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ATTACHMENT C **CONFIDENTIAL**

Land Union of Saxony-Anhalt
Social Unity Party of Germany
Halle/Saale

Halle/Saale, 18 May 1947
Haus der Einheit
Dirkt.Z: Fr./XIV.

COPY

To the Government of the Province of Saxony-Anhalt
Attention Minister Siewert
Halle/Saale

Subject: Motion of real estate transfer of the firm O. Naumann & Co., Raguhn.

In reference to the expected restitution law for anti-Fascist democratic organizations, we request attention for the following application for property transfer:

Since we intend to reconstruct a paper factory, we need the real estate of the firm O. Naumann & Co. AG in Raguhn, Anhalt, which is now under sequestration.

This includes the entire real property entered in the property register of Raguhn and Kleckewitz belonging to the plant of the firm O. Naumann & Co. AG., consisting of:

Warehouse Hallesche-Strasse 41 and Muhlstrasse 6 in Raguhn.
Brewery with annexes and courtyard in Raguhn.
Factory building Muhlstrasse 6 and living quarters in Raguhn.
Wood cutting establishment in Kleckewitz.
Ash dump (Ascheplatz) in Kleckewitz.
Residence Hauptstrasse 5/6 with garden in Raguhn.
Residence Kirchstrasse 3 in Raguhn, with courtyard, annexes, and garden.
Residence Brauhausstrasse 41/42 in Raguhn.
Residence Muhlstrasse 6 in Raguhn.
Residential real estate Gottlob-Heerbrandt Strasse 78, formerly Wittenbergerstrasse 24, in Kleckewitz, gardens, fields, and meadows.

The property register describes these as follows:

a. Volume 2	Page 65	and from Kleckewitz:	
b. Volume 5	Page 232		a. Volume 1 Page 19
c. Volume 6	Page 261		b. Volume 3 Page 113
d. Volume 6	Page 277		c. Volume 4 Page 170
e. Volume 7	Page 322		d. Volume 4 Page 172
f. Volume 11	Page 511		e. Volume 4 Page 175

It is further necessary that there be turned over to us:

1. All the business, residence, and factory buildings standing on these pieces of property; and all other structures; the entire inventory including all machines, machine installations, tools; other operations and business outfits; of the Adler-Trumpf-Junior car, which at the time has been borrowed by the head direction of the Industrierwerke; and various other vehicles;
2. All water rights and water privileges of Otto Naumann & Co. AG in Raguhn, especially the weir about 80 meters wide and the turbines;
3. All the raw, auxiliary, and manufacturing materials belonging to paper manufacture.

We await the prompt processing by which we can come into possession of these pieces of property soon and can commence the reconstruction of the paper factory in a short time.

signed: Grunewald

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Main Division Judiciary

Halle, 17 July 1947

To Minister Dieker
Via Ministerial Director Dr. Brundert

The Minister of Interior in a letter of 20 May 1947 requested an expression of opinion on proposal of the SED of 18 May 1947, in which the conveyance of the real estate of the firm Naumann & Co. AG in Raguhn, Anhalt, with all buildings, machines, tools, inventory, and equipment was requested.

The firm mentioned was expropriated in the course of the sequestration measures, as of 1 October 1946. The chairman of the board of directors, through Counsel Thiele, entered a protest in Bitterfeld and offered as reasons for it, among others:

The expropriation was pronounced on the basis of the assumption that Naumann and the firm agent, who has been meanwhile discharged, were active Nazis. By a decree of the provincial committee of 8 October 1946, however, under alteration of a decision of the lower court, Naumann was declared politically acceptable. The agent of the firm mentioned had no important position in the enterprise, but his wife had. His political attitude is, therefore, not significant in the decision to be made.

The Industrie-werke has been requested repeatedly to express its opinion on the protest and the legal foundation of the transfer but no answer has been received despite urgent reminders. The investigation made on this matter in the retirement office of the Division of New Order of Economy, however, proved the quotations and statements of the protest letter to be valid. The legal principles of the expropriation, therefore, appear uncertain throughout. It is therefore to be expected that the expropriation decree will be attacked by the affected parties by means of the judicial powers of the administration now being prepared. Moreover, according to an oral statement of Counsel Thiele, the protest letter of 21 May 1947 has also been forwarded to the Landtag.

If the legal principles of the expropriation are uncertain, then it should be recommended with regard to the unfavorable practices observed in the distribution of similar property that the cession of the firm Otto Naumann & Co. AG to a third party be abandoned to avoid later reproaches which would occur in a reversal of the cession, experienced in earlier cases.

Apart from these legal considerations, the Minister of the Interior points to the cabinet decree of 6 May 1947, in which the general guiding principles of the German Central Commission for Sequestration and Confiscation governing the use of sequestered and confiscated properties were discussed and adopted. The view arising from this is that the political parties and FDGB can claim restitution only in so far as they claim the return of their own property of which they were deprived. Extended restitution could not be made from sequestered and confiscated property.

As a conference with Minister Director Schlobach revealed, the objections of a third party are also to be reckoned with, since the operation of a paper factory lies outside the range of function of a political party and because through the turning over of numerous printing plants by the province the principle of restitution has already been given ample consideration.

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