been member of an aristocratic Prussian, or East Prussian, Pommeranian, Silesian or Mecklenburg family, or of one which is the owner of extensive property in Prussia, or that he was a member

of any of the elite German University Students' Corps (such as the Bonner Borussen or all corps belonging to the Koesener S. C.), or a member of any 'of the East Prussian or Silesian Landesmannschaften, should be given careful consideration; such individuals are likely to merit removal or exclusion as they are likely to perpetuate the German militaristic tradition,

12. DISCRETIONARY REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

The list given hereunder should be consulted in determining whether or not persons not included under para 10 above or otherwise prescribed fall within the category of strong nazi sympathizers or persons hostile to Allied purposes.

- (a) Members (other than conscripts) of the Waffen SS.
- (b) Persons who have been candidates for membership in any of the branches of the SS.
- (c) Persons who joined the SA on or after 1 April 1933.
- (d) Members of the Hitler Jugend and Bund Deutscher Maedel who joined the HJ before 25 March 1939.
- (e) NCOs of the RAD below the rank of Feldmeister (men) and Maidenfuhrerin (women).
- (f) Nominal members of the NSDAP who joined the Party after 1 May 1937 and persons who have been candidates for membership of the NSDAP,
- (g) Persons who have benefited by acceptance or transfer of property incidental to spoliation of occupied countries, aryanization, or confiscation of property on political, religious or racial grounds.
- (h) Persons who have had exceptionally rapid promotions in civil service, education or the press since 30 January 1933.
- (i) Persons who have been employed in policy-making or executive positions in the military or civil administration of German occupied territories and who are not covered by para 10 above,

- (j) Persons who have made substantial contributions to the Party (sums large in themselves or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question.) In this connection it should be noted that contributions to German political parties, including the NSDAP, were frequently made by companies, cartels, etc., and prominent sympathizers with the Party may have used this method rather than that of personal subscription to support the Party.
- (k) Persons who were members of other political parties or organizations in Germany which ultimately provided support for the National Socialist Party at the time of its coming into power (e.g. Hugenberg's Harzburger Front Group of the Deutschnationale Volkspartei, the Stahlhelm and the Kyffhaeuserbund).
- (l) Persons holding high positions in the German Red Cross, particularly if they were appointed since 1933. Leading posts in this organization have been given only to men and women considered reliable by the Nazis.
- (m) Persons belonging to the "German Christian Movement" (Deutsche Christen Bewegung). This organization consists mainly of Nazis who claim to be Protestant Christians and who have managed, with the help of the NSDAP, to gain a majority control of the administrative machinery of the German Evangelical Church. Membership of this organization indicates Nazi sympathy.
- (n) Persons belonging to the "Neo-Pagan-Movement" (Deutsche Glaubensbewegung). This organization was composed of Nazi sympathizers frank enough to admit that Nazism and Christianity are irreconcilable. Membership of this organization raises strong presumption of Nazi sympathy.
- (o) Members of the NSKK, and the NSFK, NSDStB, NSDoB and NSF.

- (p) Recipients of the Spanish Cross, the Austrian Commemoration Medal I, the Sudeten Commemoration Medal, the Memel Commemoration Medal, the Danzig Cross, the SA Military Badge, or Reich Labor Services Badges of Merit.
- (q) Parents who have permitted any of their children to attend National Political Educational Institutes (Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten) - NAPOLAS or NPEA, Adolf Hitler Schools (Adolf Hitler Schulen) or Ordensburgen,
- (r) Persons who have received financial favoritism from the Nazis.
- (s) Persons who through Nazi influence, escaped military service or actual service at the front.
- (t) Lawyers to whom the criteria mentioned in Category 'C' of Appendix 1 of Section 1 of the Technical Manual for Legal and Prison Officers (2nd edition) apply.
- (u) Officials of important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions having the titles of "Generaldirektor", "Direktor", "Praesident", "Vize Praesident", "Geschaeftsfuehrer", "Betriebsfuehrer", "Betriebsleiter", "Betriebsobmann", "Buerochef", or their equivalents; policy-making technical personnel such as "Chefingenieur", "Oberingenieur", "Betriebsingenieur", etc; all members of the "Vorstand", and "Aufsichtsrat"; all persons with the power to hire and dismiss employees,
- (v) Near relatives of prominent Nazis SHOULD NOT be employed.

13. PRINCIPLES GUIDING DISCRETION IN REMOVING
AND EXCLUDING INDIVIDUALS

The guiding principle in all these cases must be whether the person under examination has *or has not* been more than a nominal participant in the activities of the Nazi Party, in the light of the definition in paragraph 2 of this directive. In cases of doubt persons will not be employed or left in occupation of their office if others are available who are politically more reliable but administratively somewhat less suitable. Such persons will, wherever possible, be given only posts of minor responsibility until they have proved themselves to be politically reliable. It is essential that the head executive German officials at the levels of Provinz, Regierungsbezirk and Kreis should be confirmed anti-nazis even if this entails the employment of persons less well qualified to discharge their administrative duties.

Done in Berlin on 12 January 1946.

s/d B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

s/d L. KOELTZ
General d'Armee

s/d V. D. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

s/d Oliver P. Echols, Major General
for LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

DISPOSITION OF HEIRLESS PROPERTY IN BERLIN

1. In its meeting of 17 September 1945 the Magistrat of the City of Berlin dealt with the problem of the utilization of heirless property in Berlin and passed the following resolution:

"The decision of the Recess of Kurfuerst Joachim I of 27 December 1508 is hereby abolished. The City of Berlin is designated as the sole heir of all heirless properties in all its districts. The Department of Social Welfare is charged with examining all cases of inheritance."

The Legal Committee of the Allied Kommandatura, in its meeting of 21 November 1945, recommended that this matter be referred to the Allied Control Council without approval, inasmuch as the Control Council alone has the legislative authority to promulgate a law effective throughout Germany.

By letter of 4 December 1945 the Allied Secretariat forwarded the matter to the Chairman of the Legal Directorate for study and recommendation by the Legal Directorate to the Coordinating Committee.

2. The decision of the Magistrat of the City of Berlin is designed to change the local law in the City of Berlin, as it has been in existence since the passing of the so-called Recess of the Elector Joachim I of 27 December 1508.

The Magistrat justifies this action by pointing out that the problem involved has always entailed unnecessary work and led to much litigation and that the time had come to establish a new rule on heirless property in the City of Berlin in view of the antiquated ruling of 1508.

3. The local law on the subject, including the law of the various German communities, was not abolished by the German Civil Code of 1 January 1900. On the contrary, such local law

remained in effect under Article 138 of the Introductory Law to the Civil Code of Germany. The suggested change of the law is not merely local in scope but effects the national law as well.

4. The Legal Directorate decided at its Twenty-Fifth Meeting that the decision of the Berlin Magistrat on 17 September 1945 unless approved by the Control Council was without force and effect, In order to avoid unnecessary litigation and conflicting claims to ownership which might result from the Magistrat's decision, the Directorate recommends formal disapproval of the decision, noting that it involved a matter of no present urgency.

5. The Coordinating Committee is recommended to approve the decision contained in paragraph 4 and to authorize the despatch to the Kommandatura of a communication containing this decision.

Approved at Berlin 12 January 1946

CORC/P(46) 11

- T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier,
 - J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General.
 - S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, 1st Sec'y
 - H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel.
- Allied Secretariat.



COORDINATING COMMITTEELEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL
GAZETTE OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY

(Memorandum by Allied Secretariat)

1. Article 11 of Directive No. 11 of the Control Council, entitled "Official Languages and Publication of Legislation" states that the Control Council Gazette shall contain all proclamations, laws and orders issued by the Control Council, and such directives and instructions as the Control Council or Coordinating Committee may authorize".

2 The Allied Secretariat, bearing in mind that the Control Council Gazette is intended for the use of the German people and of law courts and students of law throughout the world accordingly requests authorization to include in a future issue of the Gazette, the following:

- a. Directive No. 10 - "Control Council Methods of Legislative Action". This will enable all users of the Gazette to differentiate among proclamations, laws, orders, directives, and instructions.
- b. Directive No. 11 - "Official Languages and Publication of Legislation". This is basic to publication of the Control Council Gazette, sets forth which are official languages, and specifies that no one of the Occupying Powers may make additional publication and translation within its own Zone.
- c. Directive No. 14 - "Allied Wage Policy". This directly concerns the German people.
- d. Directive No. 15 - "Adoption of Standard Time Throughout Germany". This is of basic importance in computing official time throughout Germany.

- e. Directive No. 16 - "Re-arming of the German Police".
- f. Directive No. 18 - "Disbandment and Dissolution of the German Armed Forces".
- g. Directive No. 19 - "Concerning Principles for Administration of German Prisons".
- h. Directive No. 23 - "Limitation and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany". This enactment, and those listed as items "e" to "h" inclusive, are directly concerned with various aspects of the government or regulation of the German people.

3. It is further requested that the Coordinating Committee authorize the Allied Secretariat, in consultation with the Legal Directorate, henceforth to decide upon publication in subsequent issues of the Gazette of such directives and instructions as it deem appropriate.

Approved at Berlin 12 January 1946

CORC/P(46)10

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier.

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General,

S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, 1st Sec'y.

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel.

Allied Secretariat.

CONTROL COUNCIL

ORDER NO. 3

REGISTRATION OF THE POPULATION OF EMPLOYABLE AGE,
REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED AND THEIR PLACEMENT AT WORK

The Control Council orders as follows:

Method of Documentation for Germany as a Whole

1. The registration of employed and unemployed workers and their placement in work shall be carried out by the Labor Offices. All persons capable of work between the ages of 14 to 65 for men and 15 to 50 for women shall be registered,

Registration of Gainfully Occupied Persons

2. All gainfully occupied persons (Erwerbspersonen) shall register at the local Labor Offices. However, those who show proof of having registered since 8 May 1945 need not register again except as directed by the Labor Offices.

3. Registration of gainfully occupied persons shall be carried out by the Labor Offices on the basis of documents establishing their place of work, qualifications, present occupation and other necessary particulars.

4. The Labor Office will give each gainfully occupied person a certificate that he has been registered. Gainfully occupied persons will receive food ration cards on the basis of such certificates. Those who do not possess such certificates shall lose the right to receive food ration cards.

Registration of the Unemployed

5. All unemployed persons of employable age, and all persons seeking work must register at the Labor Offices. Those who show proof of having registered since 8 May 1945 need not register again except as directed by the Labor Offices.

6. The registration of persons referred to in paragraph 5 at the Labor Offices will be carried out upon presentation of appropriate documents showing trade, special qualifications, age, present domicile and other necessary particulars.

7. Each unemployed person registered at a Labor Office will be given a registration card. This card must be presented by the unemployed person periodically at the Labor Office for checking, at such times as the Labor Office may require.

8. When the unemployed person is placed in work, his registration card shall be retained at the Labor Office and, in lieu thereof, a certificate as provided in paragraph 4 issued to him,

9. Unemployed persons will receive food ration cards upon presentation of their registration cards. Unemployed persons who fail to register will lose the right to receive food ration cards.

Registration of Persons Incapable of
a Exempt from Work

10. All persons within the age limits specified in paragraph 1, who are incapable of work through mental or physical disability, must, either personally or through a representative, present to the Labor Office appropriate documents proving they are incapable of work. Such documents will be retained at the Labor Offices,

11. The decision that a person is temporarily or permanently incapable of work can only be made by a certified doctor. A Medical Commission will give the final decision, if the Labor Offices so direct.

12. All persons capable of work within the age limits specified in paragraph 1 such as University and other students, etc, , who are unemployed for reasons outside their control, must, nevertheless, register with the Labor Offices and present appropriate documents establishing their right to a release from working.

13. All persons referred to in paragraphs 10 and 12 above will be given a certificate of release from working by the Labor Office upon presentation of appropriate documents.

14. Persons referred to in paragraphs 10 and 12 above will receive food ration cards upon presentation of the certificate of release from working granted by the Labor Office.

Placement of Unemployed in Work

15. The placement of unemployed in work shall be carried out by the Labor Offices according to applications made by employers.

16. All employers requiring labor must apply exclusively to the appropriate Labor Office. The employment of unemployed persons or transfer of employees from one place of work to another is forbidden unless done through the Labor Office.

17. Employers are required to notify the Labor Office of all dismissals on the same day they occur, except that, in case of mass dismissals, the employer must give preliminary notice to the Labor Office in order that that Labor Office may place such workers in other employment.

18. In case of necessity the Labor Office has power to place persons in work by compulsory direction.

19. Unemployed persons who find employment on their own initiative, or employees who transfer from one place of work to another without the permission of the Labor Office, as well as all unemployed persons who disobey compulsory directions to work, will be liable to punishment as provided in this order and to loss of the right to obtain food ration cards.

Penalties

20, Any person violating or failing to observe any of the provisions of this order shall be liable to criminal prosecution in either German or Military Government Courts and, upon conviction, shall be punished.

a. in the case of employers, by a monetary fine not exceeding 10,000 Marks or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and

b. in the case of all others, by a monetary fine not exceeding 1,000 Marks or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both,

This Order will become effective upon promulgation.

Done at Berlin on 17 January 1946

Promulgated 100 hours, 22 January 1946

B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

L. KOELTZ
General de Corps d'Armee

LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

V. D. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO FILL TEACHERS POSTS WITH DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS.

Having considered this question at their seventeenth meeting on 10 January 1946, the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications makes the following recommendations :

- (i) That in each Zone of Occupation a system of courses should be established of varying duration, for the preparation of teaching staffs from amongst Persons of other professions who are willing to work as school teachers and whose general education is of a suitable level, These courses should commence as soon as possible,
- (ii) That only persons who are capable of educating youth in a democratic spirit, should be admitted to these courses. It should be strictly prohibited to accept as students former members and candidates of the Nazi party, leaders and active members of the associated Nazi organisations, which were dissolved by order of the Control Council, and also former officers of the German armed forces.
- (iii) That in order to prepare the staff needed to fill the various vacancies in the professional Teachers' Training Institutions, the organisation of special pedagogical faculties, affiliated to universities is considered necessary.
- (iv) That matters of food rationing of and financial aid to such students be handled by the four powers each in its own zone.

Approved at Berlin on 17 January 1946

CORC/P(46)19

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE R.D.:R.DIRECTORATE

1, The Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate will develop measures on the application of the policy established for Reparations on the basis of the instructions from the Coordinating Committee and the Control Council as well as on their own initiative. This will include the determining of a uniform organisation and method, particularly concerning:-

- (a) Directing of inspecting missions to the plants allocated as advanced or reparation deliveries.
- (b) Evaluation of the equipment of such plants.
- (c) Participation in the allocation of this equipment between the Soviet Union and other Allied Nations by means of consultation with the Economic Directorate.
- (d) The relations with the organisations that have to deal with the allocation of reparations between the other Allied Nations referred to above.
- (e) Dismantling.
- (f) Packing and transportation.
- (g) Providing documents and receipts.

- (h) Records dealing with the equipment handed over on account of reparations and goods delivered by the Soviet Union in replacement of value of 15% of the equipment to be received on account of reparations.

2. It will plan and co-ordinate the policy and implementation of the measures on restitution on the basis of the instructions from the Control Council and the Coordinating Committee, as well as on its own initiative. This will include the definition of restitution and the operational procedure,

Approved at Berlin on 17 January 1946

CORC/P(46)22

COORDINATING COMMITTEEOPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CONCERNING DISMANTLING, PACKING AND
TRANSPORTATION OF PLANTS SUBJECT TO DELIVERIES ON ACCOUNT
OF REPARATIONS

The operational procedures concerning the dismantling of equipment declared available for removal from the Western Zones of Germany on account of reparations will be subject to the following main provisions:-

1. After a plant has been allocated to a Government on account of reparations, the country receiving this plant will send a mission of experts of agreed size to advise on dismantling, packing and shipping. It is assumed that the valuation of such plants will be made either before or during these operations. In its work the mission will be subject to the regulations of the Zone Commander. The Commander of the Zone will furnish all possible assistance to the mission. Each country receiving reparations will have a liaison office at the Zone headquarters.

2. Before handing over of any equipment from the plant, subject to deliveries on account of reparations, a complete inventory of the plant and the equipment may be taken by the mission consisting of representatives of the country receiving the equipment. To make this inventory, the Commander of the Zone, from which the equipment will be transferred, may elect or authorise personnel consisting of a sufficient number of competent persons for this work.

3. Upon the inventorying of the plant, the country receiving the equipment has the right to decline part of the equipment (including obsolescent and deteriorated), in accordance with the decision of the Coordinating Committee namely CORC/M(46)1 Conclusion 13, subparagraph (a).

(i) That figures for the year 1938 would be used as the basis for calculating value of capital goods;

(ii) That figures for the year 1938 plus 5% would be used for determining the value on reciprocal deliveries;

- (iii) That on receiving allocation of the equipment of a plant a Power may, prior to delivery, reject up to 10% of the value of this equipment, this amount being deducted from the total value of the equipment of the plant; the rejected equipment being either destroyed or reallocated for reparations;
- (iv) That after all deductions have been made, the residual value of the equipment actually to be delivered shall not be less than 22% of its value.

The final determination of the degree of deterioration of the equipment, and its value, will be made during the evaluation or dismantling operations.

4. The direction to proceed with the operations of dismantling etc. shall be given by the Zone Commander. The order of ~~procedures~~ of dismantling and despatching in complete groups will be determined by the representative of the country receiving the equipment, by agreement with the representative of the Comnder of the Zone from which such equipment is to be removed.

5. Dismantling, preservation, over-sea packing (if necessary) and marking of the equipment will be carried out under the supervision of the representative of the Zone Commander of the respective Zone, but with consideration for technical stipulations and scientific advice of the country receiving the equipment. This work will be carried out to the extent feasible in the presence of the representatives of the country receiving the equipment.

6. All technical documents, i.e. certificates, technical specifications concerning dismantling of equipment, assembly blue prints and all material pertaining to the technology of production, as well as technical files of the plant, scientific researches, testing laboratories, and experimental installations of the plant will be handed over by the representative of the Zone Commander to the representative of the country receiving the equipment. In the case of absence of technical documents necessary for the assembling and

exploitation of the equipment at the new place, the Zone Commander will order German specialists working in the plant to prepare all necessary blue prints and other documents as soon as possible.

7. The acceptance of the dismantled equipment will be made at the plant by the representative of the country receiving the equipment, from the representative of the Zone Commander of the respective Zone in charge of dismantling, and will be legalized by an appropriate inspection report subject to mutual signatures and will also contain a list of the allocated equipment which has not been removed by the recipient country.

To this inspection report will be attached detailed specifications covering the equipment and the receipt for it.

The forms of specification, inspection report and receipt will be worked out by the four powers.

8. The Zone Commander of the respective Zone, on whose territory the dismantling is carried out, will appoint German specialists, who had worked at the plant concerned or at other plants of the Zone, to participate in the dismantling operations. The Zone Commander, in agreement with the representatives of the country receiving the equipment, will furnish all possible facilities, in the first instance, German, if necessary for dismantling, packing and transportation of the equipment,

9. Complete groups of equipment should be dismantled and packed for over-sea shipment (if necessary) in a manner convenient for transportation. The clearance gauges will be agreed upon at the place of packing.

10. Every Zone Commander will endeavour to grant satisfactory priority for the transportation of material delivered on account of reparations, in order to effect the transportation of the allocated equipment within the shortest possible period of time as provided by the Potsdam Agreement.

11. The Zone Commander will arrange adequate protection for the property subject to removal during the period of dismantling and transportation within his Zone.

Zone Commanders through whose zone the transportation passes, will furnish necessary guards for the transportation through their zones. If German personnel has been entrusted to guard certain property, the Zone Commander will hold the Germans responsible for such property. The country receiving; the equipment has the right to appoint a supervisor during the period of transportation, but such appointment will not in any way limit the responsibility of the German authorities,

In the case of damages or loss of the equipment to be removed, which may occur as a result of subversive activities on the part of the Germans, they will be responsible in accordance with the military laws and Germany will make good the loss and damage in a manner to be determined by the Allied Control Council in any particular case.

12. The Commander in Chief of the respective Zone on whose territory the dismantling of the plant is being carried out should supply the representatives of the country receiving the equipment with the following:-

- (a) Billeting,
- (b) Feeding
- (c) Liaison
- (d) Petrol, oil and lubricants for motor transportation throughout the stay of these representatives assigned to the dismantling and transfer of equipment.

13. In the places where equipment is being loaded on to trains and ships (sea or inland-waterways), the representatives of the country receiving the equipment should also be present,

14. The costs of all dismantling, packing and transportation to the German border, guarding and the subsistence of the representatives of the country receiving reparations will be borne by Germany.

15, The records of the dismantling and transfer of equipment from each zone will be made by the appropriate authority of the zone where the dismantling is taking place and will be submitted monthly to the R.D. & R. Secretariat.

16, All reparation deliveries of equipment from plants will be subject to policy to be established by the Control Council for restitution.

17. All facilities, guarding of property or other types of assistance to be furnished by the Zone Commander within the meaning of this paper shall be without material or financial liability to the occupying power concerned.

Approved at Berlin 17 January 1946

CORC/P(46)24

CONTROL COUNCIL

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "RESTITUTION"

1, The question of restitution of property removed by the Germans from Allied countries must be examined, in all cases, in light of the Declaration of January 5th, 1943.

2, Restitution will be limited, in the first instance, to identifiable goods which existed at the time of occupation of the country concerned and which have been taken by the enemy by force from the territory of the country,

Also falling under measures of restitution are identifiable goods produced during the period of occupation and which have been obtained by force.

All other property removed by the enemy is eligible for restitution to the extent consistent with reparations. However, the United Nations retain the right to receive from Germany compensation for this other property removed as reparations.

3, As to goods of a unique character, restitution of which is impossible, a special instruction will fix the categories of goods which will be subject to replacement, the nature of these replacements, and the conditions under which such goods could be replaced by equivalent objects.

4, Relevant transportation expenses within the present German frontiers and any repairs necessary for proper transportation including the necessary manpower, material and organization, are to be borne by Germany and are included in restitutions. Expenses outside Germany are borne by the recipient country,

5, The Control Council will deal on all questions of restitution with the Government of the Country from which the objects were looted,

Approved at Berlin 21 January 1946

Appendix 'A' to
CONL/P(46)3 (Revise)

CONTROL COUNCIL

Directive No.25

CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF WAR CRIMINALS
AND SECURITY SUSPECTS

In order to provide for the control and regulation of the activities of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects (hereinafter referred to as CROWCASS) hitherto assumed by the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France which Governments have agreed to transfer such control to the Control Council:

The Control Council directs as follows:-

1. That CROWCASS shall be under the control of the Control Council,
2. That responsibility for CROWCASS shall be placed forthwith on the Legal Directorate.
3. That a Permanent Commission shall be established by the Legal Directorate to implement the policy for the operation of CROWCASS.
4. That the Permanent Commission consist of four members, one to be named by the Chief of the Legal Division of each of the four Powers. These names shall be reported to the Legal Directorate,
5. That the Chairmanship of the Permanent Commission shall be held in rotation in the same manner as the Chairmanship of the Legal Directorate.
6. That the Permanent Commission shall appoint a Director and senior permanent members of the staff who shall be chosen from the four nations and who shall be responsible to the Permanent Commission for the actual day-to-day operation of CROWCASS in accordance with the directions laid down by the Legal Directorate and the instructions given by the Permanent Commission.
7. That CROWCASS shall remain in Paris for the present.

8. The cost of the operation of CROWCASS shall, with effect from the date of this Directive, be borne equally between the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France which Governments shall be entitled to debit such costs against the costs of the occupation of Germany.

Done at Berlin, 23 January 1946

s/d I. S. O. Playfair, Major General
for B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

s/d L. KOELTZ
General d'Corps d'Armee

s/d V. D. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

s/d Oliver P. Echols, Major General
for LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.

COORDINATING COMMITTEENON-ADMITTANCE OF PERSONS WITH FORMER NAZI AFFILIATIONS
AS STUDENTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications having considered this question at their Seventeenth Meeting on 10 January 1946 makes the following recommendations:-

Not to accept as students in institutions of higher learning, persons who have been members of the Nazi Party and persons who have been leaders of the Hitler Youth Movement and similar organisations. Candidates for membership in Nazi Party and members of the Hitler Youth Movement not classified as leaders therein will be admitted as students in such institutions only after careful examination and selection by special committees in the Universities composed of democratic elements. Notwithstanding the provisions of the first sentence, former members of the Nazi Party who have not taken an active part in its activities are to be accepted, but only if vacancies exist the numbers of such persons not to exceed 10 % of the total number of students selected, the selection to be made by special committees in the Universities composed of democratic elements. These committees are to be guided by the directives of the Allied Control Authority on Denazification.

Approved at Berlin 23 January 1946

CORC/P(46)18

CONTROL COUNCIL

Directive No. 26

REGULATION OF WORKING HOURS

The Control Council directs:

1. The German authorities shall proceed immediately to introduce for all workers the standard of an 8 hour day or a 48 hour week.
2. Exceptions to this standard working period may be made in agriculture and in other work such as heavy, dangerous or intermittent work, the nature of which makes the standard working period inappropriate. Any such exceptions may be granted by the appropriate German authorities, subject to disapproval by Military Government.
3. Military Government may establish in any branch of industry, enterprise or plant hours of work different from the standard working period in the interests of increasing production, decreasing unemployment or promoting any other object of the occupation.
4. No discrimination will be made in the application of this directive or regulations made pursuant thereto relating to hours of work to any person or group of persons on account of race, creed, political affiliation or opinion.
5. Hours of work in excess of the standard working period as defined in Paragraph 1 above, or in excess of any standard permitted under paragraphs 2 and 3 above, shall be compensated at overtime rates in accordance with the policy established in Article 3 of Control Council Directive No. 14.
6. Existing Laws, orders and regulations not in conflict with the provisions of this Directive are maintained in force.
7. The appropriate German authorities are charged with responsibility for carrying out this directive.

8. Trade Unions or other recognized workers' representatives may negotiate with employers or employers' associations when formed concerning adjustments to hours of work that are permitted by the above policies. However, no changes in hours of work shall be made without the approval of the appropriate German authorities.

9. The appropriate German authorities shall form consultative bodies of representative free Trade Unions and employers' associations which now exist or which may come into being to advise on hours of work.

10. Special laws and provisions which granted time off, vacations or other concessions to members of any Nazi militarist group or organization, or provided for specific national socialist holidays are abrogated.

Done at Berlin, the 26th day of January 1946

s/d I. S. O. Playfair, Major General
for B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

s/d L. F. KOELTZ
General d'Corps d'Armee

s/d V. D. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

s/d LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, USA

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Office of the Allied Secretariat

SUBJECT: Return of Austrian Nazis to Austria

TO : Chief Secretary, Allied Commission for Austria

Reference your communication SECA/59 dated 13 th November 1945 and further to this Office's letter ASEC(46)9 dated 10 January 1946.

The Allied Control Authority in Germany has agreed that all Austrians, including Nazis, other than those now detained as war criminals, should be returned to Austria and requests you to accept them back.

J. ST. J. ROTHAM,
Colonel.
CHIEF SECRETARY,
Allied Secretariat,
Allied Control Authority for GERMANY.

Approved at Berlin 26 January 1946

Appendix 'C' to
CORC/P(46)29

COORDINATE COMMITTEE

Increase in Postal Rates

1. The postal operation is reported to be incurring a deficit, German postal rates are reported, to be low, Their postal rates obviously could be increased under present conditions. If not complicated by fractional increases requiring new stamp issues or revision of present rate schedules, such action could be promptly and readily taken. The postal mailing charges are a principal source of revenue. An increase would substantially increase postal revenue. The charge is small even if increased, The user of the service would not be discouraged in its use by an increase. The present low volume and difficulties of operation warrant an increase. An increase in postal mailing rate is a deflationary act, It is essentially a use or transaction tax which can be reduced or eliminated when circumstances make it appropriate,

2. To avoid confusion in operations in establishing a new rate, a simple multiple of existing rates should be used which can be easily applied both through the postal service and by the user and easily accounted for.

3. Therefore, the Directorate of Finance recommends the establishment of postal mailing rates in all classifications at twice the present rate.

Approved at Berlin 26 January 1946

CORC/P(46)34

COORDINATING COMMITTEEREQUEST BY THE OBERBUERGERMEISTER, BERLIN, FOR
A MORATORIUM APPLYING TO PRIVATE COMMITMENTS

(Note by the Allied Secretariat)

1. On 13 October 1945 the Oberbuergermeister of Berlin submitted to the Allied Kommandatura a draft Ordinance on the above mentioned subject with the request that it be issued as a City Law. A temporary moratorium had already been authorised by the Magistrat, and this moratorium is in fact still in force (January 1946).

2. The Allied Commandants at their meeting on 21 November 1945 decided that this question could not be dealt with for the City of Berlin without taking into account arrangements which might be made in the rest of Germany, and agreed to submit the matter to the Allied Control Authority. The Oberbuergermeister was informed of this decision,

3. The question was referred by the Allied Secretariat on 15 December 1945 to the Finance Directorate for study and the submission of recommendations to the Coordinating Committee.

4. The Finance Directorate at its Seventeenth Meeting on 11 January 1946 reached the following conclusion (DFIN/M(46)2, Conclusion (15)):

- (a) agreed to inform the Coordinating Committee that there was no such moratorium operating in the rest of Germany and it was undesirable that separate treatment should be accorded to Berlin.

- (b) agreed to recommend to the Coordinating Committee that the request for a continuation of the existing temporary moratorium in the City of Berlin should be refused and that the existing one should be lifted.

J. ST. J. ROOTHAM, Colonel

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, 1st Sec'y

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 26 January 1946

CORC/P(46)37