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ENACT-
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AND
APPROVED
PAPERS

ALLIED
CONTROL
AUTHORITY
GERMANY

VOL. 3
MAR. - JUN.
1946

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Germany (Territory under Allied Occupation)
Control Council.
1945-

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
GERMANY

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VOL. 3

Mar. - Jun. 1946

ENACTMENTS AND
APPROVED PAPERS

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R E S T R I C T E D

ENACTMENTS AND APPROVED PAPERS
OF THE
CONTROL COUNCIL AND COORDINATING COMMITTEE
1 MARCH 1946 - 30 JUNE 1946

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Compiled by

LEGAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

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R E S T R I C T E D

FOREWORD

On 1 February 1946, the Legal Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), published a volume containing all enactments and approved papers of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee for the year 1945. On 1 April 1946, the Legal Division issued a second volume covering the period from 1 January 1946 through 28 February 1946.

The present compilation contains the enactments and approved papers of the Allied Control Authority for the period 1 March 1946 to 30 June 1946.*)

It is anticipated that future issues will be published quarterly.

Alvin J. Rockwell
Legal Adviser, and
Director, Legal Division

Berlin

1 July 1946.

** Directive No. 30 was amended on 12 July 1946, Order No. 4 on 10 Aug 46, The respective Amendments have been included in this publication (see pages 133 and 137).

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COORDINATING COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION TO THE ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS
IN BERLIN

(Note by the Secretariat)

In its meeting of 16 February 1946, the Coordinating Committee approved in principle CORC/P(46)63 relative to the information to be communicated to the Allied Military Missions, instructing the Allied Secretariat to submit to it specific proposals (see paragraph 106 CORC/M(46)10).

The Allied Secretariat proposed to the Coordinating Committee that the Allied Secretariat be instructed to transmit to the Military Missions, through the Permanent Head of the Liaison and Protocol Section of the Allied Secretariat, all papers normally distributed to the press, at the time such papers are distributed to the press and all the documents adopted by the Control Council and the Coordinating Committee which the Allied Secretariat unanimously agree should be sent them. In case of doubt the Allied Secretariat should consult the Political Directorate.

This procedure would present the advantage, (in thus permitting a certain lapse of time before each final decision), of enabling, on the one hand, a reflective study of international repercussions liable to occur, and, on the other hand, of sending to the Military Missions only the information, the circulation of which would previously have been recognized as presenting a certain interest.

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

S. M. KUDRIATSEV, Counsellor

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

C. J. PLUMB, Principal

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 4 March 1946

CORC/P(46)63 Revise

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Regulations and Priorities to be observed in
the Practice of Hiring

In order to remove the Nazi discriminations and to set up equitable practices of hiring throughout Germany, the German Labor Authorities will have to apply the following rules when placing workers.

1. Applicants will be placed in the following preferential order:

- (a) Victims of Nazism including persons who have lost their jobs because of their race, their religion, their nationality or their political opinions or their adherence to a party;
- (b) Persons who actively resisted Nazism;
- (c) Persons who have never been members of the Nazi party or any subsidiary organization thereof, or contributors to the D. A. E. who have never assumed any political or administrative functions (in accordance with Article 13 of Directive No. 24 of the Allied Control Council (CONL/P(45)84 Final) .

2. There will be carried out the placing of disabled persons, whatever may be the origin of their disablement, in accordance with the order of preference laid down in chapter 1, arts. a, b, and c, bearing in mind their capacity for work.

3. No priority will be granted by reason of military service (Wehrdienst) or war honor (decoration, mention, rank, etc.) .

4. Persons withdrawn or excluded from employment by the carrying out of Directive No. 24 of the Allied Control Authority (CONL/P(45)64 Final) may be compulsorily placed by the Labor Offices in little sought or heavy jobs (Sondereinsatz) in the absence, of unemployed people of the trades concerned.

Approved at Berlin 4 March 1946

CORC/P(46)77

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Census and Registration of United
Nations Children in Germany

1. The POW & DP Directorate recommends that:
 - a. The attention of German authorities be drawn particularly to the census of United Nations children - included in the general census of United Nations Nationals which they were ordered to undertake. (Implementation of CORC/M(45) 22 - Conclusion (299)).
 - b. The report of the German authorities furnishes, besides the information concerning the child's identity and address, all information possible concerning the origin of the child and the conditions under which it is living,
2. The POW & DP Directorate proposed that each Zone Commander:
 - a. Publishes a directive consistent with the attached draft (Appendix "A").
 - b. Orders that the information concerning these children be furnished within the two months following the publication of this directive.

Approved at Berlin 4 March 1946

CORC/P (46) 79

APPENDIX "A"

DIRECTIVE NO. _____

Relative to the Census and Registration
of United Nations Children in Germany

1. Implementation of Order No. Para, ... dated .., of Commander-in-Chief and relative to the tracing of **civilian and military** personnel, Nations of the United Nations in Germany.

2. The following must be reported to the prescribed Authority under pain of prescribed penalties:

Children born or who arrived in Germany after ~~the~~ 1st October 1938 - legitimate or illegitimate - under 16 years of age on 1st January 1946, one of whose parents at least is known to be or supposed to be a National of the United Nations, or (in the case of children who were brought into Germany) of unknown parentage. This includes those children in the foregoing categories who have been adopted or have been taken in by a German family or institution since 1st October 1938. Children living with their United Nations parents shall not be registered.

3. For children falling into the above defined categories all information bearing on the undermentioned points is required:

a. Identity

- of the child
- of his progenitors or parents.

Particularly required are:

birth certificate (for those born in Germany);
copy of adoption papers (if applicable); a photo
if possible.

b. Address

- of: the **child**
- of his progenitors or **parents** if **he is** not living with them,

c. Circumstances (if applicable) :

- of separation from or abandonment by the parents (by death, repatriation, etc.);
- of being taken over by a **third party** (nurse, guardian, boarding school, orphanage) with the date and the **responsible party**.

d. Origin

- of the **child** (**former addresses**, schools attended, languages spoken, etc.);
- of: parents **or presumed** progenitors.
status - (Pi?, laborer, deportee, refugee, etc.)
languages spoken, etc.

e. Condition

- of the **child from** the health and **welfare** point of **view** {at least in instances *where* these conditions leave something to be **desired**}.

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 18

Housing Law

In order to make reasonable provision for the protection, extension, survey, allocation and utilization of existing housing space, the Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

1. The German local authorities (Gemeinden, Gemeindeverbände and Kreise) shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Law. Such authorities shall be supervised by the appropriate German authorities at higher levels.

2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, the phrase "German housing authorities" means, so far as regards matters of execution, the German local authorities and their housing offices, agencies and committees, and so far as regards matters of supervision, the German authorities at higher levels and their housing committees and agencies.

3. All German housing authorities may issue regulations (Anordnungen) effective within their areas for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Law.

4. The duties imposed upon them by this Law shall be carried out by the German housing authorities under the control of Military Government and in accordance with directions and regulations issued by Military Government.

Article II

1. For the purposes aforesaid:-

a. The German local authorities shall:-

- (i) Maintain existing housing offices (Wohnungsämter) or similar agencies, or set up such offices or agencies if they do not already exist; and
- (ii) Establish housing committees whose functions it will be to tender advice to the housing offices in carrying out the provisions of this law.

b, The German housing authorities at **higher** levels may and shall, if so directed by Military Government, establish consulting committees to **assist** them in their duties,

2. The following principles shall be **observed** in the formation of the committees specified in the foregoing paragraph:-

a No official of **any** of **the** German housing authorities shall, be a member of such committees;

b Among the members of each such committee there shall be:-

(i) One person **experienced** in matters of building construction or in the control of housing space; and

(ii) One representative of the **general public**, who should, so far as possible, be well acquainted with **local** conditions and

(iii) One woman at least;

c. In **appointing** members preference shall be given to persons who resisted the Nazi regime or suffered discrimination under it.

Article III

The appropriate German housing authorities shall **take** a census of housing space within their **respective areas** and shall collect all information necessary to enable the provisions of **this Law** to be carried out. Such information shall at **all times** be kept up to date.

Article IV

The appropriate German housing authorities shall take the necessary measures to provide housing space for all persons within their **areas**, in accordance with the standards prescribed or to be prescribed by **Military Government**.

Article V

1, Housing space shall be regarded as available if it is actually vacant, or is occupied by a person who has no legal right to such occupation.

2, Every owner or person in possession or control of a dwelling shall, whenever it becomes vacant, notify the appropriate German housing authority of such fact and state in such notification the number of rooms in the dwelling and their superficial area.

Article VI

In order to increase the amount of housing space within their areas, the German authorities may:

a. Reconvert into living accommodation housing space which is now used for other purposes;

b. Direct the exchange of dwellings where this will ensure a better distribution of housing space;

c. Adapt or modify existing housing space, where this will ensure its more effective use;

d. Carry out urgent repairs to houses and, in localities where the average housing space per person is less than 4 square meters, carry out more extensive works.

article VII

3. The competent German authorities may requisition (erfassen) any housing space necessary for carrying out the provisions of this law,

2. The requisitioning is effected by serving a written notice upon the owner and upon any person who may be in occupation. If this is not reasonably practicable, the requisitioning may be effected by affixing the written notice in a conspicuous position upon the property to be requisitioned,

3. Any person prejudicially affected may within three days of the date of service or affixation of the requisition notice lodge an appeal (Beschwerde) with the housing authority issuing the requisition notice. Such authority, unless it grants the redress asked for, must forward the appeal to the supervisory authority (aufsichtsbehoerde) for decision. The lodging of the appeal does not itself suspend or invalidate the requisition notice or any measures taken thereunder,

Article VIII

1. In allocating available housing space, the German housing authorities shall adopt the following principles:

a. A first priority shall be given in all cases to persons who have resisted the Nazi regime or suffered discrimination under it;

b. As between persons of equal priority, a preference shall be given to—

(i) Persons having large families and young children;

(ii) Aged persons;

(iii) Invalids and disabled persons.

The granting of such preference shall, however, be subject to local conditions and to any instructions of Military Government.

c. Appropriate preferences shall also be granted, if Military Government so directs, in places where there is a shortage of skilled labor, to persons engaged in such labor.

d. Preferential treatment shall not be given to any person on account of social or financial position;

e. Foreigners residing in Germany of their own free will shall be treated on the same basis as persons of German nationality.

2 Allocation (Zuteilung) shall be effected in the following manner:

a. On housing space becoming available by requisition or otherwise, the German housing authorities shall nominate a person, selected in accordance with the foregoing principles, to be a tenant and shall require the owner to conclude a tenancy agreement with such person which will secure to him the enjoyment of the relevant, housing space (Zuweisung);

b. If the owner does not agree or is not available, the housing authority may issue an order which shall operate as a tenancy agreement;

c. A tenancy agreement under subpara (a) or an order operating as a tenancy agreement under subpara (b) shall be effective for such a period, shall reserve such a rent and shall contain such terms and conditions as the appropriate housing authority may specify. In specifying such matters the housing authority shall have regard to tenancy agreements usual in the locality for the particular type of property;

d. The tenancy agreement must be concluded and the housing space occupied within 15 days of the requisitioning;

e. Any contract or agreement relating to the requisitioned housing space and entered into before the requisitioning is determined upon the coming into force of a tenancy agreement or order specified in this paragraph. A contract or agreement relating to such housing space and entered into after the requisitioning, is void, unless it is made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

Article IX

1. All persons applying to the appropriate housing authority for an allocation of housing space must produce their ration cards and, if they are liable to be registered for work, appropriate certificates from the labor office (Arbeitsamt) indicating their profession or employment.

2. A person claiming priority on the grounds that he has resisted the Nazi regime or suffered discrimination under it must produce either

a. 6 certificate of release from detention in a concentration camp, or

b. A written statement in verification of his claim, made by his local trades union committee, or where there is no such trades union committee available or the claimant is not a member of a trades union, by a competent official of such other body as Military Government may specify.

3. A person claiming a preference on the grounds of invalidity or disability must produce a medical certificate.

4. All German housing authorities shall keep an appropriate register of applicants for housing space.

Article X

All German housing authorities shall submit reports to Military Government and their superior civil authorities at such times and in such manner as Military Government and the superior civil authorities may respectively prescribe. Such reports shall indicate the manner in which the provisions of this Law are being carried into effect and shall, in particular, show to what extent and in what way the principles concerning the allocation of housing space as laid down in Article VIII are being applied.

Article XI

Military Government may declare specified localities or districts to be "critical areas" (Brennpunkte des Wohnungsbedarfs). When such a declaration is made in respect of any locality or district the appropriate German housing authorities may take all measures necessary to prevent persons taking up residence there and to facilitate the departure of residents not vital to the economy of the locality or district.

Article XII

In this Ezw, and in any regulations or instructions issued for the purpose of carrying it into effect, the following words and phrases shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the following meanings:--

a. The phrase "housing space" (**Wohnraum**) means any space which **is** weatherproof, **is** adequately lighted **and** ventilated, **has** a safe water supply and has sanitary facilities reasonably available, **It** does not include bathrooms, halls and stairways, kitchens with an area of less than 10 square meters **and** the first 10 square meters of any larger kitchen;

b. The word "dwelling" (**Wohnung**) means the **whole** or any part of a house, which **is** or has been the subject of a separate tenancy or subtenancy or is or was occupied as a separate unit by the owner;

c. The word "person" when used in computing living space means a natural person of not less than 14 years of age. A child between 1 year and 14 years shall be entitled to only one-half of the housing space allotted to a person of 14 years or over. Correspondingly, a child of less than one year shall not be counted.

Article XIII

Any person who violates or fails to comply with the provisions of this Law, or any instructions or directions issued by Military Government for the purpose of carrying this Law into effect, or a regulation issued by any German housing authority for the purposes of this Law shall be liable to criminal prosecution and upon conviction by a German or Military Government Court, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding RM 10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article XIV

The provisions of this Law supersede the provisions of the Verordnung zur Wohnraumlenkung of 27 February 1943 (RGBl I 127) which is hereby repealed. All other German housing legislation inconsistent with this Law is repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article XV

This Law shall come into force on the date of publication,

Done at BERLIN, the 8th day of March, 1946.

/s/ V. Sokolovsky
/t/ V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General
for G. ZHUKOV
Marshall of the Soviet Union

/s/ Lucius D. Clay
/t/ LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.
for JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
General, U.S.A.

/s/ B. H. Robertson
/t/ B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General
for B. L. MONTGOMERY
Field Marshal

/s/ L. Koeltz
/t/ L. KOELTZ
General de Corps d'Armee
for P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

"In approving the law the Control Council, agreed on 1800 hours
14 March 1946 as the date of publication."

CONL/P(46)18(Final)
8 March 1946

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDISPATCH OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF BERLIN TO THE TRIALS IN NUREMBERG

1. The Education Committee of the Allied Kommandatura proposed to send several educators from the city of Berlin to Nuremberg in order to witness a part of the Nuremberg trials with a view of Anti-Nazi education,

2. At their meeting of 1 February, the delegates have recognized the usefulness and expediency of this measure and decided to inquire of the Allied Control Authority whether it agrees in principle to the sending of educators to Nuremberg.

3. Should the Allied Control Authority agree in principle to sending of the representatives, the Allied Kommandatura of Berlin would submit at a later date a detailed request to this effect, mentioning the number of persons involved data, etc.

Approved at Berlin 12 March 1946

CORC/P(46)81
(BK/ACC(46)15)

COORDINATING COMMITTEEESTIMATED YEARS OF LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT.

The rates of depreciation of industrial equipment to be used in the evaluation of plants declared available for reparations should be those obtained by taking 80% of the estimated years of life obtained in bulletin F (revised January, 1942), "Depreciation and obsolescence, estimated useful lives and depreciation rates - US Treasury Department - Bureau of Internal Revenue".

Approved at Berlin 12 March 1946

CORC/F(46)88
(DECO/F(46)70)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION FOR DETERMINING PLANT CAPACITIES

The Directorate examined a proposal by the US Delegation for the creation of **Commissions** to examine production capacity retained in each Zone to **support** the minimum level of industry approved by the Economic Directorate,

After some discussion, in the course of which a number of amendments were approved.

THE DIRECTORATE DECIDED as follows:-

- (i) the Industry Committee is directed to establish Inter-Allied Commissions composed of representatives of the four Occupying Powers;
- (ii) as individual agreements are reached in the Economic Directorate on the level of industry, Inter-Allied Commissions will visit and inspect the **plants remaining in** the respective zones in the individual industries, with the object of checking the accuracy of the capacities to be retained for the **agreed** level of industry;

these Commissions will also have the right to visit those plants made available for reparations:

these Commissions will determine whether they visit **all or part** of the **plants** constituting a particular industry, depending on the **size and** character of the industry, and are authorized to inspect plants and equipment, **plant records** and other data bearing on capacity, in each of the **four zones**.

- (iii) The Chairmanship of each Commission shall rotate, depending on the zone in which the **Commission is** operating; during the period of field inspection the **Chairman** of the Commission shall be the member appointed as the representative of the nation occupying the zone in which the plants are being visited, In case of disagreement within any **Commission**, the matter shall be determined by the Chairman, subject to immediate **review**, if requested, by the Industry Committee;

- (iv) each Zone Commander shall make such arrangements as may be necessary to facilitate within his Zone plant inspections directed by this agreement;
- (v) the decisions in (i) to (iv) above 16-11 be sent to the Coordinating Committee for information and to the Industry Committee for action,

Approved at Berlin 12 March 1946

CORC/P(46)90

CONTROL COUNCIL

DIRECTIVE NO.27

Administration of Social Insurance Applicable to German
Civilian Workers Employed by the Allied Occupational
Authorities

1. All German civilians, employed by the Allied Occupying Authorities and paid by the German Authorities will be, for Social Insurance purposes, regarded as regular employees of these German Authorities.

2. The German civilians, mentioned in paragraph 1, will pay the same contributions and will have right, to the same benefits as all other employees of the German Authorities carrying out similar work,

3. The German services paying wages to the German civilians working for the Allied Authorities will assume the obligations imposed on employers in the sphere of Social Insurance for the categories of workers in question.

Done at BERLIN, the 18th day of March, 1946

/s/ M. I. Dratvin
Lieutenant General

for V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

/s/ Lucius D. Clay
/t/ LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, USA

/s/ G. W. E. J. Erskine
Major General

for B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

/s/ L. Koeltz
/t/ L. KOELTZ
General de Corps d'Armee

COORDINATING COMMITTEEGERMAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

At its 28th Meeting on 21 December 1945, the Coordinating Committee sent CORC/P(45)206 revised, on the subject of German Agricultural Cooperatives, to the Finance Directorate for examination and specific proposals,

The Finance Directorate at its 16th Meeting transmitted the paper to the Banking Committee and considered the report of this Committee at its 19th and 22nd Meetings,

The Finance Directorate proposed (DFIN/M(46)7 Conclusion 90):

- (a) That in regard to the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, the reconstitution of the capital should be permitted when it conforms with the articles and the needs of the Cooperative (without being limited to a particular percentage of the share capital), and within the limitations authorized by the Military Government of each zone;
- (b) To bring to the attention of the Coordinating Committee the fact that the Finance Directorate believes it should be asked to give its advice on any modifications having financial implications proposed in the future by the Working Party of the Food and Agricultural Committee with regard to the existing types of statutes for Agricultural Credit Cooperatives.

Approved at Berlin 18 March 1946

CORC/P(46)94
(DFIN/MEMO(46)40)

THE ARMY LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Uniform Banking Statistics in Germany

1. Current banking statistics should be freely exchanged as they become available among the four occupying powers.

2. Arrangements should be made for the exchange of information on this question, through the Secretariat of the Finance Directorate, once a quarter. Subsequently, when statistics of the German banks become regularly available, it would be desirable to effect the exchange of information monthly. The first exchange of information to apply to the position of the banks at the end of the fourth quarter of 1945.

3. Information should be provided on forms, agreed by the Directorate of Finance, based upon the American reporting forms,

4. With regard to the reporting forms, the instructions for their completion would need to be worked out by the authorities of each zone in order to apply to the conditions in the respective zones. In particular, the text of the instructions in the American forms cannot be applied to the conditions in the Soviet Zone.

Approved at Berlin 18 March 1946

CORC/P(46)96
(DFIN/P(46)7 Revise)

COORDINATING COMMITTEEPayment of Defending Counsel's Fees and Costs
In Connection with War Criminals' Trial

1, The Charter of the International Military Tribunal makes no express provision for the manner in which the fees or costs of defending counsel are to be met, Article 16 gives the defendants the right to the assistance of counsel and Article 30 provides that:

"The expenses of the Tribunal and of the trials shall be charged by the signatories against funds allotted for the maintenance of the Control Council for Germany",

2 No such funds are allotted and the Control Council has not taken any action of record agreeing that compensation for defendants' counsel's fees or costs shall be paid,

3. It is proposed that the French, Soviet, and British should authorize the US to initiate advances by the Reichsbank at Nuremberg to a designated representative of the court who will control or authorize the disbursement of the funds for the purpose of paying such expenses of the Tribunal and of the present trial, including such defendant counsel's fees and costs in such amounts as may be approved by the Tribunal,

4 The advance so made would be separately accounted for and will subsequently be repaid,

Total costs will be shared by the Zones in any manner approved by the Control Council and advances will be repaid in any manner deemed appropriate by each Zone,

Approved at Berlin 18 March 1946

CORC/P(46)99
(DFIN/P(46)39 Revise)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Granting of Special Rights to Nationals of the
United Nations to Demand Information regarding
Securities which they possess in Banks.

Nationals of the United Nations who held securities in a German Bank, may, if they wish, demand a certified statement of the securities belonging to them and held by this bank.

The German banks, whether closed down or not, are under the obligation of producing these statements on the demand of the owners or of their proxy.

These demands will be made through the appropriate official department in the respective Zones, whilst awaiting the establishment of postal relations between the depositors and their banks.

In the Soviet Occupation Zone all the banks have been closed down. Requests for information concerning balance of securities belonging to nationals of the United Nations must be submitted to the new banks which have been opened and which will supply the information requested by utilizing as many of the records of the former banks as have been preserved from destruction.

Approved at Berlin 18 March 1946

CORC/P(46)102

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 19

Amendment of Law No. 7, "Rationing of Electricity and Gas"

The Control Council enacts as follows:-

The provisions of Article III of Law No, 7 are hereby repealed and replaced by the following provisions:-

Article III

1, Persons infringing this law or any regulation pursuant thereto shall be liable to one or more of the following penalties:

- (a) surcharge
- (b) disconnection of supply
- (c) criminal prosecution

2. Consumption in excess of the authorized ration occurring between two successive meter readings shall be punishable as follows :-

(a) where the excess is less than 10% of the ration:-

- (i) For the first offense involving any excess consumption - Surcharge at the rate of 100 times the normal charge per KWH or ⁿ for the excess quantity consumed
- (ii) For the second such offense - In addition to the penalty stated in (i) disconnection of supply for 30 days
- (iii) For the third or any subsequent offense involving any excess consumption - In addition to the penalties stated in (i) and (ii), imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding three months

(b) Where the excess is more than 10% of the ration:-

- (i) For the first offense involving any excess consumption - Surcharge at the rate of 100 times the normal charge per KWH or m³ for the excess quantity consumed together with disconnection of supply for 30 days
- (ii) For the second or any subsequent offense involving any excess consumption - In addition to the penalties specified in (i) imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding three months

3. Any consumer who uses electricity or gas for a purpose prohibited by regulations, or who intentionally interferes with the normal operation of his meter or who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain electricity or gas, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to a fine of from 100 to 500 marks or to both such penalties. The Court may moreover order the suspension of the supply of electricity or gas for a period not exceeding three months.

4. Any inspector, meter reader or other employee of the utility who connives at or in any way assists or facilitates the infringement of any regulation made pursuant to this law shall be liable for each offense to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or a fine of from 100 to 500 marks or to both such penalties.

5. Subject to the direction and control of the appropriate Military Government Authority, the powers of imposing a surcharge or disconnecting the supply under Paragraph 2 of this Article may be exercised directly and without the sentence of a criminal court by the undertakings responsible for the distribution of electricity and gas. Other penalties may only be imposed by a criminal court. Criminal proceedings may take place in either German or Military Government Courts,

These amendments to Law No. 7 shall come into force on the

first day of the month following the date of the publication of the present Law.

Done at BERLIN, the 20th day of March, 1946.

/s/ Malinin
Colonel General
for G. ZHUKOV
Marshal of the Soviet Union

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General, U.S.Army

/s/ B.H. Robertson
Lieutenant General
for MONTGOMERY
Field Marshal

/s/ P. Koenig
P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

"The Control Council agreed to 1800 hours 24 March 1946 as the date of publication of Law No.19."

CONL/P(46)20(Final)
20 March 1946

CONTROL COUNCILLaw No. 20Increase in Telephone and Telegraph Rates

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

Rates for all kinds of telephone services are hereby increased fifty (50) per cent above the rates determined in Appendix 3 (Anlage 3) to the Telephone Ordinance (Fernsprechordnung mit Ausführungs-Bestimmungen), dated 24 November 1939 (Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums 1939 No. 127, page 859).

Article II

1, The basic per word rates for telegraph services are hereby increased as follows:

a. <u>Ordinary Telegrams</u>	<u>Reichspfennig</u>
Local telegram	From 8 to 15
Inter-urban telegrams	From 15 to 20

b. Double rates shall be charged for urgent telegrams,

c. The minimum tariff for one telegram shall be ten times the amount of the rate for one word.

2 The supplementary rates (Nebengebuehren) shall be the same as those stated in Appendix A (Anlage A) to the Telegraph Ordinance (Telegraphenordnung) of 30 June 1926 as revised on 22 December 1938 (Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums 1938, No. 144, Page 849).

Article III

This law will take effect 1 April 1946.

Done at BERLIN, the 20th of March 1946.

/s/ Malinin
Colonel General
for G. ZHUKOV
Marshal of the Soviet Union

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/t/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General, U.S. Army

/s/ B.H. Robertson
Lieutenant General
for MONTGOMERY
Field Marshal

/s/ P. Koenig
/t/ P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

"The Control Council agreed to 1800 hours 26 March 1946 as the date of publication of Law No. 20."

CONI/P(46)21(Final)
20 March 1946

COORDINATING COMMITTEEINTERPRETATION OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE DEFINITION OF
THE TERM RESTITUTION

1. In consideration of paragraph 2 of CONL/P(46)3(Revise), it appears that where an article has been removed by force at any time during the occupation of a country, and is identifiable, the right to its recovery is an absolute one. The word "force" covers duress which may occur with or without violence. In this concept are also included looting, theft, larceny and other forms of dispossession whether they were carried out by an order of the German authorities, or by officials of the German civil or military administration, even when there was no order of the German authorities, or by individuals.

Also included are acquisitions carried out as a result of duress, such as requisitions or other orders or regulations of the military or occupation authorities.

2. In the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 2, it appears that by "all other property removed by the enemy" it was desired to include all property which was removed in any other way. This implies that restitution of property may be claimed whatever may have been the means or the reasons of dispossession.

But the property removed in such manner does not entail an "absolute right" to restitution, which may be granted only within the limits consistent with reparations.

3. These "limits consistent with Reparations" must be understood in the following manner. If property claimed on account of restitution is indispensable for the operation of a whole factory allocated on account of reparations, this property may be retained and not restituted.

Restitution will be made only if the removal of the equipment does not seriously diminish the production capacity of the plant and does not destroy the completeness of the equipment to such an extent that when this plant is delivered on account of reparations it loses all value owing to the fact that restitution has been made.

If restitution of the object itself is not granted, the right of the claimant nation is satisfied by means of compensation to be taken from German property in objects of equivalent value, as far as possible by equipment, manufactured goods and raw materials.

NOTE: The U.S. and U.K delegates agree with the above interpretation provided that:-

"Compensation in lieu of restitution must not create additional expenditures by the U.S. and U.K. in support of their respective zones."

Approved at Berlin 26 March 1946

CORC/P(46)110
D&DR/P(46)14 2nd Revise.

COORDINATING COMMITTEEChange to Summer Time in GermanyMote by Allied Secretariat

At its meeting held on 20 December 1945, (DIAC/M(45)16, Conclusion (177)), the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications agreed to accept 14 April 1946 as the date of change to summer time in Germany for 1946.

In order that a uniform date for the change to summer time in all European countries could be fixed, the Transport Directorate was informed of the acceptance of 14 April as the date for Germany, with a request that the information be forwarded to E.C.I.T.O.

In its reply, the Transport Directorate agreed to accept 14 April 1946 as the date of change to summer time in Germany for 1946.

At its meeting held on 19 March 1946, (DIAC/M(46)7, Conclusion (124)) the Directorate of Internal Affairs accepted 0200 hours 14 April 1946 as the time for change to summer time in Germany for 1946.

The Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications requests the Coordinating Committee to confirm 0200 hours 14 April 1946 as the time for change to summer time in Germany.

This paper is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at their Forty-Seventh Meeting to be held on 26 March 1946.

S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, Counsellor

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 26 March 1946

CORC/P(46)115

THE PLAN FOR REPARATIONS AND THE LEVEL OF POSTWAR GERMAN ECONOMY
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BERLIN PROTOCOL

In accordance with the decisions of the Control Council, on the 26th March, the Economic Directorate met to edit the above mentioned report prior to its being published.

During the work it became apparent that there were some discrepancies in the translation of the document. In order to clarify some of the points

(208) the DIRECTORATE agreed:

- a. that the words "the decision of the Berlin Conference" in the Russian text, "Berlin Protocol" in the American and English texts, and "Potsdam Agreement" in the French text meant one and the same;
- b. that in Para IIc of the Russian text, the word "access" means that German goods will flow on international markets on the same basis as goods of other countries;
- c. that in Para IV of the British, French and American texts, it is understood that the words "Industrial Capital Equipment" mean all equipment and installation which constitute the industrial unit that is to be removed or eliminated;
- d. it is understood by the Economic Directorate that in the industries listed in Paras 7 a and b, and 8 a, b, c and d, there will be retained sufficient capacity to produce the specified percentages in the production or the pre-war year referred to, measured by sales in that year (in Reichsmark 1936 value).

The Soviet representative stated that he could not agree to a release of a document in which there is an indication of a disagreement by four Allied Delegations, as it is in Paras 12 and 16 of the document and in the Table 3-B. He proposed that the words previously agreed by the Economic Directorate at its 38th meeting be substituted for Para 16, and to delete Para 12 entirely.

After a considerable discussion, during which several compromise suggestions were put forth as regards the text of the note to Para 12 and Table 3-S, the French representative proposed the following words:

"production may exceed the above estimates in this paragraph (other industries) unless otherwise determined by the Control Council".

For Table 3-B, the following wording was proposed:

"production can exceed the estimates in Table 3 part B (with the exception of locomotives and wagons, serials 2, 3, 4, and 5) unless otherwise determined by the Control Council".

In Para. 16 the wording, as agreed by the Economic Directorate at its 38th meeting, was proposed:

"the general effect of plan is estimated as a reduction of the Level of Industry on a whole to a figure about 50 or 55 per cent of the pre-war Level of 1938 (excluding Building and Building Materials Industries)".

The Soviet and French members stated they were prepared to accept these proposals. The British member stated he was willing to consider them. However, the American representative stated that he considered it not possible to make amendments or changes in the text of the document as the Economic Directorate has no authority to alter documents that have been agreed by the Coordinating Committee and the Control Council.

As no agreement could be reached,

(208) the DIRECTORATE agreed:

- e. that all the representatives of the Economic Directorate will inform their representatives of the Coordinating Committee as to the situation so that this question may be settled by a special meeting of the Coordinating Committee or by some official negotiations.

The meeting ended at 1300 hours 28th March 1946.

Note by Secretariat: Appended hereto as Annex A is the final text of "The Plan for Reparations and the Level of Post-War German Economy in Accordance with the Berlin Protocol", as published.

26 March 1946

CONL/M(46)9

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

CONTROL COUNCIL

MINUTES

(Meeting of 24 March 1946)

THE MEETING:

- (45) (b) Agreed to publish the text of the plan for reparations and Level of post-war German economy on 28 March at 1800 hours,

30 March 1946

CONL/M(46)10

MINUTES

(Meeting of 30 March 1946)

THE MEETING:

- (47) approved the final text of the plan for reparations and level of post-war German economy prepared by the Economic Directorate and expressed gratitude to the latter for the work it had accomplished.

ECONOMIC DIRECTORATEANNEX A TO
DECO/M(46)20THE PLAN FOR REPARATIONS AND
THE LEVEL OF POST-WAR GERMAN ECONOMY
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BERLIN PROTOCOL

1. In accordance with the Berlin Protocol the Allied Control Council is to determine the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparations. The guiding principles regarding the Plan for Reparations and the Level of the Post-war German Economy, in accordance with the Berlin Protocol are:

- a. Elimination of the German war potential and the industrial disarmament of Germany.
- b. Payment of reparations to the countries which had suffered from German aggression.
- c. Development of agriculture and peaceful industries.
- d. Maintenance in Germany of average living standards not exceeding the average standard of living of European countries (excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
- e. Retention in Germany, after payment of reparations, of sufficient resources to enable her to maintain herself without external assistance.

2. In accordance with these principles, the basic elements of the Plan have been agreed. The assumptions of the Plan are:

- a. That the population of post-war Germany will be 66.5 millions.
- b. That Germany will be treated as a single economic unit.
- c. That exports from Germany will be acceptable in the international market.

3. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war, as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships, is prohibited and will be prevented.

4. All industrial capital equipment for the production of the following items are to be eliminated:

- a. Synthetic gasoline and oil.
- b. Synthetic rubber.
- c. Synthetic ammonia.
- d. Ball and taper roller bearings.
- e. Heavy machine tools of certain types.
- f. Heavy tractors.
- g. Primary aluminum,
- h. Magnesium.
- i. Beryllium.
- j. Vanadium produced from Thomas Slags,
- k. Radio-active materials.
- l. Hydrogen peroxide above 50% strength
- m. Specific war chemicals and gases.
- n. Radio transmitting equipment.

Facilities for the production of synthetic gasoline and oil, synthetic ammonia and synthetic rubber, end of ball and taper roller bearings, will be temporarily retained to meet domestic requirements until the necessary imports are available and can be paid for,

Restricted Industries

Metallurgical Industries

5. Steel

a. The production capacity of the steel industry to be left in Germany should be 7.5 million ingot tons. This figure to be subject to review for further reduction should this appear necessary.

b. The allowable production of steel in Germany should not exceed 5.8 million ingot tons in any future year without the specific approval of the Allied Control Council, but this figure will be subject to annual review by the Control Council.

c. The steel plants to be left in Germany under the above program should, so far as practicable, be the older ones.

6. Non-Ferrous Metals. The annual consumption of non-ferrous metals (including exports of products containing these metals) is fixed at the following quantities:

Copper 140,000 tons

Zinc 135,000 tons

Lead 120,000 tons

Tin 8,000 tons

Nickel 1,750 tons

Chemical Industries

7. EL. Basic Chemicals. In the basic chemical industries there will be retained 40% of the 1936 production capacity (measured by sales in 1936 values). This group includes the following basic chemicals: nitrogen, phosphate, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, alkalis, and chlorine. In addition, to obtain the required quantities of fertilizer for agriculture, existing capacity for the production of nitrogen through the synthetic ammonia process will be retained until the necessary imports of nitrogen are available and can be paid for.

b. Other Chemicals. Capacity will be retained for the group of other chemical production in the amount of 70% of the 1936 production capacity (measured by sales in 1936 values). This group includes chemicals for building supplies, consumer goods items, plastics, industrial supplies, and other miscellaneous chemical products.

c. Dyestuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Synthetic Fibers. In the pharmaceutical industry there will be retained capacity for the annual production of 80% of the 1936 production, measured by sales (in 1936 value). Capacity will be retained to produce annually 36,000 tons of dyestuffs and 185,000 tons of synthetic fibers.

Machine Manufacturing and Engineering.

8. a. Machine Tools. For the machine tool industry there will be retained 11.4% of 1938 capacity, with additional restrictions on the type and size of machine tools which may be produced.

b. Heavy Engineering. In the heavy engineering industries there will be retained 31% of 1938 capacity. These industries produce metallurgical equipment, heavy mining machinery, material handling plants, heavy power equipment, (boilers and turbines, prime movers, heavy compressors, and turbo-blowers and pumps).

c. Other Mechanical Engineering. In other mechanical engineering industries there will be retained 50% of 1938 capacity. This group produces constructional equipment, textile machinery, consumer goods equipment, engineering small tools, food processing equipment, woodworking machines, and other machines and apparatus.

d. Electro-engineering. In the electro-engineering industries there will be retained 50% of 1938 production capacity (based on sales in 1938 values). Capacity to produce heavy electrical equipment is to be reduced to 30% of 1938 production or RM 40,000,000 (1936 value). Heavy electrical equipment is defined as generators and converters, 6000 KW and over; high tension switch gear; and large transformers, 1500 KVA and over. Electro-engineering, other than heavy electrical equipment, includes electric lamps and light fittings, installation materials, electric heating and domestic appliances, cables and wires, telephone and telegraph apparatus, domestic radios, and other electrical equipment. Export of specified types of radio receiving sets is forbidden.

c. Transport Engineering.

- (1) In the automotive industry capacity will be retained to produce annually 80,000 automobiles, including 40,000 passenger cars and 40,000 trucks, and for 4,000 light road tractors.
- (2) Capacity will be retained to produce annually 10,000 motorcycles with cylinder sizes between 60 and 250 cubic centimeters. Production of motorcycles with cylinder sizes of more than 250 cubic centimeters is prohibited.
- (3) In the locomotive industry available capacity will be used exclusively for the repair of the existing stock of locomotives in order to build up a pool of 15,000 locomotives in 1949. A decision will be made later as to the production of new locomotives after 1949.
- (4) Sufficient capacity will be retained to produce annually 30,000 freight cars, 1,350 passenger coaches and 400 luggage vans.

f. Agricultural Machinery. To permit maximization of agriculture, capacity will be retained for an annual production of 10,000 light agricultural tractors. Existing capacity for the production of other agricultural equipment, estimated at 80% of 1938 levels, is to be retained, subject to restrictions on the type and power of the equipment which may be produced.

g. Spare Parts. In estimating capacities there will be taken into account the production of normal quantities of spare parts for transport and agricultural machinery.

h. Optics and Precision Instruments. Capacity will be retained to produce precision instruments in the value of 340,000,000 RM (1936 value), of which 220,000,000 RM is estimated as required for domestic use and 120,000,000 RM for exports. A further limitation for this industry is possible, subject to the recommendation of the Committee for the Liquidation of German War Potential.

Mining Industries

9. a. Coal. Until the control Council otherwise decides, coal production will be maximized as far as mining supplies and transport will allow. The minimum production is estimated at 155 million tons (hard coal equivalent), including at least

45 million tons for export, The necessary supplies and services to this end will be arranged to give the maximum production of coal.

b. Potash. The production of potash is estimated at over 100% of the 1938 level.

Electric Power

10. There will be retained an installed capacity of 9 million KW.

Cement

11. Capacity will be retained to produce 8 million tons of cement annually.

Other Industries

12. The estimated levels of the following industries have been calculated as shown below as necessary for the German economy in 1949:

a. Rubber. 50,000 tons, including 20,000 tons from reclaimed rubber and 30,000 tons from imports.

b. Pulp, Paper and Printing. 2,129,000 tons, based on 26 kg per head per annum in 1949 plus 400,000 tons for export.

c. Textiles and Clothing Industries. 665,000 tons of fiber, based on 10 kg per head for 1949, including 2 kg for export,

d. Boots and Shoes. 113,000,000 pairs, based on 1.7 pairs per head in 1949 (figure excludes needs of occupying forces). Production may exceed the above estimates in this paragraph (Other Industries) unless otherwise determined by the Control Council.

13. Building. No level will be determined for 1949. The industry will be free to develop within the limits of available resources and the licensing system.

14. Building Materials Industries (excluding Cement). Existing capacity will be retained. Production will be in accordance with building licensing and export requirements.

15. Other Unrestricted Industries. For the following industries no levels have been determined for 1949. These industries are free to develop within the limitations of available resources. These industries are as follows:

- a. Furniture and woodwork.
- b. Flat glass, bottle and domestic glass.
- c. Ceramics.
- d. Bicycles.
- e. Motorbicycles under 60 cc.
- f. Potash.

General Level of Industry

16. It is estimated that the general effect of the plan is a reduction in the level of industry as a whole to a figure about 50 or 55 per cent of the prewar level in 1938 (excluding building and building materials industries).

Exports and Imports

17. The following agreement has been reached with respect to exports and imports:

a. That the value of exports from Germany shall be planned as 3 billion RM (1936 value) for 1949, and that sufficient industrial capacity shall be retained to produce goods to this value and cover the internal requirements in Germany in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration,

b. That approved imports will not exceed 3 billion RM (1936 value), as compared with 4.2 billion RM in 1936.

c. That of the total proceeds from exports, it is estimated that not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion RM can be utilized to pay for imports of food and fodder, if this will be required, with the understanding that, after all imports approved by the Control Council are paid for, any portion of the sum not needed for food and fodder will be used to pay for costs of occupation, and services such as transport, insurance, etc.

Determination of Capacities Available for Reparations

18. After the approval of this Plan, the existing capacities of the separate branches of production shall be determined, and a list of enterprises available for reparations shall be compiled.

19. After decisions have been given on the matters now referred to the Coordinating Committee, the Economic Directorate would propose to prepare the final plan embodying these decisions and including a description of the various features of the Plan, such as: disarmament, reparations, post-war German economy, and the German balance of trade,

LEVEL OF INDUSTRY1. PROHIBITED INDUSTRIESA. Production of the following will be entirely prohibited:-

- (1) War Materials as specifically defined by the Allied Control Authority including but not limited to arms, ammunition and implements of war, as well as all types of aircraft and specific war chemicals and gases,
- (2) Sea-going ships (not interpreted to include small fishing vessels),
- (3) Magnesium,
- (4) Primary aluminum and alumina for the purpose of producing aluminum.
- (5) Beryllium.
- (6) Vanadium produced from Thomas slags,
- (7) Radio-active materials.
- (8) Hydrogen peroxide above 50% strength.
- (9) Radio transmitting equipment,
- (10) Heavy tractors above the limits of capacity determined by the Allied Control Authority,
- (11) Heavy machine tools of the sizes and types prohibited by the Allied Control Authority,

3. Production of the following items will be permitted only until sufficient imports will be possible and can be paid for:-

- (1) Synthetic gasoline and oil.
- (2) Synthetic rubber.
- (3) Ball and taper roller bearings.

C. Production of Synthetic Ammonia will be permitted until exports can be found to pay for required imports of nitrogen as well as for all other necessary imports. To the extent to which synthetic ammonia production is not eliminated, it will be limited to not more than that amount necessary to meet Germany's peacetime requirements.

LEVEL OF INDUSTRY

2 Industries for which no level will be determined for 1949 and which are free to develop within the limits of available material and financial resources.

Serial	Industry
1	Building and Building Materials (excluding cement)
2	Furniture and wood-work*
3	Flat glass, bottle and domestic glass
4	Ceramics
5	Bicycles
6	Motor-bicycles under 60 c. c .
7	Potash

LEVEL OF INDUSTRY

3. Industries the levels of which are determined or estimated for 1949

PART A
Industries from which production capacity will be taken for Reparations

Serial	Item	Production or Supply in Pre-war Year	Estimated Level in 1949	Percentage of pre-war considered in Column 3	Remarks
1.	<u>Steel</u>	19.2 m. tons (1936)	7.5 m. tons capacity	39	Permitted level of industry subject to annual review. (For allowable production see paragraph 5b of the Plan)
2.	<u>Copper</u>	292,000 tons (1936)	140,000 tons	48	(a) Figures for non-ferrous metals are for consumption incl. consumption for exports containing these metals. (b) It is estimated that in 1949, 40,000 tons of copper, 20,000 tons of lead and 45,000 tons of zinc will be used in the manufacture of exports containing these metals. (c) Figures for non-ferrous metals includes secondary metal and scrap. (d) Estimated that to meet the requirement of 8,000 tons of tin it will be necessary to import 6,000 tons of tin.
3.	<u>Zinc</u>	225,000 tons (1936)	135,000 tons	60	
4.	<u>Lead</u>	223,000 tons (1936)	120,000 tons	54	
5.	<u>Tin</u>	16,000 tons (1936)	8,000 tons	50	
6.	<u>Nickel</u>	9,500 tons (1936)	1,750 tons	18	
7.	<u>Aluminum</u> (consumption)	..	30,000 tons	..	
8.	<u>Magnesium</u> (consumption)	..	1,000 tons	..	

Serial	Item	Production or supply in pre-war year	Estimated level in 1949	Percentage of pre-war considered in column 3	Remarks
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9. Mechanical Engineering
(excl. Agricultural Engineering and Ball and Taper Roller Bearings)

(a) Heavy Engineering comprising:

Metallurgical Equipment	RM 1,394 mill.	RM 432 mill.	31
Heavy Mining Machinery	(1938)		
Material Handling Plant			
Heavy Power Equipment, Boilers, and Turbines, Prime Movers, heavy compressors, turbo-blowers and pumps.			

(b) Light Engineering and Constructional Equipment comprising:

Constructional Equipment	RM 2,291 mill.	RM 1,145 mill.	50
Textile Machinery	(1938)		

Other Consumers Goods Equipment
Food Processing Equipment
Chemical and Refining Equipment
General Engineering
Materials Processing Equipment
Small Tools
Wood-working machinery
Gas Welding and Outfitting machinery
Miscellaneous Machines

(c) Machine Tools

RM 645	RM 74	11.4
RM 111,430 (1938)	RM 1,651	38.1
RM 111,430 (1938)	RM 1,651	38.1

Machine Tools to be limited as regards type and size by the Allied Control Authority

Serial	Item	Production or Supply in pre-war year	Estimated Level in 1949	Percentage of pre-war considered in column 3	Remarks
10.	<u>Precision Instruments and Optics</u>	RM 491 m. (1936)	RM 340 m.	70	Including an estimated RM 120 m. for export. A further limitation is possible for this industry depending upon the recommendation of the Committee for Liquidation of War Potential Limited as regards capacity and type.
11.	<u>Agricultural Tractors</u>	13,900 (1936)	10,000	72	
12.	<u>Private Cars</u>	245,000 (1936)	40,000	16	
13.	<u>Commercial Vehicles</u>	59,000 (1936)	40,000	67	
14.	<u>Light Road Tractors</u>	..	4,000	..	
15.	<u>Motor-bicycles</u>	..	10,000	..	Cylinder capacity 60 c.c. to 250 c.c. Motor-bicycles with cylinder capacity over 250 c.c. to be prohibited.
16.	<u>Electrical Engineering of which Heavy Electrical Engineering</u>	RM 3,000 m. (1938)	RM 1,500m.	50	Heavy electrical Engineering comprises: (i) Generators and converters 6,000 KW. and over; (ii) High tension switch-gear; (iii) Large transformers 1,500 KVA and over.
		RM 130 m. (1938)	RM 40 m.	30	

Serial	St	Production or Supply in pre-war year	Estimated level in 1949	Percentage of Pre-war Considered in Column 3	Remarks
17.	<u>Basic Chemicals</u>	RM 920 m.	RM 368 m.	40	Nitrogen, phosphates, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, chlorine, alkali Production of synthetic ammonia to continue for time being (see Table I(C))
18.	<u>Miscellaneous Chemical Products</u>	RM 2,112 m. (1936)	RM 1,478 m.	70	Building supplies, consumer goods, plastic, industrial supplies, other chemicals.
19.	<u>Pharmaceuticals</u> (a) Domestic	RM 288 m. (1936)	212 m.*		
	(b) Export	RM 125 m. (1936)	120 m.*		
	Total	RM 413 m. (1936)	332 m.	80	
20	<u>Dyestuffs</u> (a) Domestic	RM mills. 000 tons	73*		
	(b) Export	RM mills. 000 tons	58*		
	Total	RM mills 000 tons	131 36		

* Agreed in the Economic Directorate, not yet confirmed by the Control Council.

Serial

21.

22.

Item

Production or
Supply in pre-
war year

Estimated
level in
1949

Percentage of
Pre-War
Considered in
Column 3

Remarks

Cement

11.7 m. tons
(1936)

8.0 m. tons

68

Electric Power
installed capacity
in million KW

15.2 MKW
(1936)

9.0 MKW

60



PART B

Industries Levels for which have been fixed or estimated for 1949

LEVEL OF INDUSTRY

TABLE 3.

Industries from which Reparations are not anticipated, but this possibility is not excluded if the Control Council decides that surpluses of Industrial Capital Equipment are not required in Germany or for export and are suitable for Reparations.

Serial Item	Production or Supply in Pre-war Year	Estimated Level in 1949	Percentage of Pre-war Considered in Column 3	Remarks
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1	Coal	208 m. tons (1936)	155 m. tons	75	
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Figures in hard coal equivalent. Until the Control Council otherwise decides, coal production will be maximized as far as mining supplies and transport will allow. The minimum production is estimated at 155 million tons (hard coal equivalent), including at least 45 million tons for export. The necessary supplies and services to this end will be arranged to give the maximum production of coal.

Post war level not fixed, all capacity to be engaged exclusively on repairs until 1949.

2.	Main Line Locomotives	285 (1936)			
3.	Railway wagons	30,000			
4.	Passenger Coaches	1,350			
5.	Luggage Vans	400			
6.	Agricultural Machinery & other than tractors	RM 323 mill. (1938)	RM 258 mill.	80	
7.	Textile	856,000 tons (1936) (weight of fibre)	665,000 tons (a) Synthetic 185,000 (b) Natural	74	

Based on 10 kg per head in 1949 incl. 2 kg for export

TABLE 3. Part B (Cont)

LEVEL OF INDUSTRY

Serial	Item	Production or Supply in Pre-war Year	Estimated Level in 1949	Percentage of Pre-war considered in Column 3	Remarks
8.	Rubber	80,000 tons (1936)	50,000 tons	62.5	Minor adjustments are possible.
9.	Paper	3,149,000 tons (1936)	2,129,000 tons	65	Based on 26 kg per head in 1949 plus 400,000 tons for export.
10.	Boots and Shoes	160 m. pairs (1936)	113 m. pairs	70	Based on 1.7 pairs per head in 1949 (Figure excludes needs of occupying forces).

Production can exceed the estimates in Table 3, Part B (with the exception of locomotives and wagons, Serials 2, 3, 4, and 5) unless otherwise determined by the Control Council.

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 21

Law Concerning German Labor Courts

The Control Council enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

For the settlement of labor disputes Local and Appellate Labor Courts shall be established throughout the whole of Germany.

ARTICLE II

The Labor Courts shall have jurisdiction in civil actions of the following categories, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts and irrespective of the value of the matter in dispute (Wert des Streitgegenstandes) .

1. Disputes between parties to a collective agreement, or between such parties and third parties, where the disputes arise out of collective agreement or relate to the existence or non-existence of collective agreements; and disputes between parties competent to conclude collective agreements, or between such parties and third parties, where the disputes arise out of wrongful acts provided measures taken for the purposes of industrial strife (Arbeitskampf) or questions of freedom of association are in issue;

2. Disputes between employers (Arbeitgeber) and employees (Arbeitnehmer) where the disputes arise out of the employment relationship or apprenticeship, or relate to the existence or non-existence of a contract of employment or articles of apprenticeship, or arise out of negotiations for the conclusion of a contract of employment or articles of apprenticeship and out of the effects thereof; and disputes arising out of wrongful acts provided these are connected with the employment relationship or apprenticeship. Exceptions shall be -

- (a) disputes relating to an employee's invention, where the subject matter of the dispute is not merely a claim for remuneration or compensation for the invention;

- (b) disputes involving persons belonging under section 481 of the Commercial Code to a ship's crew.

3. Disputes between employees arising out of their common employment and out of unlawful acts provided these are connected with the employment relationship or apprenticeship.

4. Disputes arising out of agreements between employers and employees about conditions of work, health and protection against accidents.

5. Disputes relating to the interpretation of agreements concluded between Works Councils and employers.

ARTICLE III

The Labor Courts shall be under the German Labor Administration of the Province or Land only for administrative purposes. Their decisions shall not in any way be influenced, set aside or modified by such authorities.

ARTICLE IV

1. The Local Labor Courts shall be courts of first instance irrespective of the value of the matter in dispute.

2. The Appellate Labor Courts, as courts of second instance, shall decide appeals from decisions of the Local Labor Courts. Such decisions shall be subject to appeal when the value of the matter in dispute is equal to or exceeds the amount fixed by the Labor Administration of the Province or Land, or when the Local Labor Courts, although the value involved is lower than the amount which has been thus fixed, have decided to adjudicate subject to appeal because of the fundamental importance of the principle involved. Reasons shall be given in such cases for the decision to adjudicate subject to appeal.

3. In the absence of a German Supreme Labor Court of Appeal the Zone Commanders may establish one or more higher courts as courts of final instance in Labor disputes,

ARTICLE V

Each Labor Court shall consist of a Chairman or Deputy Chairman and of assessors. The assessors shall be selected in equal number from among employers and employees. Each member shall be of recognized democratic views.

ARTICLE VI

1. Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Labor Courts shall be selected and appointed in accordance with the following procedures:

a. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be persons particularly competent on labor matters and capable of assuming the functions of judges by reason of their former activities, their studies or the functions they have exercised in employees' or employers' organisations. They need not be professional judges; but the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of appellate courts shall have appropriate legal qualifications.

b. Representatives of employees and employers shall propose to the Provincial or Land Labor Administration names of candidates for the posts of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen. The aforesaid representatives shall respectively submit a number of candidates corresponding to the number of seats to be filled,

c. The Provincial or Land Labor Administration shall draw up a list of candidates for the posts of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen from the names submitted by the representatives of employees and employers. It may propose as candidates other persons than those recommended by the representatives. After consulting such representatives the Labor Administration of the Province or Land shall submit a list of candidates together with the original recommendations of the representatives to the highest authorities in the Province or Land which shall make the appointments.

2. The German Labor Administration of the Province or Land shall establish two panels of assessors:

a. The employees' panel shall be selected on the basis of the proposals of the Trade Unions or their Federations within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court.

b. The employers' panel shall be selected on the basis of the proposals of the employers or of recognized employer's associations within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

ARTICLE VII

1. The term of office of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of a Labor Court shall be three years. He shall be eligible for reappointment.

2. The Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen may be removed by the appointing authority on the recommendation of a Disciplinary Chamber. The Disciplinary Chamber shall consist of a Chairman who shall be a representative of the appointing authority and six members who shall be Chairmen of Labor Courts of the same or neighbouring Provinces or Lands.

3. The right of the Zone Commanders to remove or to approve removal of personnel of Labor Courts is not affected by this Law.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The expenses for the organization and functioning of the Labor Courts shall be borne by the Provinces or Lands and shall be included in their budget.

2. The costs of each case shall be borne by the parties designated by the Labor court.

ARTICLE IX

The territorial jurisdiction of Labor Courts shall be determined by the respective Zone Commanders.

ARTICLE X

As an interim measure, the provisions of the German Labor Courts Act (Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz of 23 December 1926) in its original version shall continue to apply insofar as they are not in conflict with those of the present law.

ARTICLE XI

The Allied Kommandatura is charged with the duty of taking appropriate measures for the establishment of Labor Courts in Berlin in accordance with the principles of this law.

ARTICLE XII

This law concerns Labor Courts of the first and second instance, unless otherwise specified.

ARTICLE XIII

The present law shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Pone at Berlin the 30th day of March 1946.

/s/ V. Sokolovsky
 /t/ V. SOKOLOVSKY
 Army General
 for G. ZHUKOV
 Marshal of the Soviet Union

/s/ Lucius D. Clay
 /t/ LUCIUS D. CLAY
 Lieutenant General
 for JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
 General, U.S.A.

/s/ Montgomery of Alamein
 /t/ MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
 Field Marshal

/s/ L. Koeltz
 /t/ L. KOELTZ
 General de Corps d'Armee
 for P. KOENIG
 General de Corps d'Armee

"The Control Council agreed to 1800 hours 4th April 1946 as the date of publication of Law No. 21."

(CONL/P(46)23(final)
 30 March 1946

COORDINATING COMMITTEEPlants subject to Advance Delivery on
account of Reparations. List No. 2.

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant country
16	Deutsche Schiff und Maschinenbau A.G. Bremen Valentin	Main production: U-Boats and Trawlers	U.S.	France U.S.A. Holland India Australia Yugoslavia Norway Czechoslovakia Belgium Egypt Denmark Greece
17	G.F.Borgward-Torpedo Section of Automobile plant, Bremen	Main production: Torpedoes.	U.S.	France Holland India Australia Czechoslovakia Greece
18	Norddeutsche Huotte, Bremen - Oslebshausen	Main production: Coke and by-products, Cement, pigiron, Thomas steel ingots, Ferro-vanadium	U.S.	Holland India Australia Yugoslavia Norway Czechoslovakia Belgium Greece
19	Hahn Tessky Index werke - Esslingen - Neckar	Main production: Single spindle automatic screw machines	U.S.	France U.K. U.S.A. Holland India Australia Czechoslovakia Belgium Denmark Greece
20	Fabrik Kaufbeuren Kaufbeuren explosives factory. Destroyed 13th November 1945.	Production: Smokeless powder. Only universal machines are in existence.	U.S.	France U.K. Holland Australia Belgium Greece

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant country
21	Fabrik Aschau, Muehldorf explosives factory.	Only universal equipment.	U.S.	France England Holland Australia Belgium
22	Fabrik Ebenhausen, explosives factory near Ingolstadt (destroyed 13th November 1945)	"	U.S.	England Holland Australia Czechoslovakia Belgium
23	Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant Artillery ammunition plant, Strass.	Ammunition	U.S.	Holland Australia Belgium
24	Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant Artillery ammunition plant. Geretsried-Wolfratshausen	"	U.S.	France Holland Australia Egypt
25	Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant Dcsnig	Production of shell cases and filling of artillery shells cartridges and mortar shells	U.S.	Holland Australia
1013	Wihelmshaven Werft	Shipyards	British	No claims
1014	Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No. 2 Factory, Luebeck	Formerly produced aircraft parts. Now producing stoves, saucepans and household utensils	British	France England Holland Australia Belgium Egypt Greece
1015	Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No. 4 Hothebeck	Air frame parts	British	U.S.A. Greece Belgium France Netherlands

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant country
1016	Arms Factory Rinker-Minden	Production: Shell cases, tank parts and small tools	British	France Australia Holland Czechoslovakia India Greece
1017	Metallwerke Wolfenbuettel GmbH - Wolfenbuettel	Cartridge Cases for small-arm ammunition and cases for artillery shells	British	France Czechoslovakia Holland Belgium Australia Greece
1018	Wolf & Co., Factory A, Bomlitz	Production; Substance used in preparation of gun charges	British	Australia Yugoslavia
1019	Wolf & Co., Factory B, Doerverden	ditto	British	Australia Yugoslavia
1020	Wolf & Co., Factory C, Liebenau	ditto	British	France Australia

(Note on plants Nos. 1018, 1019 & 1020. The universal equipment in those three plants is suitable for reparations. 5 power plants of 7500 Kwh each. Acid recovery, Ednixing plants, Mechanical repair shops. Mixers and rolling-mills, Hydraulic presses.)

1021	Dynamit A.G. - Duneberg	Production; Substance used in the preparation of gun charges. Universal equipment for reparation. Steam generators. Rolling mills & hydraulic presses.	British	France Australia Yugoslavia
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Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant country
1022	Dynamit A.G.- Krummel	Production: High explosives. Unfinished plants. Bomb charges Universal equipment for reparations. Acid purifiers. Nitration plants. Paper Mill machinery. Steam gener- ators. Repair shops. Sulphuric acid plants	British	Australia Yugoslavia
(Note: This plant supplies, mainly, a large quantity of explosives for war purposes. For peace-time needs, it produces a relatively small quantity of explosives for mining and plastics. No decision can yet be reached regarding the handing over of the equipment of these plants.)				
1023	Warren Commissions A.G, Dennenberg Elbe.	Production: High explosives. Suitable for reparations. Small electric gen- erating plant. Acid recovery and concen- tration plant. Nitration plants. Repair shops.		
1024	Clausthal - Clausthal-Zellerfeld	Production: High explosives, bomb and shell charges. Suitable for reparations. Acid recovery and con- centration plant. Nitration plants and miscellaneous equipment.	British	France Yugoslavia
1025	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Ahrbergen	Charges for shells and grenades	British	

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Lone	Claimant country
1026	Hans Moog, Wuppertal Ronsdorf	Pyrotechnical charges	British	
1027	Glaswerk Ridel Under-ground factory in salt mine -- Burgdorf.	Charges for mortar shells.	British	
1028	Sperrwaffenarsenal - Druchwald Soltan	Marine mine filling	British	
1029	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Lshre	Heavy shell filling	British	
1030	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Grasleben - Helmstadt	Medium shell filling	British	
1031	Luftshaupt Munitions Anstalt , Hambrihren	Shells	British	
1032	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Locksledten-Lager	Small calibre fixed gun ammunition filling and assembly	British	France Yugoslavia
1033	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Bodenteich	Shells, grenades	British	
1034	Fulbanlage Clauen - Clauen	Heavy shell filling	British	
1035	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Godenau ueber Alfeld	Ammunition fillings	British	
1036	Lufthaupt Munitions Anstalt, Wienberg weser	Medium anti-aircraft shell filling	British	France

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant country
1037	Heeres Munitions Anstalt Scheuen	Medium shell filling	British	
<p>Note: All shell-producing plants contain a large quantity of general technical equipment such as hydraulic presses, conveyers, painting equipment and other equipment which might be of interest for reparations,</p>				
1038	IG Uerdingen, Uerdingen	A mercury cell plant intended for production of 20,000 tons of chlorine per annum. It is unfinished but about half of the plant has been delivered on the site. This can be made available for reparations and has a value of approximately 2 million marks	British	Soviet Union Norway
1039	Chemische Werke Harzwerer, Langelsheim	Activated carbon for gas-masks. General equipment suitable for reparations.	British	Yugoslavia
1040	Stuhlrohrfabrik von Rudolph Sieverts, Hamburg Bergedorf	General equipment	British	Holland Belgium Norway Greece Australia Czechoslovakia
1041	Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No.7 Factory Sierksrade	General equipment	British	Egypt Greece India Belgium
1002	Aluminium foil works- Werke Tscheldin, Tennigen	Aluminium foil	French	France Yugoslavia England Belgium U.S.A. Denmark India Greece Czechoslovakia Holland
1003	Tractor plant Maschinenfabrik Fahr A.G. Gottmadingen	Harvesting equipment and tractors	French	Australia Norway France Belgium England Egypt U.S.A. Denmark Holland Greece India

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant countries
2004	Tractor factory Maschinenfabrik Gebrueder Krammer, Gottmadingen	Tractors	French	France Yugoslavia Holland Belgium India Egypt Australia Greece
2005	Arms factory: Mauser Co, Oberndorf	Portable arms, rifles and pistols	French	France Yugoslavia England Belgium U.S.A. Greece Australia Czechoslovakia
2006	Arms factory - Mauser Co, Vohringen	Flame-throwers	French	Australia Greece Czechoslovakia
2007	I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. (vinyl chloride plant), Rheinfelden	Vinyl chloride	French	France Australia England Norway Holland Czechoslovakia India Belgium
2008	Degussa Co, Rheinfelden	Hydrogen peroxide	French	France India England Australia USSR Czechoslovakia Canada Belgium Holland
2009	Bosch fittings factory Sulz	Ignition equipment parts	French	France Czechoslovakia U.S.A. Belgium Holland Greece Australia
2010	Aircraft factory - Sueddeutsche Dornier- werke, Friedrichshafen	Aircraft and air- craft parts, speed boats	French	Australia Czechoslovakia Greece
2011	Aircraft factory - Sueddeutsche Dornier- werke, Konstanz	Aircraft parts, including wing parts	French	Yugoslavia Czechoslovakia Greece
2012	Obering. O. Stellmann, Manzel	Aircraft parts	French	Yugoslavia Czechoslovakia Greece

Official number	Name of Plant	Description	Zone	Claimant countries
2013	Sueddeutsche Arguswerke Aviation equipment plant, Baden-Baden.	Duralumin aircraft parts	French	Holland Belgium Greece
2014	Sueddeutsche Arguswerke. Aviation equipment plant. Dusslingen	Bearings	French	India Australia Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia
2015	Sueddeutsche Arguswerke Aviation equipment plant. Brombach	Metal armatures	French	India Norway Czechoslovakia Greece
2016	Sueddeutsche Arguswerke Aviation equipment plant, Pfullendorf	Aircraft brakes	French	Australia Greece Czechoslovakia Australia
2017	Stoll Plant, Reutlingen Wuerttemberg	Universal equipment	French	No claims.

Approved at Berlin 2 April 1946.

CORC/P(46)116

NOTE:

At its Meeting held on 21st March 1946, the Directorate of Economics agreed to hand over to the Soviet Union (including Poland) plants Nos. 1038 and 2008, from among the plants listed in list No.2, and the remaining plants, with the exception of No.1013 and 2017, to other powers entitled to reparations. The Directorate took note of the statement made by the Soviet delegate that he reserved the right to present his claims for plants Nos.1013 and 2017 on receipt of their description,

The Coordinating Committee in its Meeting of 2 April 1946 allocated to the Soviet Union plant 1013 provided it had been published as available for reparations,

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CONTROL AND LICENSING OF BUILDING WORK

1. OBJECTS OF CONTROL

The objects of the proposed system of control and licensing of building works are:

- (a) To ensure that there shall be no labor or material used for non-essential or unauthorized construction, reconstruction or repairs of any kind, and that the proper use is made of material and labor for essential and authorized construction, reconstruction or repairs,
 - (i) By imposing maximum standards of design and workmanship.
 - (ii) By permitting only such construction, reconstruction or repairs as conform to an authorized building program predicated upon the needs of a German peacetime economy.
- (b) To prevent the re-establishment of a German war potential.
 - (i) By issuing instructions for the demolition of certain categories of buildings and civil engineering works following upon decisions by higher authority.
 - (ii) By preventing the construction of such categories of buildings and civil engineering works as would be capable of subsequent conversion do the development of a war potential.

2. BULK ALLOCATIONS

To ensure equitable distribution between zones of the resources of the Building Industries in proportion to the legitimate requirements of each zone, allocations will be made at appropriate intervals in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Estimates will be made, in each Zone, of the availability of building materials and labor and the quantities of fuel needed, in each Zone, to produce the required amounts of such materials. These estimates will be made on monthly basis for a period of six months.

(b) A projected Building program for work, costing 10,000 Marks or more will be drawn up by months for a period of 6 months, by each of the appropriate German organization under Military Government supervision. Each such Building program will be broken down by materials and labor requirements in the program and will include any special work to be ordered by the Military Government. The program will be grouped under the following headings:

- (i) Requirements of the Occupying forces
- (ii) war Damage Repairs:

- (a) Housing
- (b) Public Utilities
- (c) Other essential Buildings

(iii) Demolition, Clearance of War Debris, Salvage of Materials.

(iv) Other new works subdivided as follows:

- (a) Housing, temporary and permanent
- (b) Health and welfare
- (c) Public Utilities
- (d) Communications
- (e) Transport - railways, roads, bridges, inland waterways, docks and harbours
- (f) Agriculture, Land Drainage and Forestry
- (g) Industrial
- (h) Commercial
- (i) State and Municipal
- (j) Education
- (k) Entertainment
- (l) Other Works

(c) Building offices to be organized under the German Provincial Administration in each Zone, will draw up estimates of materials and labor requirements to cover maintenance and small new construction, reconstruction, or repairs (i.e. those below 10,000 Marks in cost).

- (d) The building material allocations for each Zone will be recommended quarterly on the basis of (a), (b), and (c) above by the Building Industries Sub-Committee for the consideration of the Industry Committee (and, if necessary for higher authority) taking into consideration possible materials for export in accordance with the policies as given by the Economic Directorate, Control Council.

The recommended bulk allocations, when approved, will be made by months, for a period of 6 months. Those made for the three months period following the date of approval, will be on a firm basis whereas advance allocations, made for the second three months period, will be provisional and subject to review and adjustment as required.

- (e) When bulk allocation has been approved, the Military Government Authority responsible for controlling building in each Zone, will be instructed by the appropriate body of the Allied Control Authority to work to the allocation laid down for each zone, and to export the agreed quantities of material to the other zones.

3. ZONAL ALLOCATIONS.

When the bulk allocation has been made known, it will be the responsibility of the appropriate Allied Authority in each zone to make sub-allocations to each of the German organisations in its zone on the basis of 2 (b) above,

4. OPERATION OF THE SCHEME WITHIN THE ZONE.

- (a) Each of the appropriate German organisations, when *it* has been notified of its sub-allocation, will under the instructions of the appropriate Allied authority plan its building program for the period, so as to work within the sub-allocation, and so as to employ the available labor and materials most effectively.

All building work to the cost of 10,000 Marks or more will be provided with labor and material out of the allocation made to the appropriate German organisation.

- (b) Material and labor for minor works, i.e. those below 10,000 Marks in cost will be provided from a special allocation for maintenance and small work based on para 2(c) above.
- (c) Every building project will be submitted to the local German building office for approval for issue of a building license before commencement.

5. LICENSING SYSTEM.

The Licensing system, so far as it effects the German, is set out in the order to the German Provincial Oberpraesident - (Licensing of Building Works at Appendix "A").

6. CONTROL BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The extent to which the licensing power will be delegated to German authorities will be determined, for the time being, by each Zone Commander. In order to encourage uniformity among the several zones, the following program is recommended for consideration by each Zone Commander, although it may prove advisable to delegate to German authorities the power to license larger or smaller projects than the suggested program contemplates.

There will be a delegated authority to the German building authority to license works from 200 - 19,000 Marks. Monthly reports will be supplied by the German building authority to Military Government giving particulars of licenses issued. The German building authority will be responsible for ensuring that the Kreis monthly maximum is not exceeded and that the work to be licensed conforms to the standard of construction to be laid down (See para 9).

Prior to the issue of licenses for projects costing from 10,000 to 100,000 Marks, weekly lists of proposed construction projects will be submitted to Military Government at Provincial Headquarters. The Military Government Building Officers will scrutinize these lists and give approval of the licenses after consultation with the appropriate Military Government authority as to necessity and urgency. They may veto any project which may contribute to a war potential.

All the works to the cost of 100,000 to 1,000,000 Marks must be approved by the Province Military Government Building Officer. Details of the proposed works will be submitted by the German Province Building Officer, and will be examined by the Province Military Government Building Officer. This officer will consult the appropriate Military Government authority as to necessity and urgency, and will satisfy himself that the work is economical in design and conforms

t to the standard of building construction to be laid down. If he gives approval, he will endorse the license which will be returned to the German Province Building Office for issue,

Work estimated to cost over 1,000,000 Marks will also be submitted by the German Building Office to the Province Military Government Building Officer, who, after preliminary scrutiny, will forward them to the Military Government Building Authority at Zone H.Q., together with his own observations. The Military Government Building Authority at Zone H.Q. will consult appropriate other Military Government representatives as to necessity and urgency. If approved, the Province Military Government Building Officer will be authorized to endorse the building license for issue by the German Province Building Office.

Note: No project shall be licensed under the terms specified in the foregoing unless it appears certain that the project is capable of being completed within the material allocations referred to in paragraph 3 and 4(a) above,

Implementation of the licensing functions will be reviewed quarterly in order eventually to ensure the largest practicable degree of uniformity.

In addition to the foregoing (para 6), instructions should be drawn up (which will be issued later as an integral part of the controls over building construction), in accordance with which there will be determined the maximum annual allowable capital investment ~~respectively for domestic construction, industrial construction, and public buildings, by individuals, firms or other business enterprises or municipalities.~~

It is understood that the maximum figure may be exceeded at the initiation of the Zone Commander when necessary to achieve some object in accordance with the needs of the occupying powers, reporting such exception to the Control Council,

7. AUTHORIZATION OF WORKS.

Periodical instructions will be given defining the nature and importance of the works to be authorized taking into consideration the requirements of building and the production of building materials. The first instructions in regard to the emergency repair of houses is contained in Appendix "B".

8. APPLICATION FOR LICENSES.

All applications for licenses will be made on an official form and will be accompanied by the necessary details and drawings as may be required. If insufficient details are provided, further information will be asked for before the application is considered.

However, so as to avoid a waste of time in preparation of final plans for schemes, which are not likely to be approved, Military Government Officers dealing with the building projects may at their discretion notify "provisional approval" upon receipt of outlined particulars. Final approval and issue of the building licenses will not be given until adequate plans and details have been received and scrutinized. It should be understood that "provisional approval" does not carry with it the right to commence any building on the site,

9. KREIS MONTHLY MAXIMUM.

So as to ensure that the Germans do not authorize an excessive number of minor works (i.e. costing less than 10,000 Marks) a Kreis MONTHLY MAXIMUM will be operated. This will be calculated upon a population based at so many marks per head of the population in the Kreis. The factor may be varied from time to time as between one Kreis and another, according to circumstances, and will be decided by the appropriate Military Government Officer at Province Headquarters. It should not be fixed at less than two Marks per head nor more than 5 marks without consultation with the appropriate branch of Military Government at Zone Headquarters.

10. REASONS FOR REFUSAL OF LICENSES.

Military Government may veto or refuse to endorse a building license for any civilian project on one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) It is not considered necessary or urgent by branch or division of Military Government concerned, or contributes to a war potential or conflicts with Allied policy.
- (b) It does not conform to the most economical standard of constructional design.
- (c) It is beyond the capacity of the Building Industries in respect of materials or labor or both having regard for the volume of building work already in hand.

11. BUILDING WORK REQUIRED FOR OCCUPYING FORCES.

For any work required for occupying forces (including Military Government) an order on a special form will be issued. Such orders will be stamped and counter-signed by the appropriate Military Government formation and will then constitute the building license carrying automatic priority over licenses issued for German Civilian building.

12. STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION.

All work involving new construction and of work of repair (including maintenance) shall comply with the standards of construction to be laid down. This will apply both to work for the Occupying Forces and to work for the Germans.

13. COUPONS OR CERTIFICATES FOR MATERIAL.

A coupon system for the control of materials will be installed as and when necessary.

14. RETURNS.

So as to ensure that there is an effective check upon the Germans in operating this control and licensing scheme, there will be a system of monthly returns from every builder giving details of all materials and labor already used and required in the future in respect of all works in progress. Reports will be submitted to Military Government by the German Provincial Building Office in respect of all major work over 100,000 Marks in cost.

15. GERMAN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

German Provincial Administration with suitable personnel will be employed to the maximum extent possible in the Administration of the scheme.

16. PENALTIES.

It will be the responsibility of the German Authorities to enforce the regulations and provide for punishment of any persons infringing them.

17. MODIFICATIONS.

This procedure will be subject to such modifications from time to time as changing circumstances will necessitate,

Approved in principle at Berlin
26 April 1946

CORC/P(46)118 (Revise)

APPENDIX "A" to
CORC/P(46)118(Revise).

DRAFT ORDER TO GERMAN PROVINCIAL OBER-
PRAESIDENT LICENSING OF BUILDING WORKS

In order to ensure control of Building you will establish a scheme for the licensing of building work as-prescribed herein and will ensure that the provision of this Order is complied with ^{by} all officials, architects, engineers, building contractors, building owners, and occupiers within your area,

1. SCOPE OF ORDER.

This order applies to all building work including:

- (a) repairs, maintenance and decoration
- (b) addition, alteration or reconstruction of buildings both internal and external
- (c) civil engineering work whether above or below ground both internal and external,

irrespective of whether or not building labor will be employed to carry out the work and whether or not controls of materials are required.

This Order applies to State and Municipal building work equally with private work,

This Order does not apply to building work to be done on orders from the Occupying Forces, Military Government, which will continue to be dealt with on a special form, which form when stamped by Military Government will constitute a special license carrying priority over all civilian building licenses for the acquisition of materials and the provision of labor, All applications for the issue of a building license will be made on an official form.

2. SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS.

- (a) No owner or occupier on any building, works, or land shall after (date) in respect of such property, do or permit to be done, any building work the aggregate of which over any period of twelve months totals a cost of 200 Marks or more, based on mid-1944 building values or involves the employment of more than two building workers without first obtaining a building license,

Building works which have already commenced must be duly authorized by a new building license not later than (date) otherwise they must cease by that date. No builder shall commence or continue any building work without having first been supplied with a copy of the requisite building license.

(b) Work of the cost of 200 to 10,000 Marks may be licensed by the appropriate building office. The local Administrative Building Office will be responsible for ensuring that a monthly maximum to be laid down by Military Government for each Kreis is not exceeded. Monthly Statement of licenses issued will be rendered to Military Government. For works of the cost of 10,000 to 100,000 Marks weekly statements are to be drawn up prior to the issue of licenses and submitted to the Provincial Military Government Headquarters for approval. These statements must include the location, distribution, purpose and cost of the work with particulars of labor to be employed and building material to be used. After approval, the statement should be returned to the German Administrative Building Office for the license to be issued and for the building works to commence,

(c) Where the cost of the work is over 100,000 Marks, the application for the license must be sent by the appropriate building office to the German Provincial Building Office. This Office will draw up a form of license, and submit it to the Provincial Headquarters of Military Government with all necessary particulars. The building license will only be valid when endorsed by the Provincial Headquarters Military Government.

(d) For work to the cost of 100,000 Marks or more, labor and material requirements must be stated separately for each month,

(e) Where, during the progress of any licensed building work, it is found that the cost will exceed the licensed figure by 10% or more, a supplementary license must be obtained and authorized by the authority who issued the original license if the extra expense is incurred.

(f) All licensed works must comply with all regulations for the control of building and with the standards of building construction to be laid down.

(g) Within seventy-two hours of the discovery of any suspected or actual violation of the provision of this Order, it will be the duty of the officer discovering the violation to report the details of the case to the appropriate Military Government Detachment Commander.

3. EMERGENCY REPAIR OF HOUSES.

Instruction of the German Building Committee of Sept. 15, 1943, should be taken as guidance in carrying out emergency repairs of houses. These instructions should be worked out accordingly.

The unit of housing space per person should be 4 square meters. "Person" shall not include a child under one year of age and each child between 1 year and 14 years of age shall be considered as half a person.

The following average quantity of basic materials should be used for this purpose:

1. Timber	-	0.005	c.m.
2. Lime	-	20	klg
3. Cement	-	15	"
4. Glass	-	0.6	sq.m.
5. Roofing Felt and other similar materials	-	0.45	" "
6. Tiles and other roofing materials	-	0.3	" "

4. OPERATION OF THE LICENSING SCHEME.

(a) You will issue the necessary instructions and regulations to all concerned specifying the restrictions on building work within your area. Such regulations will

- (i) be submitted to the appropriate Military Government Detachment Commander for his approval prior to issue
- (ii) provide for the punishment of persons who do not comply with their provisions
- (iii) be enforceable in Court in accordance with Military Government orders.

5. CONTROL OF WORKS IN THE FIELD.

A copy of the licenses must be retained permanently on all building sites. These licenses must be produced at the request of a competent German authority or of an officer of Military Government.

6. LIABILITY OF OBER-RESIDENT AND OFFICIALS.

You and **all** building officials, inspectors and the like in your area will be personally responsible for ensuring that the provisions of **this** order are carried out on and from this day of _____ (date) 1946, and failure to do so or conniving or otherwise assisting in or facilitating the violation of the provisions of this order or of any regulations issued hereunder, and also for permitting the carrying out of works without authorizations on the part of any person, will render yourself or such officials liable for non-execution of Military Government Orders,

APPENDIX "B" to
 CORC/P(46)118(Revise)

EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO HOUSES

In order to effect emergency repairs of houses the German Building Administration will be requested to follow the instructions of the German Building Committee of 15 September 1943, which should be worked out accordingly.

The unit of housing space per person should be 4 square meters. "Person" shall not include a child under one year of age and each child between 1 year and 14 years of age shall be considered as half a person.

The expenditure of basic material in order to repair such a living space (4 sq.m.) should be as follows:

1. Timber	-	0,005 cub.m.
2. Cement	-	15 klg.
3. Lime	-	20 klg.
4. Glass	-	0.6 sq.m.
5. Roofing Felt and other similar materials	-	0.45 sq.m.
6. Tiles and other roofing material	-	0.3 sq.m.

COORDINATING COMMITTEECoordination Between Directorates of the Control Staff

Note by the Allied Secretariat

1. Under the provisions of CORC/F(45)2 (Final), 19 August 1945, Directorates were authorized to coopt such representatives of, or to consult such other Directorates as they might deem desirable in studying the report of the Potsdam Conference.
2. However, in the presentation of papers to the Coordinating Committee, numerous instances have arisen where individual Directorates of the Control Staff have failed to consult other interested Directorates before submitting recommendations to the Coordinating Committee.
3. This lack of coordination among the Directorates of the Control Staff has resulted in a delay of the approval of policies and in unnecessary preliminary consideration of certain papers by the Coordinating Committee. For example, in many cases papers presented by one Directorate to the Coordinating Committee are on first consideration merely referred to other Directorates of the Control Staff for comment. This does not appear to be a valuable use of the time of the Coordinating Committee and results in unnecessary additional paper work.
4. It is suggested that an extension of authority to the Directorates to consult other interested Directorates is necessary, inasmuch as it is desirable that all papers presented to the Coordinating Committee and the Control Council by the Control Staff should contain the views of all Directorates interested in the particular subject dealt with. Individual Directorates proposing a policy on a particular subject should either obtain the concurrence of other interested Directorates or include in their presentation a brief statement of non-concurrence from an interested Directorate, if that be the case. In the event a Directorate does not consider consultation with another agency of the Allied Control Authority necessary, a statement to that effect should be included in the cover note of the Directorate.
5. To make this procedure effective, it would be necessary to charge an element of the Allied Control Authority with the responsibility for insuring coordination between Directorates. The Allied

Secretariat appears to be the proper body to effect this, inasmuch as it accepts papers for the Coordinating Committee and prepares the agenda for its meeting.

6, It is recommended to the Coordinating Committee that the following measures be approved:

a. All Directorates of the Control Staff and agencies of the Allied Control Authority will consult other interested Directorates prior to the submission of a paper to the Coordinating Committee. The sponsoring Directorate or agency will include either in the cover note by its Secretariat, or in the body of the paper, a list of the other Directorates consulted along with an indication of their concurrence or non-concurrence. If a Directorate which has been consulted does not concur, a brief statement of the reasons therefor will be included in the paper finally presented to the Coordinating Committee. When consultation with other Directorates or agencies is not considered necessary, the originating Directorate will so state in the cover note of the paper.

b. The Allied Secretariat is charged with the responsibility of insuring coordination between the various Directorates of the Control Staff in the presentation of papers to the Coordinating Committee and the Control Council,

c. To perform this function, the Allied Secretariat is authorized, in considering papers for presentation to the Coordinating Committee, to return them, if necessary, to the originating Directorate for consultation with other interested Directorates and for an indication of their concurrence or non-concurrence,

S. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, Counsellor

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

L. J. CALVY

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 2 April 1946

CORC/P(46)121

COORDINATING COMMITTEESending of Representatives of Educational Institutions
to the Nuremberg Trials

(Note by Allied Secretariat)

In connection with the consideration of the request 02 the Allied Kommandatura of Berlin concerning the sending of educational representatives from the city of Berlin to the Nuremberg trials, the Coordinating Committee recommended that the I.A. & C. Directorate examine the proposal by General Koeltz on the desirability of sending representatives of educational institutions from other cities to the Nuremberg trials (Conclusion (145), CORC/M(46)14) .

At its 25th meeting, the Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate considered this subject and decided:

To request the Coordinating Committee to approve the sending of two representatives of educational institutions per week from each zone of occupation to the Nuremberg trials.

The Directorate is giving further consideration to the selection of representatives and to the utilization of their observations and reports upon their return.

This paper is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at their 49th Meeting to be held on 8 April 1946.

H. A. GERHARDT, ColonelT. N. GRAZEBROOK, BrigadierL. J. CALVYS. M. KUDRIAVTSEV, Counsellor

Allied Secretariat

CORC/F(46)125

Approved at Berlin 8 April 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL

LAW NO. 22

Works Councils

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article 1

The organization and activities of Works Councils (Betriebsräte) to represent the professional, economic and social interests of the workers and employees in each individual enterprise are hereby permitted throughout Germany.

Article 2

1. A Works council for an enterprise shall consist only of persons actually working in that enterprise.
2. No official of the former German Labor Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront) or former member of the Nazi Party shall be a member of a Works Council.

Article 3

1. Members of Works Councils shall be elected by democratic methods. Voting shall be by secret ballot.
2. No person may hold office as a member of a Works Council for more than one year without re-election,

Article 4

1. Workers and employees of an enterprise may form a Preparatory Committee for the Purpose of making recommendations with regard to the composition of the Works Council and the conduct of the election of members thereof. These recommendations shall be subject to the approval by the majority of the workers and the employees of the enterprise.
2. Recognized Trade Unions may participate in the formation of Preparatory Committees and in the organization of elections to Works councils, and may propose candidates for works Councils from among workers and employees of the enterprise concerned.

Article 5

1. Works Councils may have as their basic functions any of the following matters relating to the protection of the interests of the workers and employees of an enterprise except insofar as these matters are governed by or are subject to any restriction by regulations having the force of law:

- (a) Negotiations with employers on the application of collective agreements and of internal regulations to individual enterprises,
- (b) Negotiations of agreements with the employers regarding factory regulations for the protection of labor, including such matters as safety precautions, medical facilities, factory hygiene, working conditions, rules for engagements, dismissals, and settlement of grievances.
- (c) Submission of proposals to the employer for the improvement of methods of work and organization of production for the purpose of avoiding unemployment.
- (d) Investigation of grievances and discussion thereof with the employer; assistance to the workers, employees and Trade Unions in the preparation of cases for submission to factory inspectors, social insurance and labor protection authorities, labor courts and other agencies for settling labor disputes,
- (e) Co-operation with the authorities in the prevention of all war production and in the de-nazification of public and private enterprises,
- (f) Participation in the creation and management of social works designed for the welfare of the workers of an enterprise, including nurseries, medical assistance, sports, etc,

2 Each Works Council shall determine its specific functions and procedure within the limits set forth in this law.

Article 6

1. A Works Council or its representatives shall be entitled to meet within the enterprise, and to have access to the employer or his nominated representative for the purpose of discussing matters falling within the competence of the Works Council.

2. The employer shall submit periodically to the Works Council all information necessary to enable the latter to carry out its basic functions.

3. The matters on which the employer shall submit reports to the Works Council and the hours and dates of meetings shall be the subject of an agreement between the Works Council and the employer. This agreement may provide, as a method of information, for the attendance of representatives of the Works Council at meetings of the supervisory body of the enterprise.

Article 7

Works Councils shall carry out their functions in cooperation with the recognized Trade Unions.

Article 8

In addition to their regular meetings, Works Councils shall give a full report of their activities at least once every quarter to a general meeting of the workers and employees concerned.

Article 9

No employer shall hinder the establishment of a works Council in his enterprise, or interfere with its activities, or discriminate against the members of the Works Council.

Article 10

Military Government authorities may dissolve any Works Council if its activities are directed against the aims of the occupation or are in conflict with the provisions of this law.

Article 11

The provisions of this law shall also apply to Works councils which were in existence prior to the date of its coming into force,

Article 12

All German laws conflicting with this Law are repealed or amended in conformity with the provisions of this law,

Article 13

This law shall come into force on the date of its publication,

Done at Berlin the 10th day of April 1946

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/t/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General

/s/ Montgomery
/t/ MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
Field Marshal

/s/ P. Koenig
/t/ P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

/s/ V. Sokolovsky
/t/ V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

"1800 hours, 17 April 1946, was agreed to as the date of promulgation of Control Council Law No. 22."

ONL/P(46)25(Final)
10 April 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL

LAW No. 23

Prohibition of Military Construction in Germany

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

The following are hereby prohibited and declared illegal in Germany:

- a. Preparation, possession or making use of plans or models of any military installations;
- b. Planning, designing, fabrication, erection or construction of any military installations;
- c. Planning, designing or erection of any type of civil construction, where any details in the plan, design, erection or construction provide for their possible utilization for war purposes.

Article II

In this Law the term "military installation" means any construction intended for war purposes on land or sea or in the air, as well as any other construction intended for the maintenance of armed forces, including, but not being limited to, the following: minefields; gun placements; launching sites for rockets; including anti-aircraft, and other anti-aircraft installations; pillboxes; anti-tank obstacles; command posts, magazines and other fortification works; military and public air raid shelters; any form of shelter for submarine, surface or air facilities of warfare; airfields; naval bases; military ports, arsenals; seaplane bases; telecommunications and radio stations (other than those authorized for the needs of the civilian population); war material depots; strategic bulk petroleum, oil and lubricant installations; military research and proving ground stations; firing and other ranges; underground factories and underground depots; workshops and depots protected against air attack and artillery.

Article III

Any organization, group of persons or individual violating any of the provisions of this Law shall be subject to criminal prosecution before a Military Government court.

Article IV

1. Any individual violating any of the provisions of this Law shall be subject to one of the following penalties, with or without confiscation of property, in whole or in part:

- a. Imprisonment (Gefaengnis) for a term of not less than one year and not more than five years; or
- b. Hard labor (Zuchthaus) for a term of not less than one year and not more than fifteen years; or
- c. In serious cases hard labor for life, or death.

2. The property of any organization violating this Law is subject to confiscation, and the organization itself is subject to dissolution, by order of the court.

Article V

The provisions of this Law do not extend to the construction or retention of any installation necessary for the purpose of maintenance, training and welfare of the occupation forces. Such installations or constructions shall be destroyed or removed prior to or at the time of the termination of the occupation, if but for this article they would come within the prohibition of Article I.

Article VI

This Law shall come into force on the date of its publication.

Done at Berlin the 10th day of April 1946.

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/t/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY

General

/s/ Montgomery
/t/ MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
Field Marshal

CONTROL COUNCIL

Reply to Recommendations of the World Federation of
Trade Unions.

1. At its 44th Meeting, hold on 18th March, the Coordinating Committee instructed the Manpower Directorate to consider a statement of General KOELTZ, circulated as Appendix 'B' to CORC/M(46)15, and to present its recommendations to the Coordinating Committee within ten days,

2. The first proposal of General KOELTZ was that the Manpower Directorate be instructed to formulate regulations applicable to the four zones permitting:

- (1) The establishment of industrial federations grouping in each zone all the local unions in the same industry.
- (2) The establishment in each Zone of federations consisting of all the existing industrial federations, in the form of periodic conferences assembling the representatives of the said industrial federations.

3. The Directorate of Manpower is in unanimous accord that the following be recommended to Zone Commanders :

- (a) to permit creation in each Zone of industrial federations of trade unions, which will unite all local trade unions in each branch of industry;
- (b) to permit Zonal inter-union federations of trade unions, so that the representatives of all trade unions in the Zone could meet periodically at these inter-union conferences to settle questions of organization and functioning of trade unions, provided that:

- (1) the trade unions are developed and organized on a democratic basis;
- (2) the organization of trade union federations results from the freely expressed desires of Union membership.
- (3) other types of labor organizations are not excluded provided they are not acting contrary to Allied Control authority policy;

(4) the pace of development of trade union Zonal federations referred to in 3(a) and (b) above be determined by Zone Commanders when satisfied that there is an actual desire of trade union members to federate.

4. No law or regulations by the Allied Control Authority is necessary for Zone Commanders to provide for the formation of free trade union federations within their respective Zones. Such authority is contained in Part III Paragraph 10 of the Potsdam Declaration.

5. The Directorate of Manpower considers that it would be appropriate and timely to give consideration once more to the promulgation of a Law on Formation, Control, and Functions of Trade Unions. Therefore, the Directorate requests that the Coordinating Committee charge it with the preparation of the above proposed law,

6. The second part of General KOELTZ's proposal deals with the question of contact between the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Allied Control Authority. General KOELTZ proposed to instruct the Manpower Directorate to study the question of establishing consultative bodies on trade union problems, which will consist of

- (1) Representatives of the Manpower Directorate of the Allied Control Authority;
- (2) Representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions;
- (3) Representatives of German trade unions of each of the four zones.

It was further proposed that the Control Council consider the question of permanent cooperation of representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Allied Control Authority.

7. The Manpower Directorate recommends that the Allied Control Authority approve the following statement of principle:

"The Allied Control Authority recognizes, to the extent facilities and circumstances permit, the desirability of obtaining the views of international labor organizations on German trade union questions through the medium of visits to Germany where they could meet with representatives

of the Manpower Directorate of the Allied Control Authority and representatives of German Trade Unions of the four zones."

8. It is further recommended that the Allied Control Authority inform the World Federation of Trade Unions that meetings with representatives of the Allied Control Authority and German Trade Unions may be arranged in accordance with the above statement of principle.

CONL/P(46)27

10 April 1946

CONL/M(46)11

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

CONTROL COUNCIL

MINUTES

49. REPLY TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The Meeting considered CONL/P(46)27.

THE MEETING:

- (49) (a) approved CONL/P(46)27
- (b) referred paragraph 3 to the Legal Directorate for drafting in the form of a directive.)*
- (c) instructed the Allied Secretariat to make the appropriate reply to the W.F.T.U.

*) see Directive No. 31, page 167

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDraft Cable to Combined Food Board on Fertilizer Requirements
for 1946/1947

The Potsdam agreement specifies that German agriculture must be maximized.

It is imperative that the maximum quantity of fertilizer be made available to German agriculture.

Scarcity of food has already forced reduction of German rations to a point below the recommended subsistence level.

Due to the war damage and to reduction in the production of basic slag, the mineral fertilizer industry of Germany cannot through its own efforts supply Germany with the required quantity of fertilizer.

It is requested that you include Germany in your fertilizer and phosphate rock allocations for the year 1946/47 on the basis of the following information:

NITROGEN (in thousands of metric tons)

Requirements	535
Production	200
Essential	335

FINISHED PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER (in thousands of metric tons P_2O_5)

Requirements	688
Production	175
Imports Required	513

The above production of 175,000 metric tons of P_2O_5 will require an allocation of 525,000 metric tons of phosphate rock.

We appreciate that there is a world shortage of fertilizers. It should be borne in mind, however, that every ton of fertilizer required by Germany which is not made available, will mean a far greater tonnage and money value of food that must be supplied by the four nations to fulfil their military government responsibility. It is desired, therefore, that you give Germany proper consideration in your annual allocations and permit one or more accredited representatives of the Allied Control Council to be heard during the meetings when such allocations are discussed.

It is further pointed out that Germany will have surplus potash for export which will undoubtedly be allocated by you to the other countries, assuming that production estimates are realized, we hope that this surplus will amount to 510,000 metric tons of K_2O .

More detailed information can be furnished you on request.

Approved at Berlin 12 April 1946

CORC/P(46)135

CONTROL COUNCILDIRECTIVE

NO. 28

Reports on Disposal of German War Material in GermanyTHE CONTROL COUNCIL DIRECTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The destruction or disposal of captured or surrendered German war material located in Germany will be completed as expeditiously as possible.
2. The Commander of each Occupation Zone of Germany will furnish to the Allied Control Authority a progress report on the disposal of German war material to include the following information:
 - a. Total war material found to date
 - b. Amounts of war material destroyed or otherwise disposed of during the period covered by the report,
 - c. Cumulative amounts of war material destroyed or otherwise disposed of to date.
 - d. Balance of war material for destruction or disposal.
3. Reports will be submitted every six months on the 30th of June and 31st of December as of the 1st of June and 1st of December respectively, in the form shown in Appendix 'A' attached,

Done at Berlin, the 26th day of April 1946.

/s/ Lucius D. Clay
/t/ LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

/s/ B. H. Robertson
/t/ B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

/s/ L. Koeltz
/t/ L. KOELTZ
General de Corps d'Armee

PROGRESS REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF GERMAN WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY

APPENDIX 'A'

19

1. Submitted herewith is a half yearly report for the period ending 19 covering the final disposal of German war material in the occupation zone of Germany.

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL FOUND TO DATE	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF DURING THIS PERIOD	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF TO DATE	BALANCE FOR DISPOSAL	REMARKS
SECTION I Ammunition and Explosives, (Except Naval)						
(a) Ammunition (except chemical warfare ammunition)	Metric Ton					
(b) Explosives	" "					
(c) V-1 and V-2	" "					
SECTION II Armaments (Except Naval)						
(a) Machine Guns	Each					
(b) Pistols, revolvers, rifles, and other small arms	" "					
(c) Automatic Cannon, Guns, Howitzers, Mortars, Rocket-launchers, and Projectors.	" "					
(d) Fire-control instruments, aiming and sighting devices, sound-ranging and flash-spotting equipment, military optical instruments.	Metric Ton					

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL FOUND TO DATE	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF DURING THIS PERIOD	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF TO DATE	BALANCE FOR DISPOSAL	REMARK
SECTION II (Continued)						
(e) Searchlights	Each					
(f) Other armaments, spare parts, accessories, etc	Metric Ton					
SECTION III Armored Equipment						
(a) Tanks, armored cars, self propelled guns and armored personnel carriers	Each					
(b) Armored railroad rolling stock	"					
(c) Other Armored equipment, including spare parts and accessories	Metric Ton					
SECTION IV Signal and Communications Equipment						
(a) Telephone, telegraph and radio equipment	Each					
(b) Cipher equipment	Metric Ton					
(c) Other signal and communication equipment including spare parts and accessories	"					
SECTION V Engineer Equipment						
(a) Demolition equipment	Metric Ton					
(b) Bridging equipment and assault boats	"					
(c) Other engineering equipment, spare parts and accessories	"					

ITEM

UNIT

TOTAL
FOUND TO
DATE

DESTROYED OR
DISPOSED OF
DURING THIS
PERIOD

DESTROYED OR
DISPOSED OF
TO DATE

BALANCE
FOR
DISPOSAL

REMARKS

SECTION VI Chemical Warfare Equipment

- (a) Bulk gases Metric Ton
- (b) Generators for bulk gases, flame throwers " "
- (c) All defensive chemical warfare equipment. " "
- (d) Chemical Warfare Ammunition " "

SECTION VII Special Aviation Material

- (a) Military single-engine aircraft Each
- (b) Multi-engine military aircraft "
- (c) Training & civilian aircraft "
- (d) Gliders " "
- (e) Lighter-than-air aircraft " "
- (f) Aviation engines " "
- (g) Catapult or launching equipment "

SECTION VIII Warships

- (a) Surface ships and vessels of all types relating to Category "C" of the Ripartite Naval Commission's Report on the allocation of the German fleet. Number of vessels of each type. Each
- (b) U-boats " "
- (c) U-boat sections " "
- (d) Machinery and spare parts Metric Ton

SECTION IX Naval Ammunition and Explosives

- (a) Ammunition
- (b) Mines
- (c) Warheads
- (d) Demolition, pyrotec ios, and miscellaneous explosives
- (e) Depth charges
- (f) Torpedo pistols

SECTION X Naval armaments

- (a) Coastal battery guns and mountings
- (b) Ships' guns and mountings
 - (1) above 40 mm.
 - (2) 40 mm and below
- (c) Torpedoes
- (d) Fire-control instruments
- (e) Range-finding and optical instruments

Note: Communication equipment of all types, as well as radar and supersonic equipment, will be included under common user category in Section IV.

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL FOUND TO DATE	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF DURING THIS PERIOD	DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF TO DATE	BALANCE FOR DISPOSAL	REMARKS
(a) Ammunition	Metric Ton					
(b) Mines	"					
(c) Warheads	"					
(d) Demolition, pyrotec ios, and miscellaneous explosives	"					
(e) Depth charges	Each					
(f) Torpedo pistols	Each					
(a) Coastal battery guns and mountings	Metric Ton					
(b) Ships' guns and mountings	"					
(1) above 40 mm.	Each					
(2) 40 mm and below	Metric Ton					
(c) Torpedoes	"					
(d) Fire-control instruments	"					
(e) Range-finding and optical instruments	"					

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SUBJECT : Allocation and Issue of the Supply of Tobacco
Tax Labels in Stock of the Former Reichsdruckerei.

TO : Allied Kommandatura, Berlin (Attention: Chairman, Chief
of Staff)

The Coordinating Committee has directed that you forward the following instruction to the authorized representative of the Allied Authorities in the former Reichsdruckerei:

"You are hereby authorized and instructed to deliver one-fifth of the stocks of the cigarette, cigar and tobacco tax labels of each denomination which are at present stored at the former Reichsdruckerei to any duly authorized officer of the Soviet, US, British or French Finance Divisions who requests you to make such delivery and who produces a letter of authority signed by the Chief or Deputy Chief of the respective Finance division.

"You will prepare in duplicate a detailed list of all Cigarette, cigar and tobacco tax labels so delivered, and both copies of the list will be signed and dated by yourself and by the officer to whom the delivery is made. One copy will be retained by you as a voucher, and the other will be retained by the officer taking delivery.

"Pending further instructions you will retain in your custody the remaining one-fifth of the stocks of tax labels, delivery of which is not claimed by any of the respective Finance Divisions.

Approved at Berlin 26 April 1946

CORC/i(46)137
(DFIN/i(46)32)

COORDINATING COMMITTEEAmendment to Article III of Control Council Law No. 5

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. Article IV of Control Council Law No. 5 gives the power to the German External Property Commission upon unanimous agreement to add from time to time to the categories of persons affected by Articles II and III of this Law, unless such addition is vetoed by the Allied Control Council within thirty (30) days of agreement by the Commission.

2. On 5 April 1946, the Commission unanimously accepted the following amendment to Article III of Law No. 5 as proposed by the Legal Directorate so as to include an additional category of persons as specified by Article IV of Law No. 5.

"In accordance with Article IV of Control Council Law No. 5, there shall be added to the category of persons covered by Article III also those persons who were German citizens on or after 1 September 1939 and who at any time have lived abroad (continuously or intermittently) and who aided or attempted to aid Germany or her allies during the war or who assisted Germany or her allies in the preparation for war, but it shall not apply to any citizen of any country annexed or claimed to have been annexed by Germany since 31 December 1937".*)

3. The German External Property Commission will consider this new wording to be in force on 5 May 1946, unless this amendment is vetoed by the Control Council before the expiration of 30 days of agreement by the Commission.

4. This paper is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its 51st Meeting.

Approved at Berlin 26 April 1946

CORC/P(46)14.0

*) This paragraph was published as Regulation No. 1 of the German External Property Commission in No. 8 of the Control Council Gazette for Germany. The Regulation is dated 10 May 1946 and is signed by JAMES GREENSHIELDS, Brigadier, P. RENOUF, I. P. DENISOV and SAMUEL KRAMER.

COORDINATING COMMITTEEInstallation of Equipment Necessary for Navigational Safety Over
Germany

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. Outline of the Subject

- a. Safety in the air requires the use of all navigational aids as well as a satisfactory communications network.
- b. All navigational aids which are at present necessary for aircraft, are not of the same uniform pattern, as each country has in the past developed its own system without coordination with the system of other countries.
- c. As a result, in order to achieve safety in air navigation and, in particular, to secure regulated and safe air traffic in the approved corridors over Germany, and in the control zone of Berlin, it is essential to install navigational aids on the ground.
- d. It follows that to meet the needs of aircraft of one of the occupying nations it might be necessary to install, outside the zone of occupation of that nation, all navigational aids which would correspond to the special equipment fitted to aircraft of that nation.

2. Recommendations

The Air Directorate requests the Coordinating Committee to approve the following proposal:

- a. Any one of the four occupying nations will have the opportunity to have the use of the necessary aids for the safety of aviation in any part of occupied territory of Germany which will guarantee full safety to its aircraft.

- b. If this need obliges one of the four nations to request installation and use of navigational aids outside its own zone of occupation, no installation of any facility can be started without a previous bilateral agreement between the two nations concerned.
- c. Installation and operation of safety of flight navigational aids in the zone of occupation of one nation for use by aircraft of another nation, could be carried out in the following manner:
- Either by the nation which needs these navigational aids using its own equipment and personnel,
 - Or by the Nation in whose zone of occupation the station is to be installed.
 - Or, using the equipment of the nation requiring navigational aids, by the personnel of the nation occupying the zone.

3. This paper was approved by the Air Directorate at its 28th Meeting and is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its 51st Meeting.

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

L. J. CALVY

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 26 April 1946

CORC/F(46)141

COORDINATING COMMITTEEProcedure for the Restitution of Looted Property Located in Plants
Subject to Deliveries on Account of Reparations

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. The Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate approved the following procedure on the above subject (Conclusion (70) of DRDR/M(46)11) and forwarded it to the Zone Commanders for compliance.

a. The attention of the Zone Commanders should be drawn to the necessity of making all possible searches and investigations to find restitutable articles in plants declared available for reparations as soon as possible after the declaration of availability, so that the Economic Directorate could be made aware of the results of these investigations before allocating the plant or machine,

b. The Zone Commander may make use of the Reparations and Restitution Valuation Teams to report items which may be subject to restitution. The attention of these missions and teams will be drawn to the machines installed since the beginning of the war.

2. It is recommended that the Coordinating Committee:

a. Take note of the procedure contained in Paragraph 1, above.

b. Confirm the action of the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate in forwarding it to the Zone Commanders for compliance.

c. Instruct the Secretariat to forward it to the Allied Kommandatura Berlin for necessary action.

3. This paper is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its 51st Meeting.

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

L. J. CALVY

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 26 April 1946

CORC/P(46)142

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 24

Repeal of the Law of 30 September 1936

The Control Council enacts as follows:

The Law of 30 September 1936 (RGEL, I 853) concerning the Inspection of Judicial Public Books and Registries (Gesetz ueber die Einsicht in gerichtliche oeffentliche Buecher und Register), and all provisions issued pursuant to that law, are hereby repealed.

This law shall take effect on the date of its publication,

Done at Berlin the 29th day of April 1946.

/s/Joseph T. McNarney
/t/JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General

/s/Montgomery of Alamein
/t/MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
Field Marshall

/s/P. Koenig
/t/P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

/s/V. Skolovsky
/t/V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

"1800 hours, 4 May 1946 was agreed to as the date of promulgation of Law No. 24".

CONL/P(46)28(Final)
29 April 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No, 25

Control of Scientific Research

In order to prohibit for military purposes scientific research and its practical application, to control them in other fields in which they may create a war potential, and to direct them along peaceful lines, the Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

All technical military organizations are hereby dissolved and prohibited. Equipment and buildings of a purely military character shall be destroyed or removed. Equipment and buildings having a possible peace time application may be utilized for that purpose with the permission of Military Government.

Article II

1. Applied scientific research shall be prohibited on:

- a. Any matter of a wholly or primarily military nature;
or
- b. Any of the matters specified in Schedule "A" hereto,

2. Applied scientific research on any of the matters specified in Schedule "B" hereto shall be prohibited unless the written permission of the Commander of the Zone in which the research establishment is located is first obtained.

Article III

1. Fundamental scientific research of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited.

2. Fundamental scientific research which is not of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited only insofar as it requires for its conduct installations which, on account of their size or their special or peculiar construction, would be valuable for any applied scientific research of a wholly or primarily military nature.

Article IV

1. Scientific research not prohibited by Article II or III of this Law may be conducted only by a research establishment authorized by the appropriate Lone Commander,

2. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Zone Commander may take all steps, including inspection, and issue all regulations, which he may consider necessary to ensure effective control of the research establishment,

Article V

1. Each authorized research establishment shall submit to the appropriate Zone Commander the following reports:

a. Technical reports every four months showing details of all its activities, with sufficient data to enable competent persons to verify the correctness of the results reported, together with all publications of the establishment and a complete report listing the title of each problem studied, its scope, possible applied uses, sources of funds, amount of funds expended, and the person in charge, and any other matter required from time to time by the Zone Commander.

b. Annual reports in as non-technical language as possible covering all work done in the year.

c. A complete statement of the plant, apparatus and equipment existing in the research establishment, as may be required by the Zone Commander,

d. A complete statement of accounts upon the demand of the Zone Commander.

2. A research establishment shall file with the Zone Commander a written notification, including a description of the proposed work and its potentialities, before instituting permitted research of the following types:

a. Fundamental scientific research on matters specified in Schedule "A"; or

b. Applied scientific, research on matters not specified in Schedule "A" or "B".

Article VI

1. All research and technical personnel employed in a research establishment shall be registered with the appropriate Zone Commander in accordance with regulations issued by him.

2. Senior officials or scientists who were members of the National Socialist German workers' Party (N.S.D.A.P.) or members of other Nazi organizations with more than nominal participation in its activities shall be removed and their replacement effected only by persons with suitable political records. Scientific work in general or on the development of weapons in the past shall not, in itself, be regarded as ground for dismissal or other punishment.

Article VII

In this Law -

a. "Applied scientific research" means:

- (i) research work directed to the conversion to industrial use of any old or new scientific knowledge or Principle; or
- (ii) the conversion to pilot plant or engineering development stage of any results of fundamental scientific research; or
- ((iii) research work directed to the improvement of a known industrial process of manufacture or engineering or to the introduction of a new process of production of any manufactured articles; or
- (iv) field and other practical trials of new devices and the testing of preproduction models.

b. "Fundamental scientific research" means research of an exploratory character in any field directed towards the discovery of new knowledge, theories, principles or laws of nature, or of new compounds or materials.

c. "Research establishments" includes any research unit, and any university, Technische Hochschule, institute, industrial company and other agency containing a research unit.

Article VIII

Without prejudice to the liability of any other person under this Law, the responsibility for compliance therewith shall rest upon any person in charge of the research establishment as well as any person in charge of any unit thereof,

Article IX

Any person, organization, or group of persons violating any provision of this Law shall be liable to criminal prosecution in a Military Government Court,

Article X

1. Any person violating any provision of this Law shall be subject to one of the following penalties, with or without confiscation of property, in whole or in part:-

- a. Imprisonment (Gefaengnis) for a term not exceeding five years;
- b. Hard labor (Zuchthaus) for a term of not less than one year and not more than fifteen years;
- c. In serious cases, hard labor for life, or death.

2. Any organization or research establishment violating any provision of this Law may be dissolved and its property confiscated, by order of the court.

Article XI

This law shall come into force on the date of its publication.

Done at Berlin the 29th day of April 1946.

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/t/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General

/s/ Montgomery of Alamein
/t/ MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
Field Marshal

/s/ P. Koenig
/t/ P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

/s/ V. Sokolovsky
/r/ V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

"1800 Hours, 7 May 1946 was agreed to as the date of promulgation
of Law No. 25."

CONL/P(46)29(Final)
29 April 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL LAW NO. 25SCHEDULE "A"Prohibited Applied Scientific research

- (i) Applied nuclear physics.
- (ii) Applied aerodynamics, aeronautical structural engineering and aircraft power plants.
- (iii) Rocket propulsion, jet propulsion, and gas turbines.
- (iv) Applied hydro-dynamics, particularly underwater acoustics and marine propulsion.
- (v) Ship construction and the behaviour of ships.
- (vi) Electromagnetic, infra-red and acoustic radiation which has as its purpose:
 - (a) the detection of objects or obstacles; or
 - (b) the determination of the position of vehicles, aircraft, ships, submarines or missiles; or
 - (c) the remote and the automatic control of vehicles, aircraft, ships, submarines or missiles; or
 - (d) the destruction of living matter, except for specifically medicinal and public health purposes
- (vii) All electronic methods of coding and the achievement of speech security.
- (viii) The chemicals specified in Schedule C.
- (ix) The methods of manufacture (but not the methods of utilization) of the chemicals specified in Schedule D.

SCHEDULE "B"

Applied Scientific Research Requiring Prior Permission

- (i) Electromagnetic, infra-red and accoustic radiation which has as its purpose:
 - (a) communication of intelligence by telephony or telegraphy;
or
 - (b) provision of public broadcast or television services;
or
 - (c) location of fixed transmitters by direction finding methods; or
 - (d) other applications not banned under Schedule "A".
- (ii) Valves, tubes or other devices which employ emission of electrons, either thermionic or from cold surfaces.
- (iii) Industrial explosives.
- (iv) Ball and roller bearings,
- (v) Ammonia and methanol produced by high pressure hydrogenation.
- (vi) Synthetic oil.
- (vii) Radioactivity other than for medical purposes.
- (viii) Synthetic rubber.
- (ix) The methods of utilization of the chemicals specified in Schedule "D".

CONTROL COUNCIL LAW NO. 25SCHEDULE "C"Chemicals on which Applied Scientific Research is Prohibited

High explosives.

NOTE: By "high explosives" is meant organic explosives used as fillings for shells, bombs, etc.

Double-base propellants (i.e. nitrocellulose propellants containing nitro-glycerine, diethyleneglycol dinitrate or analogous substances).

Single-base propellants

Nitroguanidine

Nitroglycerine

Initiating explosives

Dinitrotoluene

Poison war gases (including liquids and solids customarily included in this term) with the exception of:

Chlorine

Phosgene

Hydrocyanic acid

Chlorinated ketones

Halogenated carboxylic acids and their esters

Cyanogen halides

Lachrymatory halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons

Rocket fuels: - Hydrogen peroxide of above 50% concentration
Hydrazine hydrate
Methyl nitrate

Highly toxic products from bacteriological or plant sources (with the exception of those bacteriological and plant products which are used for therapeutic purposes).

CONTROL COUNCIL LA? NO. 25SCHEDULE "D"Chemicals on Which Applied Scientific Research Is Prohibited in
Respect to Methods of Manufacture, and Require Prior Permission
in Respect to Methods of Utilization

Nitrocellulose

Potential poison war gases; ~ Chlorine
Phosgene
Hydrocyanic acid
Chlorinated ketones
Halogenated carboxylic acids and their
esters
Cyanogen halides
Lachrymatory halogen derivatives of
hydrocarbons

Hydrogen peroxide having a concentration of 50% or less,

Liquid oxygen

Activated carbons

White phosphorus

Incendiary compositions, e.g. Thermites

Smoke-producing substances, e.g. titanium tetrachloride and silicon
tetrachloride

10 April 1946

CONL/M(46)11

CONTROL COUNCILMINUTES51. PRESENTATION OF CHIEFS OF MILITARY MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY .

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that since the month of January when Chiefs of nine such Missions had been presented to the control Council, five additional nations had presented their credentials to the Secretariat of the Allied Control Authority:

Brazil	India
Denmark	Luxemburg
Greece	

According to informal advice New Zealand and South Africa, which had been originally authorized to send Missions, probably would not do so. He therefore proposed that the Chiefs of the five recently arrived Missions be presented to the Control Council at its next Meeting .

29 April 1946

CONL/M(46)12

MINUTES53. PRESENTATION OF CHIEFS OF MILITARY MISSIONS.

There were presented to the Members of the Control Council, the Chiefs of the following Military Missions:

Brazil	India
Denmark	Luxemburg
Greece	

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Establishment of a System of Reporting on
Restoration and Maintenance of Highways.

In order that the Transport Directorate and the Committee on Highways and Highway Transport will have available periodical reports concerning the condition of roads and highways, to determine the degree of implementation of the Potsdam Agreement on the question of restoration of transport, the Transport Directorate proposes :

1. That each Highways and Highway Transport Committee Delegation semi-annually in June and December will present to the Highways and Highway Transport Committee reports on the condition of roads and highways according to the form which each Delegation will find most convenient or that which corresponds to the form of reporting established within each Zone.
2. In view of the fact that the Coordinating Committee forbade the construction of new roads and the completion of unfinished roads without prior permission from the Zone Commander who acts in accordance with directives of the Allied Control Authority, it is necessary to require that each Delegation always have at its disposal similar data and once a month report to the Committee concerning all new roads and new bridges under construction, indicating the capacity of a ~ & , technical data, period of the construction jobs in toto or by districts, from whom the permission was obtained for construction, and for what purpose.

Approved at Berlin 3 May 1946

CORC/P(46)149

COORDINATING COMMITTEERequest from ECITO for Permanent Contact with the Allied Control Authority

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. On 4 April 1946 the Allied Secretariat wrote to the Directorate of Transport under reference ASEC(46)276 enclosing a letter from the European Central Inland Transport Organization seeking the agreement of the Control Council to the establishment of a permanent liaison between that organization and the Allied Control Authority.
2. The Directorate of Transport considered this question at their meeting on 23 April but were unable to reach agreement (Minute 218 of DTFT/M(46)11).
3. The American and Soviet Delegations considered that conditions in Germany had not changed since the last request of ECITO to establish an office in Berlin was rejected by the Coordinating Committee (Conclusion (8) of COAC/M(46)1) and took the view that so long as there was no German Central Transport Organization which could keep central records of the condition of transport facilities of all zones, any question of liaison with ECITO would have to remain the responsibility of each zone to decide.
4. The British Delegation proposed that the Directorate of Transport should recommend to the Coordinating Committee the appointment of an officer in Berlin for liaison with the Directorate and the appointment also of a liaison officer for each of the zones to be at the service of the Zonal Transport Authority.
5. The French Delegation agreed with the British proposal and pointed out that it was the four occupying powers and not Germany who had signed the ECITO Agreement and that even if a German Central Transport Organization were established, the responsibility for liaison with ECITO would have to be undertaken by the Allied Control Authority and not by the German Central Organization.
6. This paper is circulated for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its 52nd Meeting. *)

H. A. GERHARDT, ColonelT. N. GRAZEBROOK, BrigadierL. J. CALVYA. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

*) see page 115

4th May 1946

CORC/M(46)23

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MINUTES *)256. REQUEST FROM ECITO FOR PERMANENT CONTACT WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

The Meeting considered CORC/P(46)157.

THE MEETING:

(256) Agreed:

- (a) to inform ECITO that there was no change in their position with regard to the establishment in Berlin of an office of liaison with the Allied Control Authority;
- (b) that the agreement of the Coordinating Committee was not necessary for the establishment in Berlin of an office by a representative of ECITO for the maintenance of liaison with zone commanders,

*) Meeting of 3 May 1946

COORDINATING COMMITTEETransfer of Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. At its Forty-Second Meeting, 30 April 1946, the Legal Directorate discussed its responsibilities concerning CROWCASS in accordance with CORC/P(46)16 (Final).
2. The British, United States and French members of the Directorate agreed:
 - a) To submit for the information of the Coordinating Committee the attached Report of the United States Permanent Commissioner for the control of CROWCASS dated 10 April 1946, at the same time indicating their concurrence with the views expressed in Paragraphs 4 and 5 therein on the effect of moving CROWCASS.
 - b) To submit to the Coordinating Committee the further American statement dated 22 April 1946, attached hereto as Appendix 'A'.
3. The Soviet member on the other hand proposed the following course:
 - a) To inform the Coordinating Committee that the American authorities, in carrying out its decision, are preparing for the transfer of CROWCASS to Berlin,
 - b) To ask the Coordinating Committee to give the Allied Kommandatura instructions to put at its disposal a suitable location for CROWCASS, with adequate measures for safeguarding it.
 - c) To request the Coordinating Committee to come to a decision assigning to each of the four powers the task of supplying technical personnel for CROWCASS, because of its move to Berlin; and to take urgent measures for the quadripartite financing of CROWCASS.

4 The attached paper on the above subject is submitted for consideration by the Coordinating Committee at its Fifty-Third Meeting to be held on 6 May 1946.

T.N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J.L. BAUDIER

A.A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H.A. GERHARDT, Colonel.

Allied Secretariat

CORC/P(46)162

4 May 1946

CORC/P(46)162
(DLG/P(46)42)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Report of the United States' Permanent
Commissioner for the Control of CROWCASS

1. The Legal Directorate, at its Thirty-Sixth Meeting, held 19 March 1946, by Conclusion 104,
 - a. agreed that the Permanent Commission on the control of CROWCASS should meet in Paris in the CROWCASS Building on 25 March 1946 at 1200 hours.
 - b. agreed to refer to the permanent Commission the question whether it was desirable to continue: the registration of prisoners-of-war and whether it was desirable to transfer all materials concerning prisoners-of-war, other than those included in the List of war Criminals, from Paris to Berlin,
 - c. agreed to charge the Permanent Commission with the duty of submitting a report by 15 April 1946 on the work which they had accomplished together with recommendations regarding the transfer of the Central Registry from Paris to Berlin (Personnel, buildings, transfer).
2. At the request of Mr. Visyagoff, First Secretary and Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy at Paris, the meeting of the Permanent Commission scheduled for 25 March was postponed to 28 March at 1400 hours and again at his request, was further postponed to 29 March at 1400 hours. Accordingly, the other members of the Permanent Commission (M. Colombes, representing France; Col. Harden representing Great Britain; and Lt. Col. Frstcher, representing the United States) assembled at the CROWCASS Building in Paris at 1400 hours, 29 March 1946. They were then told that Mr. Visyagoff had informed the Director of CROWCASS that he had been instructed by his Government not to attend the meeting. In consequence of this announcement, a formal meeting of the permanent Commission was not held but the members present discussed informally the questions raised by the conclusion of the Legal Directorate referred to above.
3. By identical letters of 13 March 1946 to the other members of the Permanent Commission, I proposed that the Commission approve recommendations made by the Director of CROWCASS that the processing of Prisoner of war Forms be discontinued and that the Finger Print

Section be eliminated. In these letters I stated that, if I received no replies thereto by 31 March 1946, I would assume that the other members of the Permanent Commission had no objection to that proposal. At the informal discussion held 29 March 1946 the British and French members acquiesced in the proposal. The Soviet member has not replied to my letter. Accordingly, the Director of CROWCASS has been informed that the members of the Permanent Commission have interposed no objections to the carrying out of his recommendations.

4. All of the members of the remanent Commission who were present at the informal discussion held 29 March 1946 were of the opinion that CROWCASS should not be moved from Paris to Berlin or elsewhere in Germany while it remained an active operating agency. Mr. Visyagoff expressed a similar personal view to me on 26 March 1946 but stated that he would, of course, be bound by the instructions of his Government on this point.

5. The reasons for the opinion of the members of the Permanent Commission that CROWCASS should not be moved are that:

- a. CROWCASS need only be maintained as an active operating agency for a relatively short time, probably not over eight months.
- b. To move CROWCASS from Paris would prevent it from operating for from three to four months, at a period when its effective operation will be of greatest importance.
- c. The practical difficulties of moving CROWCASS to Germany are virtually insuperable. These difficulties include the problem of securing electrical power of proper voltage and cyclage for operating the complicated machinery used by CROWCASS, the problem of securing adequate working and storage space for the eight officers, six enlisted men and several hundred civilian employees required by CROWCASS and for the machinery, paper stocks and records, and the problem of securing and providing for the required employees. With regard to the last problem, it should be noted that, of the 395 French civilians now employed by CROWCASS, most of whom have been specially trained for the technical work they are performing, virtually none is willing to move to Germany. Because of the confidential nature of the work, it would not be appropriate

to employ Germans. Accordingly, although the changes referred to in paragraph 3 above will reduce the number of employees required, it would still be necessary to secure, house, food and train several hundred Allied nationals for work on a project which will probably not last beyond the end of this year.

6. For the reasons indicated in paragraph 2, above, I am unable to present an agreed report of the Permanent Commission on the questions presented by the Legal Directorate in its Conclusion No. 104 of 19 March 1946. This report is submitted by me individually in order that the Legal Directorate may be informed, so far as possible, of the views of the members of the Permanent Commission.

WILLIAM F. FRATCHER,
Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department,
United States Commissioner and Chairman during April,
Permanent Commission for Control of CROWCASS.

4 May 1946

Appendix 'A' to
CORC/P(46)162COORDINATING COMMITTEEAMERICAN STATEMENT OF 22 APRIL ON THE TRANSFER OF
CROWCASS

1. In compliance with the directive of the Coordinating Committee of 17 January 1946 (CORC/P(46)16(Final)) CROWCASS has been instructed to be ready to move from Paris to Berlin on 1 June 1946 and preparations for the move are now in progress,

2. The United States is unwilling to provide any funds, equipment or personnel for the operation of CROWCASS in Paris after 1 June 1946.

3. Unless satisfactory provision is made for CROWCASS in some other sector of Berlin, it will be moved to suitable quarters in the United States Sector on 1 June 1946.

7 May 1946

CORC/M(46)24

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

(Meeting of 6 May 1946)

267. TRANSFER OF CENTRAL REGISTRY OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SECURITY
— SUSPECTS

The Meeting considered CORC/P(46)162.

THE MEETING:

- (267) (a) confirmed its previous decision that CROWCASS would move to Berlin on 1 June 1946;
- (b) instructed the Legal Directorate to consider the future employment of CROWCASS.

CONTROL COUNCILLaw No. 26TAX ON TOBACCO

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

1. The ad valorem tax and the additional war tax on tobacco and tobacco products (Tabakwaren) are abolished and replaced by a single tax on the retail price of tobacco and tobacco products.

2. The specific tax on leaf tobacco for cigarettes is retained.

Article II

Tax rates on the items specified below shall be as follows:

1. Cigarettes:
 - (a) where the retail price is 20 pfgs, each, or less, 80% of the retail price.
 - (b) Where the retail price is greater than 20 pfgs. each, 90% of the retail price.
2. Cigars, 90% of the retail price
3. Pipe tobacco:
 - (a) Bough-cut, 80% of the retail price.
 - (b) Fine-cut, 90% of the retail price,
4. Leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes, 850 RM 100 kg.
5. Cigarette paper, 10 RM per 1000 sheets.
6. Tobacco substitutes, 700 RM per 100 kg.
7. Snuff and chewing tobacco, 70% of the retail price,

8, Tobacco growers owning a cultivated area of not more than 50 sq. meters and not paying a tax on the weight of tobacco grown and having more than 15 bushes planted shall pay taxes in accordance with the following rates:

from 16 to 50 bushes	12 RM per annum
" 51 to 100 "	, 24 RM per annum
" 101 to 150 "	36 RM per annum
" 151 to 200 "	48 RM per annum

Article III

An additional tax (Nachsteuer) in an amount equal to the difference between the old and new wholesale prices is imposed on all unsold tobacco and tobacco products (as comprised in Article II of this Law) on hand in wholesale commercial enterprises on the effective date of this law,

Accordingly ,

- (a) Wholesale dealers will furnish information as to their stocks of tobacco and tobacco products unsold at the time this law became effective,
- (b) They will collect the difference between the old and new wholesale prices.
- (c) They will remit such collections to the customs office.

~~Article IV~~

1, In the event of a deficiency of tobacco due to unsatisfactory causes Compensation Duty (Tabakausgleich) shall be levied, amounting to 4000 RM for every 100 kg. of home-crown tobacco and 10,000 RM for every 100 kg. of imported tobacco.

2, In conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, Article 63 of the Tobacco tax law of 4 April 1939 is amended as follows:

In subsection (1) mend 825 RM to 10,000 RM and 275 RM to 4000 RM.

Article V

The carrying-out decree of the Reichsminister of Finance of 6 April 1939 to the extent to which it relates to Article 69 of the German tobacco tax law of 4 April 1939 and provides for a reduction of tax rates on tobacco and tobacco products containing a proportion not less than 50% of home-grown tobacco is repealed.

Article VI

Article 75 of the Tobacco Tax Law of 4 April 1939 providing for subsidies to certain manufacturers operating prior to 1 October 1934 is repealed.

Article VII

All packages in which tobacco or tobacco products are packed after the effective date of this law for retail sale shall have imprinted thereon the quantity or weight and the quality and retail price of the contents,

Article VIII

The method of collecting all taxes hereunder shall be determined by the Zone Commander of each zone, insofar as this Law does not provide otherwise.

Article IX

Zone Commanders may, at the time of issue, impose a charge on tobacco ration cards issued in their zone in order to cover the costs of producing such cards.

Article X

All German legislation inconsistent with this Law is repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article XI

This Law shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Done at Berlin, the 10th day of May 1946

s/d _____
SHOLTO DOUGLAS,
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

s/d _____
P. KOENIG, General de Corps
d'Armee

s/d _____
V. SOKOLOVSKY, Army General

s/d _____
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY, General

"The date of publication is 17 May 1946 at 1800 hours."

CONL/P(46)35(Final)
10 May 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No, 27

Tax on Alcohol

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

The rates of tax per hectolitre (Hectolitereinnahmen) on alcohol shall be as follows:

1. On spirits for beverage purposes: 11,470 RM.
2. On quantities not exceeding ten litres per annum and kept for home consumption by the distillers of fruit producing not more than one hundred litres per annum: 2000 RM.
3. On alcohol for the manufacture of perfume: 11,470 RM.
4. On undenatured alcohol issued to doctors, hospitals and pharmacists for medicinal, surgical, or pharmaceutical purposes: 850 RM.
5. On denatured alcohol for use in the preparation of medicaments and remedies for external application and disinfectants: 600 RM.
6. On alcohol for preparation of power spirits: 300 RM.
7. On alcohol for the preparation of vinegar: 150 RM.
8. On alcohol for cleaning, heating, cooking, or lighting: 150 RM.

Article 11

The tax rates specified in Article I of this Law are calculated on one hectolitre of 100% alcohol (*Weingeist*). The tax is levied on the proportionate alcohol content,

Article III

Water-free acetic acid shall be taxed at the rate of 200 RM per 100 kg. This tax will be additional to the tax of 150 RM per hectolitre provided for in sub-paragraph 7 of Article I of this Law on alcohol used in the manufacture of vinegar,

Article IV

1. All stocks of rectified alcohol in the hands of trade or industrial establishments at the time this Law goes into effect and which would have been subject to the new rates if they had been in refineries, are subject to the new tax.

2. Every owner of wholesale stocks of rectified alcohol shall make an immediate declaration of quantities and kinds held by him to the appropriate tax office.

3. The difference between the amount of the new tax and the old tax shall be paid at the appropriate tax office as a special tax within one month by the owner of the stocks,

Article V

1. Imprisonments and fines imposed under Articles 122 and 124 of the alcohol monopoly law of 8 April 1922 (RGBl. I, 405) as amended by the law of 25 March 1939 (RGBl. I, 604) for illicit distilling, false returns, concealment, and other related offences (Monopolhinterziehung) (Monopolhehlerei) shall not be less than -

- a. Six months imprisonment,
- b. 1000 RM fine.

2. Imprisonments and fines for infringement (Schwere Monopolordnungswidrigkeit) as defined in article 126 of the law of 8 April 1922 as amended by the law of 25 March 1939 shall not be less than -

- a. Three months imprisonment
- b. 800 RM fine;

They shall not exceed -

- a. Three years imprisonment
- b. 300,000 RM fine.

3. Imprisonments and fines for corrupt practices as defined in Article 130 of the law of 8 April 1922 as amended by the law of 25 March 1939 shall not be less than -

- a. Three months imprisonment
- b. 1000 RM fine.

Article VI

All German legislation inconsistent with this law is repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this law,

Article VII

This law shall come into force on the date of its publication,

Done at Berlin the 10th day of May 1946.

s/d _____
SHOLTO DOUGLAS,
Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

s/d _____
P, KOENIG
General do Corps d'Armee.

s/d _____
V. SOKOLOVSKY,
Army General.

s/d _____
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY,
General.

"The date of Publication is 17 May 1946 at 1800 hours."

CONL/P(46)36(Final)
10 May 1946

CONTROL COUNCILLaw No. 28Tax on Beer and Matches

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Article I,

Tax rates on beer shall be as follows:

- (a) Category 1 - 35 RM per hectolitre, on beer containing not more than 2% strength in wort.
- (b) Category 2 - 75 RM per hectolitre, on beer containing more than 2% but not more than 3.2% strength in wort.
- (c) Category 3 - 118 RM per hectolitre, on beer containing more than 3.2% strength in wort.

Article II

1. The rates of taxation shall be applied uniformly to all breweries.
2. The provisions of the German law which relate to -
 - (a) the progressive rates of taxation in proportion to the volume of production of each brewery,
 - (b) the beer tax concessions applicable to small breweries (Abfindungsbrauereien),
 - (c) the war surtax on beer,are abolished.

Article III

The tax rate on matches shall be ten (10) pfennigs per 100 matches.

Article IV

All German taxation legislation inconsistent with this Law is repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article V

This Law shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Done at Berlin, the 10th day of May 1946.

s/d _____
SHOLTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

s/d _____
P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

s/d _____
V. SOKOLOVSKY
Army General

s/d _____
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General

"The date of publication is 17 May 1946 at 1800 hours".

CONL/P(46)37(Final)
10 May 1946

CONTROL COUNCIL,

ORDER No. 4*)

Confiscation of Literature and Material of a Nazi and Militarist Nature

Bearing in mind the danger presented by the National Socialist doctrine, and in order to eradicate as soon as possible National Socialist, Fascist, Militarist and Anti-Democratic ideas in all forms in which they found expression throughout Germany.

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. All owners of circulating libraries, bookshops, bookstores and publishing houses to hand over to the Military Commandants or other representatives of the Allied Authorities within two months of the date of publication of this order:
 - (a) All books, pamphlets, magazines, files of newspapers, albums, manuscripts, documents, maps, plans, song and music books, cinematographic films and magic lantern slides (including everything intended for children of all ages), the contents of which include Nazi propaganda, including Nazi "racial" theories and incitements to aggression, as well as those containing propaganda directed against the United Nations;
 - (b) Everything which contributes to military training and education or to the maintenance and development of war potential, including school text books and teaching material for all types of military educational institutions, as well as various instructions, directions, statutes, maps, diagrams, plans, etc. for all types of troops and branches of the services.
- 2 All former state and municipal libraries, directors of universities and heads or directors of other higher educational establishments and secondary schools or all institutions for scientific research presidents, presidents of academies, all scientific and technical societies and

*) For Amendment of Order No.4 see page 133

associations, **and** also directors of elementary **and partial** secondary schools **and** gymnasias, to remove in the same period **from** the libraries in their charge all Nazi and military literature enumerated in paragraph 1, and having collected **it** in complete **order** in specially allocated places, together with the **relevant** cards **from** the card **index** system of the library, to **hand** then **over** to the representatives of the **Military Kommandatura** or other Allied Authorities,

3. The responsibility for the complete handing over within the **prescribed** time **limit** of the above-mentioned literature **and** material rests with the holders of **such** literature **and** materials as **well**. as with Burgomasters **and** local authorities.
4. Control over the execution of the present **order** will be exercised by the **military commandants** or other representatives of the military authority of the **Occupying Powers**.
5. All **publications** and material mentioned in this order shall be placed at the disposal of the **Military Zone Commanders** for **destruction**.

Done at Berlin, the 13th day of May 1946.

/s/ B. H. Robertson
/t/ B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

/s/ L. Koeltz
/t/ L. KOELTZ
General de Corps d'Armee

/s/ M. I. Dratvin
/t/ M. I. DRATVIN
Lieutenant General

/s/ Lucius D. Clay
/t/ LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

"The date of promulgation is 20 May 1946 at 1800 hours".

CORC/P(46)130(Final)
14 May 1946

CONTROL COUNCILAmendment to ORDER NO. 4Confiscation of Literature and Material of a Nazi
and Militarist Nature

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

Control Council Order No. 4 is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

- "6. In the interests of research and scholarship, the Zone Commanders (in Berlin the Kommandatura) may preserve a limited number of copies of documents prohibited in paragraph 1. These documents will be kept in special accommodation where they may be used by German scholars and other German persons who have received permission to do so from the Allies, only under strict supervision by the allied Control Authority,

The Zone Commanders will inform one another through Control Council channels concerning the quantity and titles of these documents, the place where they are preserved and the purposes for which they are being used."

Done at Berlin, the 10th day of August 1946.

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/t/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY, General

/s/ Sholto Douglas
SHOLTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

/s/ P. Koenig
/t/ P. KOENIG
General d' Armees

/s/ V. Sokolovsky
V. SOKOLOVSKY
Marshal of the Soviet Union

"1800 hours, 15 August 1946, was agreed to as the date of promulgation of Amendment to Control Council Order No.4." CONL/P(46)55(Final)

10 August 1946

CONTROL COUNCILDirective No. 30Liquidation of German Military and Nazi Memorials and
Museums.

The Control Council directs as follows:

I

On and after the effective date of this directive, the planning, designing, erection, installation, posting or other display of any monument, memorial, poster, statue, edifice, street or highway name marker, emblem, tablet, or insignia which tends to preserve and keep alive the German military tradition, to revive militarism or to commemorate the Nazi Party, or which is of such a nature as to glorify incidents of war, and the functioning of military museums and exhibitions, and the erection, installation or posting or other display on a building or other structure of any of the same, will be prohibited and declared illegal; also the reopening of military museums and exhibitions.

II

Every existing monument, poster, statue, edifice, street or highway name marker, emblem, tablet, or insignia, of a type the planning, designing, erection, installation, posting or other display of which is prohibited by Paragraph I of this Directive must be completely destroyed and liquidated by 1 January 1947; also all military museums and exhibitions must be closed and liquidated by 1 January 1947 throughout the entire German territory.

An object of essential public utility or of great architectural value should not be destroyed or otherwise liquidated when the purpose of this Directive can be achieved either by the removal therefrom of the objectionable part(s) or by some other alternative constituting an effective eradication of its memorial character,

The appropriate military authorities in each Zone will designate responsible local German officials who will be made and held responsible for the compilation of complete lists of memorials in their jurisdiction which are prohibited by Paragraph I and condemned to destruction and liquidation by Paragraph II of this Directive,

Moreover, should these responsible German officials consider that in any particular case concerning an object of exceptional artistic value an exception to the general rule above should be made, it will be open to them to submit such a request to the appropriate military authorities for forwarding to the Zone Commander for consideration.

III

On and after 1 January 1947, the retention or display knowingly, of any monument, memorial, poster, statue, edifice, military museum or exhibition, street or highway name marker, emblem, tablet or insignia, of a type the planning, designing, erection, installation or posting or other display of which is prohibited by Paragraph I and the destruction of which is required by Paragraph II of this Directive will be prohibited and declared illegal.

Responsibility under Paragraph III of this Directive shall be upon the owner or owners of the property unlawfully retained or, in the case of a violation involving public property or property for which no owner can be found, upon the public official or officials responsible for such property.

IV*)

An exception may be made for tombstones erected at the places where members of regular formations died on the field of battle.

V

For the purposes of this Directive:

(a) The terms "military" and "militarism" and the phrase "incidents of war" refer to warlike activities subsequent to 1 August 1914, whether on land, sea or in the air, and to persons, organizations and institutions directly associated with such activities; and

(b) The term "Nazi Party" refers to the former National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei and to persons, organizations and institutions directly associated therewith.

*) Rescinded by Directive No. 39 of 12 July 1946, see page 137

VI

This Directive is effective upon the date of publication.

Done at; Berlin on the 13th day of May 1946

s/d _____
B.H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

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

s/d _____
M.I. DRAPVIN
Lieutenant General

s/d _____
Lucius D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

CORC/P(46)161(Final)

CONTROL COUNCILDIRECTIVE NO. 30Revision of Article IV of Directive No.30 on the
Liquidation of German Military and Nazi Memorials
and MuseumsTHE CONTROL COUNCIL DIRECTS AS FOLLOWS:

Article IV of Directive No.30 is hereby rescinded and replaced by the following wording:

IV

"The following are not subject to destruction and liquidation:

1. Monuments erected solely in memory of deceased members of regular military organizations, with the exception of paramilitary organizations, the S.S. and Waffen S.S.
2. Individual tombstones existing at present or to be erected in the future, providing the architectural designs, decorations or inscriptions of the monuments, mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 do not recall militarism or commemorate the Nazi party.

With a view to the preservation of the monuments indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2, alterations may be made in the architectural designs, decorations or inscriptions which would remove objectionable characteristics,"

Done at Berlin, the 12th day of July 1946.

M. I. DRATVIN
Lieutenant General

R. H. HARPER
Major General

G.W.E.G. ERSKINE
Major General

R.J. NOIRET
General de Division

CORC/P(16)226 Final

CONTROL COUNCILDirective No. 29Establishment of Advisory Committees (Beratungsaus-
schuesse) at the Labor Offices

The Control Council directs as follows:

1. In order further to strengthen the principle of democratic self-government of the Labor Offices, Advisory Committees (Beratungsaussehuesse), composed of representatives of workers and employees (Arbeiter and Angestellte), employers and public bodies (oeffentliche Koerperschaften) concerned, shall be established to advise the Labor Offices (Arbeitsaemter and Landesarbeitsaemter) on all matters within the competence of these Offices.

2. The Advisory Committees shall function in an advisory capacity only.

3. Advisory Committees shall be organized at the local level of the Labor Offices (Arbeitsaemter) and will advise these offices **only within** their territorial competence, Advisory Committees to advise the President of each Landesarbeitsamt shall also be established. Such Land Committees shall have no control over any local Advisory Committees.

4. Members of the Advisory Committees at the Arbeitsamt level will be selected in equal numbers by the President of the Landesarbeitsamt, in consultation with the **manager** of the local Arbeitsamt, from lists submitted by trade unions, representative employers, and public bodies. Members of the Advisory Committees at the Landesarbeitsamt level will be selected in equal numbers by the authority hierarchically superior to the Landesarbeitsamt, in consultation with the President of the Landesarbeitsamt and subject to the approval of Military Government, from lists submitted by trade unions, representative employers and public bodies.

5. Members of Advisory Committees shall serve for a period of one year and shall be eligible for re-appointment. They shall serve without remuneration except for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses including pay for loss of time.

6, The German Labor authorities are directed to formulate regulations, subject to the approval of Military Government and in conformity with this Directive, governing the establishment, functions and powers of the Advisory Committees.

Done at Berlin on the 17th day of May, 1946.

B.H. ROBERTSON,
Lieutenant General.

L. KOELTZ,
General de Corps d'Armee.

I.I. DRATVIN,
Lieutenant General.

Lucius 3. CLAY,
Lieutenant General.

CORC/P(46)167(Final)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

cement Plants Declared Available for Reparations

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. At its Forty-Fifth Meeting the Economic Directorate agreed to declare the Cement Plants contained in the attached list as available for Reparations, subject to the reservation on the time of removal of six plants in the British Zone, as indicated by the Footnote to the attached paper.

2. The Directorate further agreed:

- a. To inform the Coordinating Committee of the declaration.
- b. To forward a copy of the list to the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate for publishing to claimant nations.
- c. To inform the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate that the descriptive material on these plants will be forwarded as promptly as possible.

3. This paper is submitted for approval by the Coordinating Committee* at its Fifty Fourth Meeting.

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

CORC/P(46)170

* see page 144

CORC/P(46)170

COORDINATING COMMITTEEList of Surplus Cement Plants in Western Zone For
removal As Reparations

Number:	Name of Firms	Location:	No. of Kilns	Type of Kilns	Maximum Annual Capacity Tons
BRITISH :					
	Narjes & Bender Portland Ze- mentfabrik	Essen-Kupferdreh	2	Rotary	79,000
	Portland Cement Works	Nordstern Erwitte	4	Shaft	124,000
	Portland cement Works "Dycker- hoff" Mark I	Neubeckum	2 2	Rotary Shaft	214,000
	Portland Cement Works "Dyckerhoff" Mark II	Neubeckum	3	Rotary	248,000
	Portland Cement Bleckmann	Beckum	2 1	rotary Shaft	130,000
**	Portland Cement Works Hellbach	Beckum	3	Shaft	110,000
	Portland Cement Works Mersmann	Beckum	1 4	Rotary Shaft	133,000
	Portland Cement Works Phoenix	Beckum	3	Rotary	246,000
	Portland Cement Works Elsa	Neubeckum	5	Rotary	372,000
	Portland Cement Works E. Renfert	Beckum	1 1	Rotary Shaft	109,000

Number:	Name of Firm:	Location:	No. of Kilns	Type of Kilns	Maximum Annual Capacity Tons
BRITISH:					
	Annliese Portland Cement Freuchaen	Ennigerloh	3	Rotary	246,000
	Portland Cement Works Gebr. Siebel	Erwitte	5	Shaft	186,000
**	Portland Cement Works Germania	Ennigerloh	2 6	Rotary Shaft	146,000
	Elsa Portland Cement	Geseke	1 3	Shaft Rotary	140,000
	Westfaelische Portland Cement	Geseke	4	Shaft	110,000
	Zementwerke West- falen Schonlaw & Co.	Geseke	4	Shaft	92,000
	Portland Cement Works Wittekind	Erwitte	7	Shaft	180,000
**	Dyckerhoff Portland Zementwerke, A.G. Len- gerich I	Lengerich	3	Rotary	306,000
**	M. Kalthoner Portland- zement- u. Kalk- werke	Ennigerloh		Rotary	116,000
	Portlandzement- u. Wasserkalkwerke Nord Ruhr & Co	Beckum		Rotary	101,000
**	Portlandzement- fabrik Alemannia A.G.	Hoveruber Hannover		Rotary	115,000
**	Portlandzement-		3	Rotary Shaft	127,000

Number:	Name of Firm:	Location:	No. of Kilns	Type of Kilns	Maximum Annual Capacity Tons
British cont'd.	Teutonia, Misburger Portlandzementwerk Hannover	Misburg b. Hannover	3	Rotary	191,000
	Deutsche Eisenwerke Valkan Zementwerke	Duisburg	1	Rotary	32,000
	Zementwerk Schalker Verein	Gelsenkirchen	3	Rotary	157,000
	Zementwerke Hoesch	Dortmund	1	Rotary	197,000
	Georg-Marien-Huette	George-Marien- Nuette		Rotary	36,000
United States = *	Norddeutsche Huette	Bremen	2	Rotary	216,000
	Buderus Cement Factory	Gross-Hessen Wetzlar	3	Rotary	248,000
	Karlstadt Cement Work	Bavaria, Karl- stadt	6 1	Shaft Rotary	353,500
	Luitpoldhuette	Amberg	1	Rotary	75,500
	Portland Zement werke	Solnhofen	4	Shaft	82,500
	Georg Behringer	Neumarkt	2	Shaft	48,500
	Portland Cement Werke Heidelberg A.G.	Kiefersfelden	4	Shaft	150,200
	Portland Zement Werke Stein Kalkwerke	Harburg	3	Rotary	116,500
	Portland Zement Werke No. 7	Wuerttemberg- Baden Obergimpern	4	Shaft	148,700
	Portland Zement- Werke No. 8	Lauffen	2	Rotary	98,000

Number:	Name of Firm:	Location?	No, of Kilns	Types of Kilns	Maximum Annual Capacity Tons
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FRANCE:

Dsckerhoff Portland Cement Werke	Neuwied	2	Rotary	300,000
Heidelberg Portland Cement Werke	Weisenau	5	Rotary	210,000
Trass-Cement und Stein Werke A.G.	Kruft	2	Rotary	150,000

- * Plants previously declared available for advanced reparations.
- ** Plants which are not immediately available for removal but will become available in December 1946.

18 May 1946 CORC/M(46)26

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
MINUTES
(Meeting of 17 May 1946)

292. CEMENT PLANTS DECLARED AVAILABLE FOR REPARATIONS
THE MEETING considered CORC/P(46)170.
THE MEETING
- (292) (a) approved the paper as the list of plants available for reparations,
- (b) instructed the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate to send Commissions for the inspection and valuation of the plants,
- (c) drew the attention of the Economic Directorate to the fact that the complete reparations plan had not been provided by the prescribed date,
- (d) instructed the Economic Directorate to compile a list of cement plants which are to be left in Germany.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Interzonal Navigation on the Inland Waterways of Germany

(Note by Allied Secretariat)

1. In compliance with Conclusion (234) of CORC/M(46)22, the paper CORC/P(46)59 has been further considered by the Transport Directorate in the light of the views expressed at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee as recorded in the minutes.

2. The Directorate appreciates that in present circumstances and particularly as a Central German Transport Department has not yet been established the provisions of this paper as originally drafted are not capable of simultaneous adoption in all four Zones, and, therefore, should not be issued as a Directive. The Directorate agrees that the time and manner of the implementation of those provisions should be left to bilateral agreement between Zones. The Directorate accordingly proposes that the title and introductory paragraph of Appendix "A" to CORC/P(46)59 should be re-drafted as follows:-

"General principles for Navigation Permits for Inland Waterway Vessels and Identity Documents for German Crews.

"The following principles and methods of organising interzonal inland waterway traffic are recommended as the best whereby maximum efficiency of transport and uniformity of procedure shall be maintained throughout Germany. Until the time when a Central German Transport Administration may be established, when two or more Zones enter into mutual agreement for inland waterway traffic between them, these principles and methods will be accepted in the agreement."

The Directorate also proposes that in paragraph 1 of CORC/P(46)59 the word "freedom" should be replaced by the word "efficiency".

3. This paper is submitted for consideration of the Coordinating

Committee at its 54th Meeting with the recommendation that
CORC/P(46)59 shall be revised in accordance with the decisions
of the Coordinating Committee on the above mentioned proposals.

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 13 May 1946

CORC/P(46)173

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Organization of Telegraph and Telephone Communications for Military Missions accredited to the Allied Control Authority for Germany in Berlin

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. At its Twenty-eighth Meeting on 3 May 1946, the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications considered certain recommendations from the Allied Communications and Posts Committee regarding the establishment of communications between Military Missions accredited to the Allied Control Authority and their own countries, so far as technical matters are concerned, without pre-determination of the question of frequency allocation,

The decision on the dates when the work of these communications can be organized is to be subject to mutual agreement.

2. The Directorate agreed to forward the paper, attached hereto as appendix "A", which outlines the proposed plan for the approval of the Coordinating Committee, and to request the Coordinating Committee to approve the following three principles:

- a. The question of practical application of wire or radio communications for one or the other Military Mission must be decided in each instance by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee.
- b. Where adequate wire communication facilities are available, radio communication facilities will not normally be granted. If, however, the mission concerned considers for some particular reason that special communication facilities should be made available to it, its demand will be considered.
- c. As a rule, separate and special channels should not be granted to Military Missions.

3. This paper is submitted for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its Fifty-sixth Meeting,

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

CORC/P(46)181

CORC/M(46)27

24 May 1946

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MINUTES *)

305. ORGANISATION OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS FOR MILITARY MISSIONS

The Meeting considered CORC/P(46)181

THE MEETING:

(305) approved the principles contained in paragraph 2 of the paper.

*) Meeting of 23 May 1946

Appendix "A" to
CORC/P(46)181
DIAC/P(46)114 Appendix "A" (Revise)

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Organization of Telegraph and Telephone Communications for
Military Missions accredited to the Allied Control Authority
for Germany in Berlin

No.	Designation of Military Mission	Possibility of organizing comms.		Remarks
		by means of wire communica- tions:	using facilities of radio stations not; exceeding powers of 500 WATT, frequencies agreed upon by the ACPC and the Military Mission concerned:	
1	Australia	possible	possible	
2	Belgium	possible	possible	
3	Czechoslovakia	possible	possible	
4	Denmark	possible	possible	
5	Greece	possible	possible	
6	Luxembourg	possible	possible	
7	Netherlands	possible	possible	
8	Norway	possible	possible	
9	Poland	possible	possible	
10	Yugoslavia	possible	possible	
11	Brazil	-	-)Communica-)to est an)establish-)only w)only with)the aid of)radio com- munications of one of the powers of the Allied Command
12	Canada	-	-	
13	China	-	-	
14	India	-	-	
15	New Zealand	-	-	
16	Union of South Africa	-	-	

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDirectorate Responsibility for the Control of Scientific
Research and Technical Development of Germany

(Note by Allied Secretariat)

1, The Economic Directorate has considered the report of the Committee on the Liquidation of German War Potential on this subject, attached hereto as Appendix 'A'. The Directorate requests the Coordinating Committee to approve the proposal that the Economic Directorate be made responsible for the Control of Scientific Research and Technical Development in Germany (including research in academic institutions, industrial establishments and other research).

2, This paper is submitted for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its Fifty-Sixth Meeting,

T. N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadiër.

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul, General.

A. h. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major.

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel.

Allied Secretariat.

Approved at Berlin 28 May 1946

CORC/P(46)182

COORDINATING COMMITTEEReport of The Liquidation of German
War Potential Committee

1. We are in agreement with the view expressed in DECO/P(45)85 that scientific research and technical development, whether in academic institutions or industrial organizations, form one subject. Technical development is the direct result of scientific research, and in many instances it is difficult to say where one ends and the other begins. Consequently, we are of the opinion that both should be dealt with primarily by the same authority,

2. Closer controls will need to be imposed on technical development than on laboratory research (to which research in academic institutions is largely restricted), and as technical development is part of industry this must come within the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Economics. It is therefore felt that the Directorate of Economics should be responsible for the control of all scientific research and technical development in Germany.

3. The execution of the research control in academic establishments and institutions associated with them (those formerly under the control of the Reichsministry for Science, Art and Popular Culture) may be delegated to the educational authorities in the Zone concerned. Likewise the execution of the control of other research activities falling in fields normally outside the Economic Directorate may be delegated in a similar way to the agency involved,

4. The representative of the four powers on the Technical Staff have consulted their respective members on the Committee of Public Education of the Directorate of Internal Affairs, and each of these members has agreed with the above opinion. Consequently it can be taken that the Committee of Public Education is in agreement.

COORDINATING COMMITTEEStudy of Reports on the Nuremberg Trials

1. Educators who visit the Nuremberg Trials under CORC/P(46)125, approved by the Coordinating Committee at its Forty-ninth Meeting on 8 April 1946 (CORC/M(46)20, Minute 204), should be required to make reports to their own colleagues,

2. Authoritative and objective accounts of the Nuremberg trials will be prepared by competent Germans and published after approval by the Commander in each Zone. Use in the schools of those accounts will be left to the discretion of the respective Zone Commanders, who will bear in mind the contribution which could be made by the study of such material in building up a hatred of Nazism and militarism, and a feeling of respect for the rights of other peoples and of belonging to a world democracy,

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, study of Nuremberg War Guilt Trials will be included in courses at Teacher Training Institutions as and when objective material on the subject becomes available for the use of the teaching staff.

Approved at Berlin 23 May 1946

CORC/P(46)183

POLITICAL DIRECTORATERecognition of the S.P.D. City Committee and the S.E.P.D.
Party in Berlin

Note by Allied Secretariat

1. At its Thirty-Sixth Meeting the Political directorate considered ASEC(46)372 which enclosed a request from the Allied Kommandatura regarding the recognition of the S.P.D. and S.E.P.D. in Berlin.
2. The Political Directorate recommends:-
 - (a) that in the exercise of its power to authorize and supervise political parties in Berlin, the Kommandatura should reply to both the SPD letter dated 8th April signed by Germer and the SEPD letter dated 24th April signed by Litke and Matern (transmitted to the Kommandatura by the Berlin Magistrat), recognizing the split in the Berlin SPD and authorizing both the SPD and SEPD on a city-wide basis;
 - (b) that no obstacles shall be placed in the way of SPD members who wish to adhere to either the SEPD or the SPD;
 - (c) that replies to both parties shall be published;
 - (d) that the Kommandatura should ensure that facilities should be available to both parties to possess offices in each Kreis in Berlin.

NOTE. The French member of the Political Directorate stated that he accepted the above text provisionally pending definite instructions from his Government

3. This paper is circulated for consideration by the Coordinating Committee*) under "Any Other Business" at its Fifty-Sixth Meeting to be held on 23rd May, 1946.

T.N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier,

J.L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H.A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

CORC/P(46)187

*) see page 154

29 May 1946

CORC/M(46)28

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

(Meeting of 28 May 1946)

319. RECOGNITION OF THE S.P.D. CITY COMMITTEE AND THE S.E.P.D. PARTY IN BERLIN

The Meeting considered CORC/P(46)187.

THE MEETING:

(319) instructed the Allied Secretariat to transmit to the Kommandatura the conclusion of the Coordinating Committee as contained in paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) of CORC/P(46)187.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Establishment of a Uniform System of
Reporting by Motor Transport Firms

1. At its meeting on the 3rd May the Coordinating Committee considered a paper submitted to the Allied Secretariat by the Transport Directorate (CORC/P(46)150) in which it was explained that it was proposed to establish a uniform system of reporting by motor transport firms. By conclusion (249) the paper was referred back to the Transport Directorate with instructions to submit to the Coordinating Committee full information as to the necessity for the system of reports,

2. Having regard to the observations of the U. S. Member as recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting of the Coordinating Committee, the Transport Directorate points out that the reports are not to be submitted to Allied Control Authorities but to German authorities in the Zones.

3. The reason for requiring the reports and the object of laying down a standard system of reporting is to insure that the German authorities, who from time to time are called upon to furnish statistics required by the Allied Control Authorities, shall have the necessary information to enable them to compile these statistics.

4. The information called for is in simple form and would normally be compiled by any commercial motor vehicle operator for the efficient carrying on of his business. The object of establishing a standard form is to insure that small and new operators have available and submit to the responsible German authorities all the essential figures necessary for the proper control of road transport operations.

5. The form has been considered with German Zonal authorities, who entirely agree with it. It is similar to that in which road transport undertakings make official reports in other countries, including the U. S. A. and U. K.

6. As explained in the paper submitted by the Transport Directorate, their object in referring this matter to the Allied Secretariat was to secure that the procedure which is

being adopted in all four Zones shall also be adopted in Berlin. The Transport Directorate therefore requested only that the necessary instructions should be given to the Allied Kommandatura. The Directorate respectfully repeats this request.

CORC/P(46)188

29 May 1946

CORC/M(46)28

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

(Meeting of 28 May 1946)

320. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF REPORTING FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT FIRMS

The Meeting considered CORC/P(46)188.

THE MEETING:

- (320) (a) approved the paper
- (b) instructed the Allied Secretariat to forward CORC/P(46)150*) to the Allied Kommandatura, Berlin.

*) see page 157-158

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Establishment of a Uniform System of Reporting for Motor Transport Firms.

1. To ensure that accounting data is received from motor-transport firms and organisations, it is necessary to establish a uniform system of reporting on expenditures and revenue (standing, occasional and special).

2. Careful study of German law does not disclose any compulsory uniform method of accounting in the operations of transport facilities, both mechanized and horse-drawn, or of freight forwarders,

Only two different laws have been found defining the system of keeping accounts; one in the Commercial Law Code, enacted 31st May, 1861, amended 10th May, 1897. The intent of the Law is to make a merchant "liable and to guarantee security" to the merchant's creditors.

The second Law - General Taxation Regulation of 14th December, 1919 - defines the possibility, and the effective control by the state, of taxation of trade and business enterprises.

These two laws do not in themselves prescribe any scheme or set up any Accounting rules, but do permit the use of any system which discloses the true and exact financial condition of the business.

The Ministry of Economics and the Commissioners for Price Control on 11th November, 1937, issued a decree outlining regulations for bookkeeping. This decree was never enacted as a law, but did state that the National Trade Groups had to adopt schemes for their members.

This decree resulted in many schemes being prepared by various trade groups; some were compulsory for members of the trade group, while other proposed schemes were only recommendations.

These two laws, like the Decree of the Ministry of Economics and of the Commissioners for Price Control did not reflect any legal requirements as to Accounting on the part of Motor Transport Agencies which did not form part of a trade group, as stated above, these Laws and Decree did not set up any standard or uniformity in the method of accounting; permitting on the other hand any system of book-keeping which would ensure and produce a true picture of the state of affairs,

3. As to the mechanics of book-keeping:, we are not concerned as to the system used, provided such method or system of book-keeping is uniformly adopted for all means of transport, and will permit the authorized transportation operator to submit uniform details, semi-annually, in accordance with the attached form.

Accordingly reports must be submitted to the German authorities responsible for control of highway transport twice a year by all motor transport firms and private owners engaging in motor transport as a primary occupation.

CORC/F(46)150

Appendix "A" to
CORC/r(46)150

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Form of report on the
activities of Transport Firm.

Date1946

Report No.....

(Name of Undertaking)

(Address)

(Address of branch)

Type of transport.....

Permit No.....

I. NUMBER & TYPE OF VEHICLES

Freight Vehicles	Up to 1 ton.....
	1 to 2 tons.....
	2 to 3 tons.....
	3 to 5 tons.....
	5 to 7 tons.....
	Over 7 tons.....
	<u>TOTAL</u>

Tractors	Up to 25 hp.....
	25-50 hp.....
	Over 50 hp.....
	<u>TOTAL</u>

Semi-trailers	Up to 5 tons.....
	Over 5 tons.....
	<u>TOTAL</u>

Trailers	Up to 2.5 tons.....
	2.5 to 5 tons.....
	Over 5 tons.....
	<u>TOTAL</u>

Motorbuses	Up to 25 seats.....
	Over 25 seats.....
	<u>TOTAL</u>

Taxis	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>TOTAL VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES</u>	

.....

II OPERATING REVENUE

<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Actual</u>
A. Passenger revenue	A. Passenger Revenue
B. Line haul freight revenue	B. Line haul freight revenue
C. Local cartage revenue	C. Local cartage revenue

TOTAL:

III OPERATING EXPENSE

(a) Standing expenditure

1. Depreciation of motor vehicles
2. Banking credit
3. Garage rent
4. Wages of drivers and garage employees
5. Administrative running expenses
 - (a) Office personnel wages
 - (b) Office rent
6. Warehouse maintenance expenses
 - (a) Warehouse personnel wages
 - (b) Warehouse rent
7. Insurance deduction (motor vehicles, accidents, fire, etc.)
8. Special expenditure for winter operation
9. Motor vehicle taxes
10. Other standing expenses

TOTAL STANDING EXPENSES:

(b) Occasional Expenses

1. Fuel
2. Lubricating Oils
3. Repairs and upkeep of motor vehicles (including spare parts)
4. New rubber
5. Rubber repairs
6. Other occasional expenses

TOTAL OCCASIONAL EXPENSES:

c) Special Expenses

1. Insurance of freight and passengers
2. Turnover
3. Transportation tax
4. Other special expenses

TOTAL SPECIAL EXPENSES:

Total of standing, occasional and special expenses:

Number of kilometers covered:

(a) with freight:

(b) with passengers;

Amount of goods carried in tons:

Number of passengers carried:

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Control of Movement of Civilian Self-Propelled
Road Vehicles in Germany

The movement of civilian self-propelled road vehicles will be subject to the following control:

(a) Movement within one Zone.

If the movement is limited to one Zone, permission will be granted in the Zone in accordance with regulations made by the Zone Commander.

Where a movement permit is required, the document will include the following information:

Registration No. of the vehicle
Make of vehicle
Name of owner
Period of validity
Permitted routes (Destination)
Issuing Authority

(b) Interzonal Movement

If the movement is interzonal, the vehicle will be allowed to pass from one Zone to another provided

- (i) the driver and any passengers have the required Zonal Travel Permits for the Journey;
- (ii) the movement between the Zones of any freight which may be carried on the vehicle has been authorized by the appropriate authorities in each of the Zones.

A driver will not delay the vehicle unduly or take on additional freight or depart from the approved route recorded in the Fahrtenbuch unless he receives special permission to do so from the Military Commander of the Land or Province.

repair facilities , fuel and lubrication, feed and lodging for the drivers will be obtained through German commercial channels in accordance with local regulations.

Approved at Berlin 28 May 1946

CORC/P(46)189

CONTROL COUNCILLaw No. 29Delivery of Certified Copies of Documents (Repeal
of Control Council Law No. 6)

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS: .

Article I

The authorized representative of the Government of any of the four powers in occupation of Germany, or department or agency thereof, may request in writing an authenticated copy of any book, statement, record, account, writing or other document from the files of any German industrial, business, or commercial enterprise or from the official files of the former German Government or of any German Governmental unit or agency. Any such request shall be filed with the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section of the Allied Control Authority, which shall forward such request to the proper person or agency of the Military Government of the Zone in question. The authorized representative of Governments of any of the United Nations may file similar requests under the same procedure, which will be subject to the approval of the respective Zone Commanders,

Article II

Any officer or any representative of Military Government who has been charged with the operation or control of a public office, of a private enterprise, or of any other German organization is, legally, the custodian of any documents appertaining to that organization. In the event that no custodian has been designated with respect to any document requested in accordance with Article I, then, upon receipt of such request and representation, the occupying authority of the area within which the requested document is located shall designate an officer or representative who shall, for the purpose hereinafter referred to, take into his temporary custody the document so requested,

Article III

The legal custodian, as provided by Article II, shall furnish a copy of the requested document with a certificate endorsed on the said copy in the form set out in Appendix A hereof, and shall transmit the said copy to the representative of the interested

Government through the medium of the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section of the Allied control Authority, with, if necessary, an account of the expenses incurred in making the requested copy. After having complied with such request, the document shall be returned to the files of the enterprise or German Government body entitled to it,

Article IV

Control Council Law No. 6 dated 10th November 1945 is hereby repealed and this Law shall come into force on the date of publication.

Done at Berlin on the 31st day of May 1946.

SHOLTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

P. KOENIG
General de Corps d'Armee

M.I. DRATVIN, Lieutenant General
for V.D. SOKOLOVSKY, Army General

LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

"The date of publication is 5 June 1946, at 1800 hours".

CONL/P(46)39(Final)
31 May 1946

Appendix A to Law No. 29

Name of Occupying Authority

CERTIFICATE PURSUANT TO CONTROL COUNCIL LAW NO. 29

I, -----
Name Rank or title An Officer
A Representative -----

having been duly designated by ----- pursuant to
Name of Occupying Authority

the provisions of Allied Control Authorities law No. 29 do

hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of -----
number of -----
sheets
is a true copy and conforms to the original, which in accordance with
law is in my official custody and which came from the business files of
official

Name of company or official agency Address

a sub-division or agency of the former German government (X).

The files are located in -----
Name of the city

Signed

Done at -----
Name of City Date

(X) Strike out if not applicable.

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDIRECTIVE NO. 31PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERATIONS
OF TRADE UNIONS

The Control Council directs as follows:

Article I

Subject to the conditions stated in Article II of this Directive, Zone Commanders shall permit

- (1) the creation in each zone of industrial federations of trade unions so that local trade unions in each branch of industry may be united;
- (2) Zonal inter-union federations of trade unions so that the representatives of all trade unions in the zone may meet periodically at inter-union conferences to settle questions of organization and functioning of trade unions.

Article II

1. The Trade Unions must be developed and organized on a democratic basis.
2. The organization of Trade Union federations must result from the freely expressed desires of union membership.
3. Unions which are not industrial trade unions shall not be excluded from inter-union federation provided they are not acting contrary to Allied Control Authority policy.

Article III

The pace of development of Trade Unions Zonal federations shall be determined by the appropriate Zone Commander when he is satisfied that there exists a real desire among trade union members to federate.

Article IV

This Directive is effective upon the date of signature.

Done at Berlin 3 June 1946.

L. KOELTZ,
General de Corps d'Armee

M.I. DRATVIN,
Lieutenant General

Lucius D. CLAY,
Lieutenant General

B.H. ROBERTSON,
Lieutenant General.

CORC/P(46)193(Final)

~~COORDINATING COMMITTEE~~

Draft Reply to U.N.O. on the Direction from Spain
of the German Underground activities against Allies

(Note by Allied Secretariat)

1. In compliance with Conclusion (325) of CORC/M(46)28, the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications has submitted the following text for a reply on the above subject:

"In the time available, it has not been possible to discover any evidence concerning direction from Spain of the German underground activities against the Allies. The question is still being studied and the interrogation of recently arrested persons has not yet been completed. The possibility may not be excluded that there exists contact between German underground organizations and fascists abroad. It is hoped that a more complete report will be forwarded by the Allied Control Authority early in July 1946."

2. It is recommended that, should the Coordinating Committee approve the above text, the Allied Secretariat shall be instructed to forward this reply to the Secretary General of the United Nations in the name of *the Four Powers* Governing Germany.

3. This paper is submitted for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its Fifty-Eighth Meeting on 3 June 1946.

J.L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A.A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H.A. GERHARDT, Colonel

T.N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 3 June 1946

CORC/P(46)192 (Revise)

COORDINATING COMMITTEEBerlin Elections

Note by the Allied Secretariat

1. At its Thirty-Eighth Meeting the Political Directorate considered ASAC(46)371 which enclosed a request from the Allied Kommandatura for a decision regarding the date on which elections in Berlin should be held.
2. The Political Directorate unanimously recommends that the Coordinating Committee should instruct the Kommandatura as follows:
 - (a) To hold elections in Berlin in October 1946.
 - (b) To proceed immediately with the working out of a provisional constitution for the City of Berlin in accordance with which the elections will be carried out, making use for that purpose of the respective German agencies in Berlin.
3. This paper is circulated for consideration by the Coordinating Committee at its Fifty-Eighth Meeting on 3 June 1946.

T.N. GRAZEBROOK, Brigadier

J.L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A.A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H.A. GERHARDT, Colonel

Allied Secretariat

Approved at Berlin 3 June 1946

CORC/P(46)197

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDraft Regulations for International Postal Service
in Germany.I. GOVERNING BODIES

1. Coordination of international postal service will be effected by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee.
2. an organization responsible for the operation of international postal service will be established in each Zone.
3. There will be direct transmission of orders and instructions by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee or under its authorization by the Postal Subcommittee on questions concerning International Postal Services to zonal military authorities, which in *turn* will transmit them for implementation to central German postal agencies in each zone.
4. The Allied Communications and Posts Committee will initiate the correspondence with the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union, on the inauguration of International Postal Service, its subsequent extensions, questions of principles and on matters concerning International Mail effecting Germany.
5. The German Postal Administrations in each zone will communicate with the **Bureau** of the Universal Postal Union and the foreign postal administrations on matters concerning the routing and sorting of their mails only.

II. CONDITIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION AND REALIZATION OF THE SERVICE.

1. The International Postal Service was opened on 1 April 1946 between Germany and all other countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union With the exception of Japan, Spain and dependencies.

2. Admissible Categories

Plain letters not exceeding 20 grams in weight
Plain Postal Cards

3. The postcards and envelopes must not be illustrated. The envelopes used must not be lined or carry indications other than the address of the sender and addressee and any necessary postal directions

The correspondence must deal exclusively with personal and domestic matters. No correspondence of a commercial character will be allowed at present,

4. Senders in Germany will be required to show on the back of the items posted the following particulars:-

- (1) Name of sender
 - (2) Town
 - (3) Street and house number
 - ∅ (4) Province
 - ∅ (5) Postleitgebiet number
 - ∅ (6) Zone of Occupation
 - (7) Germany
- ∅ Except in the case of Berlin

The address used on correspondence posted in other countries for Germany should conform with the above requirements, but if the Postleitgebiet number or the Zone of Occupation is not known to the sender, correspondence will be accepted if addressed with the following particulars:

- (1) Full name of addressee
- (2) Town
- (3) Street and house number
- (4) Province
- (5) Germany

It is asked that, in order to avoid delay to their correspondence, senders may be specially enjoined to include the appropriate Postleitgebiet number and Zone of Occupation in the address.

Correspondence may not be addressed "Poste Restante", but private box numbers may be used provided the name of the box-holder is included,

The foreign post offices are requested to recommend the use of the same form of address (as mentioned above) in addressing correspondence destined for Germany.

5. Authorized Languages

1. From Germany to foreign countries; only the English, French, Russian and German languages are authorized,
2. From other countries to Germany: all languages are authorized.

6. Routing

Each zone is responsible for transmission of its own International Mail. Each zone will use sealed bags sent directly to foreign countries. Where the amount is insufficient to justify a direct bag, the correspondence will be sent à découvert in the mail made up by the Zone for the country nearest to the country of destination, from where it will be forwarded to the country of destination.

7. Exchange Offices

These offices will be charged with the transmission of pouches destined to foreign offices and with the receipt of pouches destined for Germany.

The following offices are designated:

US Zone : Frankfurt-on-Main - Munich - Stuttgart

British Zone : Hamburg Transex - Bonn Transex - Peine Transex - Krefeld Transex

French Zone : Freiburg - Mainz

Soviet Zone and Greater Berlin: Berlin Postamt 7

In order to assure the dispatch of international correspondence, which, for various reasons, reaches another zone than that of destination, the exchange bureaus will correspond with at least one of the exchange offices of the three other Allied Zones by direct closed pouch,

8, Censorship

Censorship of international correspondence, will, in all cases, be exercised by the censorship service in the Zone in which it originates or terminates.

III. RATES

International Postal rates are determined in accordance with the rate of exchange between the national currency and the gold franc.

Pending the fixing of the equivalent value of the mark and the gold franc, the following rates of postage have been established.

Postcards	0.45 RM
Letters	0.75 RM

The rates for mail incoming from other countries will be established by the Postal Administration of the country concerned. All preferential rates which existed between Germany and certain other countries are null and void, all countries participating in international postal exchange with Germany will adhere to the normal international postal rates.

IV. TRANSIT EXPENSES TO BE CHARGED AT DESTINATION

Those charges will be rated according to the principle of periodic statistics. The Allied Communications and Posts Committee and the Finance Directorate are preparing detailed proposals on this matter, to be submitted to the Coordinating Committee for approval.

There will be no charges for transit mails between the various zones of occupation in Germany.

Approved at Berlin 14 June 1946

CORC/F(46)208

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 30

TAX ON SUGAR

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

The rate of taxation on sugar is hereby fixed at 40 RM per hundred kilograms and the present rates of taxation on molasses, glucose and other analogous products are hereby increased by 50 percent.

Article II

The rate of taxation per kilogram is hereby fixed at 37.50 RM on saccharine and 28 RM on doulcine.

Article III

All German legislation inconsistent with this law is repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article IV

This law shall come into force on the date of publication.

Done at Berlin the 20th Day of June 1946.

P. KOENIG
General of the Army

V. SOKOLOVSKY
Marshal of the Soviet Union

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
General

SHOLTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of The Royal Air Force

"The date of publication is 24 June 1946, at 1800 hours."
CONL/P(46)42(Final)
20 June 1946

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Disposition to be Made of the Archives of the German Agency for Notifying Germans of the Death of Their Near Relatives Who Had Served in the Former German Army and Who Died during the war.

Note by the Allied Secretariat

The attached paper, approved by the Military Directorate at its 29th Meeting, is submitted for the consideration of the Coordinating Committee at its 59th Meeting.

J. L. BAUDIER, Consul General

A. A. KUDRIAVTSEV, Major

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

R. G. RAW, Lieutenant Colonel

Allied Secretariat

CORC/P(46) 209

24 June 1946

CORC/M(46)31

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITYCOORDINATING COMMITTEEMINUTES

(Meeting of 22 June 1946)

THE MEETING:

- (359) (a) agreed to amend Conclusion (352) as follows:
 " (352) a) approved the proposal of the Military Directorate relative to closing of the Agency,
 b) agreed to authorize the French Delegation to take over all the records which are in the hands of the U.S. Occupation Authorities."

CORC/P(46)209

8

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDisposal of records of the German Agency for Notification of War Deaths of Members of the Former German Armed Forces to the Next of Kin

1 At its 26th Meeting on 12 December 1945, the Coordinating Committee, under Minute 349, decided that every effort should be made to complete the operation of the former WAST agency as quickly as possible, with a view to its dissolution within six months at the latest.

2 At its 48th Meeting on 2 April 1946, the Coordinating Committee, under Minute 197, confirmed its decision and went on to discuss the disposal of the records after the agency had been dissolved, and after discussion:

- (a) charged the Military Directorate with the examination of the WAST records in consultation with other interested Directorates and with the destruction on 1 June 1946 of all such records as were no longer necessary to Allied purposes;
- (b) instructed the Military Directorate to arrange for transfer of such documents as might be requested by any other delegation, it being understood that such documents might be transported outside Germany by any interested government.

3. In accordance with instruction contained in paragraph 2 above, the Military Directorate invited all interested Directorates to submit requests for any documents which they might require. A number of such requests were received and these were considered by the Military Directorate at its meeting on 22 May 1946. It was found that in many cases the records asked for did not exist. In other cases the information asked for probably does exist but could only be produced after a detailed search of 17,000,000 records held by the agency, and this, it is estimated, could not be completed in less than six months.

4. The French Representative in the Military Directorate then drew the attention of his colleagues to the Minutes of the 48th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee and presented an offer of the French Delegation to assume responsibility for all records on 1 June 1946. The Military Directorate accepted this offer subject to certain conditions which would insure that the ultimate disposal of the documents was in accordance with the quadripartite decisions recorded in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

5. Subsequent to the 28th Meeting of the Military Directorate held on 22 May 1946, the U. S. position was changed as a result of further consideration of the French proposal. The U. S. Representative proposed that the Military Directorate reconsider its decisions taken at the previous meeting and that the United States retain responsibility for the disposition of the documents in accordance with the instructions of the Coordinating Committee.

6. The Directorate agreed that the organization known as the "German Agency for the Notification of War Deaths of Members of the Former German Armed Forces to the Next of Kin" would close down on 1 June 1946 and the personnel would be dismissed except for a minimum number required to carry out the work specified below:

- (a) To comply as far as possible with all requests received from other Directorates, Delegations and agencies;
- (b) To destroy as soon as possible all documents not required by such Directorates, Delegations and agencies;
- (c) Not to allow documents which the Germans might find interesting and might therefore wish to recover to fall into German hands,

7. On 1 June 1946 the German Agency for the Notification of War Deaths of Members of the Former German Armed Forces to the Next of Kin. Will cease to dispatch death notices to Germans, will cease to be a quadripartite organization, and will no longer be the responsibility of the Military Directorate but will be the responsibility of the U. S. Delegation

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONSInstructions Drafted by Stamp Working Party

SUBJECT:- Letter of instructions to the Manager of the Reichsdruckerei relative to his responsibilities of supervision and security control.

The Manager of the Reichsdruckerei is directed to comply with and enforce the following temporary requirements and regulations relative to the operation of the Reichsdruckerei.

1. All persons employed in connection with the manufacture of postage stamps are personally responsible for the plates and forms, and quantity of paper handed to them, completed and incompleting prints, misprints, proof prints and samples.

This responsibility applies for all tools and materials which are used in connection with the printing of postage stamps,

2. Each person who has received paper, plates, forms or prints must give a receipt for it, signing it himself with his own signature. Each receipt must be given immediately after the material is handed out. The next person who receives the material must give a receipt again and assume the responsibility for the material from that moment on. This constitutes a chain of receipts. Erasing or tearing up of receipts is prohibited.

3. The transfer of postage stamps from one location to another must be done by two persons together. Postage stamps must be transported in closed cars, boxes or brief cases. It is strictly prohibited to carry such matter loose or unwrapped,

4. Incoming papers or material must be checked before the receipts are signed. Fully wrapped packages must be checked especially carefully. All packages should be checked by at least two persons.

5. Papers which have to be wrapped up for transmission or storage must be checked and sealed by at least two persons,

6. Any disturbances in the wrappings of packages or changes of the enclosures (like the number of pieces), destructions or irregularities must be reported immediately.

7. Exchanges from closed packages, for which somebody has signed, to other packages are only permitted with special permission of the superior.

8. All papers have to be locked up during breaks in operations or when leaving the building.

9. All papers must be packed up and locked in safes after work or during unexpected breaks in operations. The worker must receive a receipt for the papers or materials he turns in after work. Plates and forms must also be locked up when they are not lying in the presses. The presses must be locked up at times when they are not in use.

10. In case a paper tears, all pieces must be found and the accident must be reported immediately to the superior.

11. Nobody is allowed to leave the plant before a general check is made and all values are accounted for.

12. All mistakes and disturbances must be reported immediately.

13. Control of paper consumption

(a) Weight and quantity of paper entering the plant.

(b) Weight and quantity of paper delivered to the presses,

Check

(c) Weight and quantity of sheets of printed stamps.

points

(d) Weight of scrap- and trimmings.

(e) Weight and quantity of faulty sheets

Detail of
control
by weight

(a = b plus remainders of the printing operation
(b = c plus d plus e (this check can be made mechanically)

14. Control of production of stamps.

- a. Number of sheets printed on each press.
- b. Number of sheets in stock.
- c. Number of sheets forwarded to the Reichspost for distribution.

This control must be made separately for each denomination of stamps.

$$a = b \text{ plus } c$$

15. Control of destruction of faulty sheets and scraps in production.

All faulty sheets originating during the process of production have to be accounted for and destroyed, or used as raw material. This destruction and re-utilization should be done according to a set procedure.

16. The Directorate of the Printing is obliged:

- a. To submit to the Stamps Working Party a monthly report showing the number of stamps printed in each denomination on each day.
- b. To state in the report how much paper was received and to account for what was left over.
- c. To report monthly the number and denomination of postage stamps distributed and to what points,
- d. To report monthly the number and denomination of postage stamps left over,

17. The Director must fulfil the rules of control and security that existed before the occupation until their revision or a new edition is issued, and fulfil the temporary orders for the control of the production of postage stamps listed above..

18. Any violation of those provisions will be liable to penal sanctions.

Approved at Berlin 22 June 1946

CORC/1(46)212

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITYCOORDINATING COMMITTEEMutilated Allied Military Marks

- (i) The replacement of mutilated Allied Military Marks can be effected only **if** three fifths or more of the note are submitted for replacement;
- (ii) the replacement of mutilated Allied Military Marks for civilian **ma** Allied military staffs shall be effected by the respective Military Government Offices. For German residents replacement shall be made by German banks. The procedure for replacement shall be established by each Zone Commander. The highest official Allied currency office in each Zone shall reimburse the German banks for the mutilated Allied Military Marks that have been replaced by them;
- (iii) the highest Allied official currency authority in each Zone is to be responsible for the destruction of the mutilated notes;
- (iv) a report on the destruction **and** replacement of such notes shall be included in the quarterly reports on Allied Military Marks.

Approved at Berlin 22 June 1946

CORC/P(46)213

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDIRECTIVE NO. 32Disciplinary Measures Against Managing and Administrative Staffs of Educational Institutions, Teaching Staff, and Students Guilty of Militaristic, Nazi or Anti-Democratic Propaganda

The Control Council directs as follows:

Article I

Any member of the administrative or teaching staff of any educational institution who in any way whatsoever spreads or assists in spreading or connives at spreading militaristic, Nazi or anti-democratic doctrines will be dismissed from such institution.

Article II

Any student of any higher educational or higher technical institution who in any way whatsoever spreads, or encourages the spreading of, militaristic, Nazi or anti-democratic doctrines will be expelled from such institution,

Article III

The above mentioned measures shall be without prejudice to any other disciplinary measure or criminal sanction to which the offender may be liable,

Article IV

The administrative authorities of the educational institution concerned shall notify immediately the appropriate Zonal Public Safety Agencies of any such dismissal or expulsion.

Article V

Any person who has been dismissed or expelled under the provisions of this Directive shall be disqualified from being

employed or admitted to any educational institution without authorization which in each case shall be given by Military Government.

Article VI

The appropriate Zone Commander, and in Berlin the Allied Kommandatura, shall determine which educational institutions come under the definition of higher educational or higher technical institutions, and will issue such orders as they may consider necessary for the implementation of this Directive,

Article VII

This Directive shall come into force upon the date of publication.

Done at Berlin on the 26th day of June 1946.

R. NOIRET,
General de Division

M.I. DRATVIN,
Lieutenant General

LUCIUS D. CLAY,
Lieutenant General

P.J. BALFOUR,
Major General
For :
B.H. F. BERTSON,
Lieutenant General,

CORC/P(46)216(Final)

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