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1945- U.S. Zone Office of Military Government
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

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NO. 126

JAN. 13, 1948

THIS ISSUE: REVIEW OF 1947 E



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

OMGUS HEADQUARTERS, located in the Dahlem section of Berlin, is the center of all Military Government planning and policy-making of the United States occupational activities in Germany. Shown on the cover is the long drive to the entrance to the Directors Building, containing the offices of the Military Governor, members of his staff, and some of the executive offices. At the gate is stationed a guard of the Military Police.

(Byers)

The *Information Bulletin*, formerly the *Weekly Information Bulletin*, is the biweekly magazine of the US Military Government in Germany. It presents official information of the policies and instructions of Military Government and explanation of the activities and progress of Military Government.

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NEXT ISSUE

The London Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers will be presented in Issue No. 127 of Jan. 27. This will comprise official statements, including the report by Secretary of State Marshall, and editorial reactions to the results of the conference. Other articles will include a description of American-German discussion groups and an explanation of the types of laws enacted in the US-occupied areas.

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Economic Outlook for 1948

By **Dr. Donald D. Humphrey**

Deputy Director, Economics Division, OMGUS

The past year was only a limited success, economically; progress was slow until the last quarter of the year. Recovery was given a terrific setback by the extremely severe winter of last year which virtually paralyzed many lines of industrial activity. The second handicap was the drought of last summer and early fall which damaged food crops, curtailed the output of electric power urgently needed by industry, disrupted water transport, and added to the load of the already overburdened railroads.

Despite these severe setbacks, things are better than a year ago. The rate of recovery during the last quarter of the year has in many lines been very promising.

The general level of industrial production in the Combined Zones during October had surpassed the peak levels attained in October 1946 by 12 percent. Particularly encouraging was the marked progress made toward the end of the year in the two basic industries upon which general recovery depends, namely, coal and steel. Other important gains include the increased output of all kinds of fertilizer; sulphuric acid, essential for chemical production; textile yarn and fabrics; paper and pulp, and building materials.

The basis for a real expansion of German foreign trade was also laid. At the beginning of the year, Bizonal Germany had no organized trade relations with outside countries and no means of reestablishing commerce. During 1947, trade agreements were negotiated with 18 countries, including all those bordering on Germany. Bank accounts had been opened in these countries and the steps necessary for the reestablishment of international commerce have been taken. The Bizonal Area of Germany has been opened up to businessmen from other countries and substantial progress has been made toward breaking down the barriers to

trade and reestablishing trade relations.

Communications have been opened with the outside world. A year ago, German businessmen had no direct contact with importers abroad; today they can do business and negotiate contracts by mail, cable and telephone.

As a result, exports from the Bizonal Area, which are the source of her life-blood imports, have increased by more than 50 percent during the year, to about \$225,000,000. While this figure still falls short of the \$365,000,000 goal, export shipments since October have exceeded \$1,000,000 daily.

As to reparations, the permitted level of industry has been drastically revised and the scale of plants removals put on a realistic basis. There will remain in Bizonal Germany sufficient plant capacity to provide for sustained recovery for several years, thus enabling Germany to become self-supporting and to play a role in the restoration of a healthy economy for all Europe.

TURING TO THE FUTURE, an improvement about twice as great in 1948 as in 1947 can be anticipated throughout industry generally. This would represent a further increase of 25 percent in industrial production. Exports for 1948 should much more than double the \$225,000,000 exports in 1947.

There will be a notable increase in imports for industry. The United States and Great Britain have been paying for the food imports into Germany and the proceeds of exports are being spent to pay for imports of

industrial materials. Thus far, only about \$30,000,000 of such imports have actually arrived, which is only a fraction of the orders placed. This means that in 1948 there will be a resumption of imports of industrial materials on a scale not known since the end of the war.

In addition to the proceeds of exports which will be available to import several hundred million dollars worth of raw materials for the revival of industry, the President of the United States has recommended to the Congress an aid program for 16 European nations and the western zones of Germany, a program, which is without a precedent in history. Should this program be enacted by the Congress, it will make available to the bizonal economy an even larger flow of the materials needed for industrial revival.

The prospects for improvement in the food picture are not as good as for the improvement in industry. Military Government will attempt to maintain the increased quantities of imports but substantial improvement in the distribution of rationed foods is dependent upon greater indigenous production and the more effective collection and distribution of the food which is produced.

This review of the salient factors indicates that 1948 will probably prove to be the turning point in German recovery. In providing machinery for the restoration of a sound economy, the responsibility will be in German hands. To that end, the responsibilities and powers of the Economic Council for the Bizonal Zones will be strengthened in the not too distant future.

The outlook at the beginning of 1948 is definitely more promising than a year ago. Improvement in the basic industries has laid the background for further industrial gains and rising exports are providing the means to pay for greatly increased raw material imports.

This article is adapted from the radio address given by Dr. Humphrey in the weekly series of "Freedom versus Totalitarianism."

REVIEW *of* 1947

January

THE AGREEMENT between the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom for the economic fusion of their zones in Germany formally came into effect at the start of the year, but the way was left permanently open for the entry of the French and Soviet Zones at any time their occupying governments desired to accept the original invitation.

Five functional US-UK Zone groups—communications, economics, finance, food and agriculture, and transportation—already had been in operation. A sixth—civil service—was inaugurated in order to insure that the staffs of the bizonal agencies would be selected on the basis of standards which were reasonable, fair, and impartial.

A coalition government in Land Hesse, headed by Christian Stock (SPD), was agreed on at a caucus of the Social Democratic Party and Christian Democratic Union. The German Communist and Liberal Democratic parties were not included. The SPD-CDU coalition controlled 66 out of the 90 Landtag mandates and the

ministerial posts were equally divided between the two parties.

The Hessian Ministry of Labor and Welfare issued new regulations concerning public and private correctional schools for juvenile delinquents,

This Review is assembled from official data taken from:

Monthly Reports of the Military Governor, Nos. 19 to 29.

Weekly/Semimonthly Military Government, Reports, Nos. 58 to 81.

Weekly Information Bulletin, Issues No. 74 to 125.

whereby democratic self-government, vocational training, and abolition of corporal punishment were provided.

The hoard of RM 2,500,000,000, found by the US Army in the Merker's salt mine in Thuringia during the early days of the occupation and held in the MG deposit with the Frankfurt Reichsbank, was turned over to the

custody of the trustee for the Reichsbank in the US Zone. This money was designated for use only to replace mutilated currency.

Christmas vacations for most schools throughout the zone were prolonged chiefly because of the extreme cold weather and the lack of space-heating fuels.

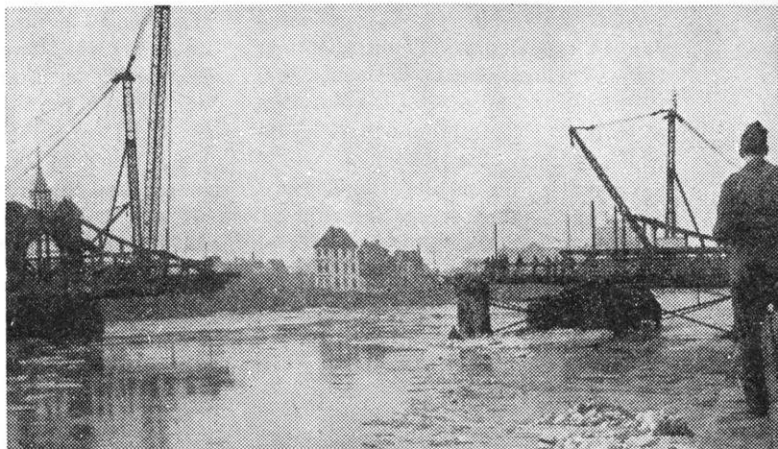
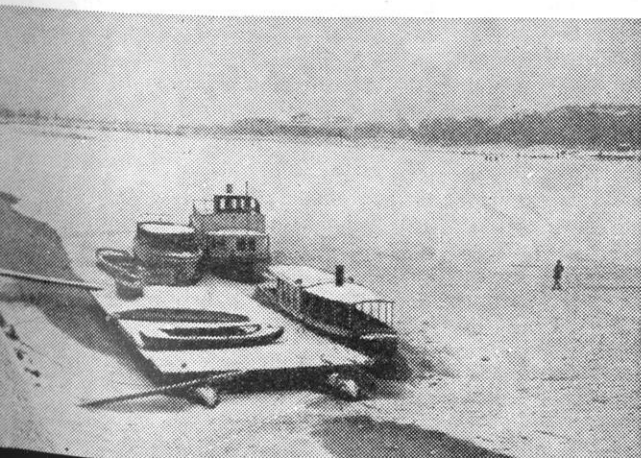
US-controlled radio stations gave special attention to the announcements from Washington of the appointments of General George C. Marshall as US Secretary of State and of Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay as successor to General Joseph T. McNarney as European Theater commander and Military Governor.

Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth" was adjudged the most interesting play presented in Munich since the start of the occupation because of its philosophy on destruction and reconstruction.

Non-German Europeans, formerly closely affiliated with German cartel interests, were blocked in their endeavors to renew ties with old

WINTER—(Left) Neckar River frozen over at Heidelberg in January, halting all water traffic. (Right) Memorial Bridge over the Weser River at Bremen torn out in March by ice floes and rising water.

(Signal Corps)



German associates. Likewise, Germans were prevented from accepting appointments and from serving as directors of Swiss firms.

The Social Democratic Party gained complete control of the Bizonal Economics Agency through the resignation of Dr. Rudolf Mueller (CDU) as chairman following a vote of non-confidence by the Bizonal Economics Executive Committee, and his replace-

Laenderrat Responsibility

The Laenderrat continues to be charged with the responsibility for preparing legislation that obviously must be applied uniformly throughout the US Zone of Occupation. It must continue to study, comment, and recommend on proposed quadripartite legislation to be made applicable to Germany as a whole. The individual members of the Laenderrat, acting in their capacities as ministers president, . . . will express the views of each Land in matters of bizonal economy through their representatives on the bizonal agencies. Each minister president will be responsible for the execution of bizonal economic policies. — *Deputy Military Governor in address to Laenderrat Jan. 8.*

ment by Dr. Viktor Agartz (SPD). All the economics ministers composing the executive committee except Dr. Mueller were SPD members.

Unemployment insurance was resumed in Hesse, benefiting up to 3,000 persons totally unemployed and up to 5,000 persons partially unemployed . . . Because of loss of work due to bad weather and shortages of coal and power, emergency relief measures were approved in Hesse and in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

ACA Law No 44, promulgated Jan. 14, repealed provisions of former German Government ordinance extending until end of war the duration of certain agricultural and other leases which, without the ordinance, would have expired during the war. The law provided that these leases had expired.

The first edition of 375,000 copies of

the booklet series, "Jeder lernt Englisch" (Everybody Learns English), popular-language course of *Die Neue Zeitung*, official MG newspaper, was sold before printing.

Twenty thousand copies of the report of the US Education Mission to Germany, as printed by *Die Neue Zeitung*, were quickly bought up by the German public. An additional 15,000 copies were published for distribution to school groups throughout the zone.

The Land Central Banks and their branches began on Jan. 15 accepting for payment at a rate of one mark for 30 cents US military payment orders and US certificates of credit from former US prisoners of war residing in the US Zone.

The Rhine River was at its lowest point in 25 years. Ice floes covering approximately 80 percent of the river caused an ice block at the Lorelei gorge (see WIB Issue No. 88) . . . Navigation on the Danube River was completely suspended owing to the low water and ice . . . Barge traffic from the Bremen Enclave was at a standstill . . . Railroad traffic was curtailed to insure shipment of essential food and fuel supplies.

In the first interzonal trade meeting since the formal economic fusion of the US and British Zones, German officials from the Combined Zones and from the Soviet Zone negotiated a program for the exchange of essential materials and manufactured products.

A foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in the Lower Franconia district of Bavaria, which had commenced in November when infected swine were imported, was eliminated by late January.

Fifty percent of all the plays presented in Berlin during the third week of January were of American origin . . . The most popular American play in Germany was "Three Men on a Horse," which up to Jan. 21 had had 169 consecutive performances.

Agreement between Deputy Military Governors of US and British Zones creating Land Bremen was signed Jan. 21, effective as from Jan. 1. The new Land consisted of the territories of the cities of Bremen and Wesermuende and the port of Bremerhaven.

A survey of black-market activities and price control violations in Ba-

varia indicated that one-quarter of the goods used for black-market purposes was farm produce.

MG Ordinance No. 10 "Illegal Possession of United States Military Payment Certificates," was promulgated Jan. 22 to list the categories of persons eligible to use or handle scrip and to clarify existing theater rules and procedures on the subject.

Charges under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism were filed by the special denazification prosecutor, Franz Karl Maier, in Wuerttemberg-Baden against Minister President Reinhold Maier and Minister of Culture Wilhelm Simpfendorfer on allegations both had assisted the Nazis to power by voting for the Enabling Act in the Reichstag in 1933.

Industrial production in January declined 20 percent below that of December to an estimated 31 percent of the 1936 average. Although the general index of industrial production in the US Zone had fallen 30 percent from its October-November high, the drop reflected extraordinary seasonal factors rather than a fundamental change in the economic picture.

January imports of US food for Germans in the US-occupied areas reach-

Overworked Locomotives

The terrific strain on the locomotives, many of them old and war-scarred, on the German railroads was illustrated by the following comparison of the requirements on the locomotive power during the 1946-47 winter and the normal figures for the Reichsbahn during peacetime.

	1946-47 Winter	Normal
Hours in Service per 24-hour day	16	11
Hours per day for:		
Repair	3	2.5
Maintenance	5	3
Ave. ton per locomotive:		
Passenger	256	192
Freight	603	575

ed a record monthly total of 193,500 metric tons.

The average daily output of hard coal in the Ruhr rose to 253,000 metric tons in January, a new postwar high. This was almost five percent higher than in the preceding months and



18 percent higher than that of January 1946.

An increase in respiratory diseases, an increase in total deaths, and a downward trend in birth rates were the important developments in public health during January.

Theft and black-market violations continued to be the principal crimes. The theft of food or food stamps comprised a large portion of the theft totals. Black-market offenses accounted for approximately 5,000 reported offenses.

The number of fires increased 33 percent, resulting principally from the use of unsuitable or poorly protected heating devices during the severe cold.

Bulk relief supply imports through the International Red Cross for distribution by the German welfare agencies in January totaled 512 tons, of which 374 tons were food. CRALOG supplies for the month totaled 476 tons.

The number of persons receiving relief in the US Zone during January totaled 1,251,128, an increase of eight percent over that for the previous November. Expenditures rose 5.6 percent to RM 34,542,500.

February

AS OF Feb. 1, a total of 5,001,000 gift parcels had been received in Germany from the United States for distribution through normal German postal channels: 2,984,000 destined for the US Zone, 1,669,000 the British Zone, 340,000 the French Zone, and 8,000 the Soviet Zone.

Effective Feb. 3, German nationals and institutions in the US Zone were authorized to receive from the United States through international postal

DENAZIFICATION—(Left) Franz von Papen, former chancellor and diplomat, acquitted by the International Military Tribunal but convicted by a German denazification tribunal in Nuremberg, chats with his family before being taken from courtroom to begin sentence of nine years at hard labor. (Right) Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's photographer, hears sentence at Munich of 10-year imprisonment and confiscation of property.

(Signal Corps)

channels books, periodicals, and other printed materials up to 4.4 pounds in weight.

Increased receipts of imports and transportation difficulties including freezing weather and shortages of carriers, resulted in a mounting backlog of freight at the US port of Bremen. (See WIB Issue No. 85.)

Twelve million yards of cloth manufactured from American cotton imported under the self-liquidating program of the US Zone were sold to the Belgian Congo.

Below-freezing temperatures continued to hamper industry in the US Zone. Three-quarters of all electrical equipment plants were closed down. Most textile mills remained shut. Production of paper and pulp was almost eliminated. Shortages of fuel and power sharply curtailed production of glass, ceramics, and chemicals.

Arrangements were made to procure 228,000 metric tons of seed potatoes from the United States for the Combined Zones. These potatoes were to be distributed to farmers for planting in exchange for delivery of equal amounts of eating potatoes for off-the-farm consumption.

Recruitment of 4,000 single men for the Ruhr coal mines was the immediate goal set by the Labor Allocation Committee in establishing an office in Wiesbaden for obtaining volunteers from the US Zone. The Zone was expected to furnish 55,000 miners ultimately.

Areas planted to winter grains and oil seeds in the US Zone were slightly

larger than in 1945 but were still below the goals established in the 1946/47 agricultural production plan.

The Law Faculty of Erlangen University resumed Feb. 10 despite drastic dismissals of its teaching staff following a comprehensive denazification investigation. Only the dean and one instructor remained of the original staff.

Almost identical decartelization laws were approved by the US and British Military Governments in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement. These laws were modeled after the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the United States and provided the basis for development of free and competitive German industrial economy.

Thirty-seven tons of excess US Army athletic and camping equipment were shipped to Stuttgart for distribution to Wuerttemberg-Baden youth groups for summer camp programs. Forty tons of similar material was shipped to the Land Youth Committee in Hesse.

The Swiss Red Cross selected 900 undernourished German children from the Frankfurt-Hanau-Offenbach area for a three-month recuperative period in Switzerland. Previously 450 children had been accepted from Mannheim and another 450 from Kassel.

Titles and cast were chosen for the first two German motion pictures scheduled for production by US-licensed film producers. The titles were "Berlin" at the Tempelhof Studios, Berlin, and "Hotel Regina" in Munich.

A large amount of laboratory ma-



CONVERSION—Officer exchanges old Military Payment Certificates for new at finance office in Heidelberg in March.
(Signal Corps)

terial and 15,000 books and periodicals from the library of the Kiev Institute for Research in Chemistry and Physics were found in the opera house in Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Under ACA Law No. 25, permission was given German applicants by OMGUS Research Control Branch for work on four projects. One concerned use of activated carbon within viscous fibers for the manufacture of aseptic dressings, a second dealt with the use of vacuum tubes in cancer research, and the other two were in the field of applied electronics. (See WIB Issue No. 75.)

New regulations in the elementary schools of Wuerttemberg-Baden provided that three hours of English instruction per week should be taught beginning with the fifth school year.

In the US Sector of Berlin, 108 warming centers accommodated an average of 8,100 persons daily, mostly elderly persons who lacked fuel or heating facilities in their own homes . . . Thirty-two warming centers in Bremen

were overcrowded because of the unusually cold weather and lack of fuel for homes.

To stimulate the expansion of the sugar beet acreage during the 1947 season, the ACA Price Control Committee agreed to the establishment of a basic grower's price of RM 4 per hundred kilos (220 US pounds) on sugar beets in all four zones.

In order to reduce the illegal flow of German coins into Austria where

they were still legal tender, the Bavarian Land Central Bank was authorized to distribute to its branches in several German border towns 50,000 Allied Military Marks in one-half mark notes which had been set aside for the prisoner-of-war payment program.

Nine special licenses under MG Law No. 53, Foreign Exchange Control, were issued to non-German information agencies covering their operations in the US Zone. These licenses were the first to be issued to non-German businesses operating within the German economy.

Inland waterways normally frozen for two weeks each year were closed for two months during the past winter. Frozen waterways, combined with absenteeism of rail operating crews, and lack of locomotive powers and fuel, added to difficulties in keeping essential supplies moving.

As a result of a survey of local museums in Hesse, 26 previously unreported repositories were uncovered. One of these repositories contained 4,000 valuable books suspected to have been loot, which were trans-

ferred to a safer repository pending investigation.

As a precautionary measure against the possibility of serious damage to valuable art objects at the Wiesbaden Collecting Point, the frailest and most valuable pieces were concentrated in the storage gallery which was the least susceptible to temperature changes.

Approximately \$2,500,000 worth of camping and sports equipment from excess US Army supplies was presented to the Bizonal Committee and the Joint Export Import Agency for acceptance as import.

New US Zone bank laws provided for participation of Land Central Banks in the decentralization of other banks and credit institutions. Pending the enactment of special legislation for the decentralization, Land ministers of finance issued appropriate orders decentralizing banks and credit institutions to Land level.

The Bavarian Land Youth Committee received a large quantity of equipment, mostly clothing, from a German corporation which had been charged with disposing of captured enemy material. In addition, 75 tons of US Army excess athletic and camping supplies were delivered to the Bavarian organizations.

The monthly Marburg Conferences, last held in 1933, were resumed by the four regional Evangelical churches of Hesse for the discussion of common problems.

ACA Law No. 46 on Liquidation of the State of Prussia was signed Feb. 25 by the Control Council. (See WIB Issue No. 84.)

Three Boy Scout groups, meeting in Munich, formed a coordinating central committee and adopted a name meaning German Boy Scout Association in Bavaria. This was the first time in the history of scouting in Bavaria that the three groups had resolved their differences to the extent of forming central committees.

The number of persons receiving relief in the US Zone increased three percent in February and expenditures were six percent higher.

The first contract for export of silverware from the US Zone was signed late in February. The Wilhelm Weinranck Company of Hanau, Hesse,

was to sell handmade coffee and tea services, candy boxes, candelabra, and other hammered silver luxury items to a Chicago firm.

Export sales signed by the JEIA during February totaled more than \$3,000,000, excluding coal. This total was more than five times greater than in January. Sales from the US Zone amounted to \$1,253,000 and those of the British Zone to \$1,765,000.

The US Zone index of industrial production declined again in February to 29 percent of the 1936 average. Continued unfavorable weather conditions kept the daily rate of physical output at practically the January level, but the shorter work month accounted for the decline of almost 10 percent in the monthly index.

Arrivals of food imports from the United States for the Combined Zones totaled approximately 270,000 metric tons during February. Of this amount, 58,000 tons were allocated to the US Zone and the remainder to the British Zone. The cost of the food, which consisted almost entirely of bread-grains, was approximately \$28,000,000, or roughly 80 cents per head of those persons fed.

Production of hard coal continued upward in February, chiefly reflecting

IMPORTS—(Left) American seed potatoes being inspected at Ludwigsburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden. (Right) American cotton arrives in Bremen.

(PIO OMGUS)

the expansion of the employment of miners in the Ruhr. On Feb. 27, the Ruhr output reached a postwar peak of 235,000 metric tons, or 52 percent of the 1938 daily rate. However, because of the frozen waterways and overloaded rail transportation, forced stockpiling resulted, totaling 1,532,000 metric tons on Feb. 23.

March

TWELVE DENOMINATIONS of the new permanent postage stamps for Germany went on sale March 1 at all German postoffices in the US, British, and Soviet Zones, and in Berlin.

MG Proclamation No. 4 clarified the relationship between the Military Government and the German Land Governments. The Laender of Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria were given full legislative, executive, and judicial powers in accordance with their constitutions, except as regards (1) international agreements to which the United States was a party; (2) quadripartite legislation; (3) powers reserved to Military Government in order to effectuate the basic occupation policies. The proclamation would become effective for Bremen when that Land adopted its constitution.

Under an agreement by representatives of the JEIA and other MG officials of the British and US Zones,

German suppliers were permitted, effective March 6, to sign export contracts. However, such contracts must first be endorsed by the German Economic Ministry and then endorsed again by the appropriate branch office of the JEIA, which issued the export license.

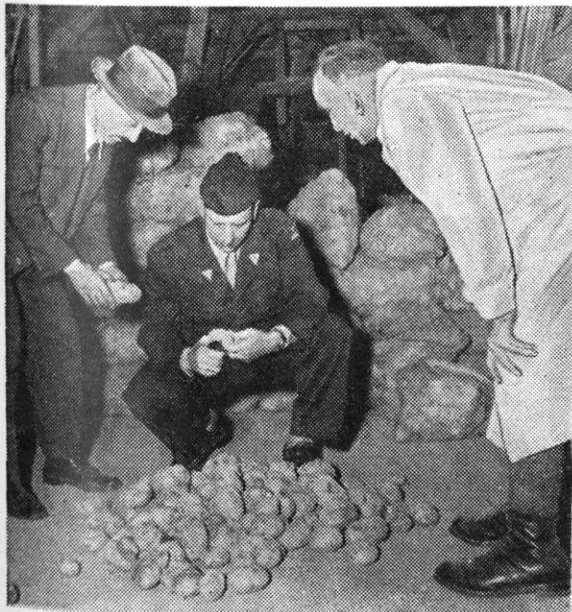
The ice began to break up on the harbors and waterways, and during the first week of March, navigation began to be resumed in the ports and rivers.

OMGUS directive of March 10, concerning the status of office holders in the National Socialist Party and affiliated organizations, held that evidence to overcome the presumption that the office holder was more than a nominal Nazi must be clear and convincing, and the respondent must assume the burden of proof in overcoming this presumption.

The Belgian Government approved terms of an agreement with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees for the resettlement of displaced persons in Belgium, effective March 10. Approximately 10,000 DP's indicated their desire to accept the Belgian offer.

ACA Law No. 48 regarding the destruction of all Nazi-issued postage stamps, was signed March 10 by the Control Council for promulgation April 10.

ACA Law for Termination of German Insurance Operations Abroad





INTERVIEW—Secretary of State Marshall meets press in Berlin on way home from Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow. (PIO OMGUS)

was signed by the Control Council March 10. This law confined the activities of German insurance companies exclusively to German territory.

In order to bring the elementary schools of Wuerttemberg into closer contact with the problems of the pupils, parent counsellors were included in the local advisory committee of each school. Formerly these committees included only teachers, mayors, church representatives, and school physicians.

A shipment of 138.6 pounds of gold from the United States arrived at Bremerhaven to be used for gold glazing in the china export program. This was the first shipment of American raw materials to reach the US Zone under the terms of a \$7,750,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

The Parliamentary Advisory Council was formed by the Laenderrat as a step in the German assumption of governmental responsibility. (See WIB Issue No. 98.)

The Executive Council of Rectors, representing all higher educational institutions in the US Zone, decided at a meeting March 14 in Heidelberg, that the general examinations of all students should be instituted at the end of the first year with the aim of eliminating incapable students; scholarships should be provided for worthy students; a thorough reform of the curriculum of the schools of medicine was needed; and more courses should be offered in certain social sciences.

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay succeeded General Joseph T. McNarney on

March 15, and under the reorganization of the structure of the US occupational forces in Germany, became Commander-in-Chief of the European Command and Military Governor. The new Military Governor was elevated to the rank of general. (See WIB Issue No. 85.)

The German border police took over complete control of the borders of the US Zone on March 15.

A second shipment of several truckloads of athletic equipment was turned over to the Bremen youth commissioner for use by the Bremen and Wesermuende youth groups.

The first shipment of reparations equipment to the United States was completed March 19. This was also the first shipment made from the Hensoldt Werke at Herborn, Hesse.

The "Official List of Protected Structures or Installations of Architectural, Artistic, Historical, or Cultural Importance in the US Zone of Germany" was issued March 16. It was based on the original SHAEF "List of Monuments and Other Buildings and Sites Exempt from Military Use in Germany."

ACA Law No. 49, Repeal of Reich Law of July 14, 1933, concerning Constitution of Evangelical Church, and Law No. 50, Punishment for Theft and Unlawful Use of Rationed Food Stuffs, Goods, and Rationing Documents, were signed March 20 by the Control Council.

Licensed movie house owners in Heidelberg agreed to donate the use of their theaters on certain weekday mornings for the purpose of showing instructional films to school children.



RECUPERATION — Undernourished German children leaving Frankfurt for three-month recuperative visit in Switzerland. (DENA-Bild)

A discussion period led by the teacher followed each exhibition.

Sponsored by the Hesse Trade Union Federation, a convention of trade union women of the US Zone was held March 30 in Frankfurt with approximately 130 delegates attending. Among matters discussed were ways of stimulating the interest of women workers in the trade union organization.

The elections of members of the executive committee of the Free German Trade Union Federation of Berlin were completed March 30. The slate of 27 candidates presented by the Communist-dominated executive board was elected by a large vote. The opposition, composed largely of

LABOR—Reopening of the Academy of Labor in Frankfurt. (DENA-Bild)



Social Democrats, declined to participate. Eighteen other members had been elected directly by affiliated unions. The committee as finally elected consisted of 30 of the Social Unity Party (the Communistic SED), six nominally of the Social Democratic Party, five officially of the SPD, two nominally of the Christian Social Union, and two officially of the CDU.

The use of insignia or badges by Pfadfinder (Boy Scouts), Falken (Falcons), and Freie Deutsche Jugend (Free German Youth) was approved in Hesse. Other groups with approved badges included the Catholic Youth, Evangelical Youth, and YMCA.

ACA Law No. 51, amendment to Law No. 14 concerning the motor vehicle tax, was signed March 31 by the Control Council.

Employment increased in the US Zone during the first quarter of 1947. The total gainfully employed on March 31 was 6,668,000, a gain of one percent over the Dec. 31 figure. The total of unemployed was 483,000 on March 31, a net decline of one percent since Dec. 31.

The dollar credit realized from the sale for German exports delivered from the US Zone as of March 31 totaled \$9,500,000. There was a net balance of \$8,731,900 as of March 31. Cash accounts for financing the export-import program were opened by the Combined Zones with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England.

Some of 550,000 bottles of wine, 100,000 bottles of champagne, and 26,000 bottles of schnaps produced in the US Zone were released for civilian consumption and for inter-zonal trade during March. Part of the wine and all the schnaps were for production incentives for the Ruhr coal miners and the North Sea fishermen.

The average daily output of hard coal in the Ruhr during March was 233,000 metric tons. On March 21, a postwar high of 238,000 tons was reached and duplicated the following day.

The end of the cold spell during March brought with it the beginnings of the expected revival of industrial activity, and production as a whole rose an average of 20 percent

to 35 percent of the 1936 rate. But production could not regain its lost ground immediately, and the output for March remained about one-fifth below the peak rate of October and November.

Approximately 252,000 metric tons of food were imported for German

Life of Fire-Fighters

In addition to extinguishing fires and razing dangerous buildings, the Bremen and Bremerhaven fire departments in June performed these jobs: rescued two men who had been trapped under a collapsing brick wall; removed 13 unfed horses that collapsed in the streets; recaptured three swarms of bees; pumped out 24 flooded basements; removed traffic hindrances and vehicles driven into ditches; filled swimming pools with water; repaired and painted flag poles; revived three persons overcome by gas from defective pipes; made inspections in the dock area to see that special fire regulations were observed.

civilians in the Combined Zones during March. Crop deliveries were below the quotas established in the 1946-47 delivery program.

April

APPROXIMATELY 70 percent of the vegetable seeds, 71 percent of the field seeds, and 30 percent of the seed potatoes scheduled for importation into the Combined Zones for spring planting had arrived by April 1.

The wage-tax regulations permitting deduction of RM 39 from wages before applying the wage-tax tables were rescinded April 1 in the Combined Zones because the regulations were contrary to Control Council Law No. 12 and because they introduced serious inequalities in the tax burden between zones since these regulations did not exist in the Soviet and French Zones.

Maintenance of the 1,550 calories daily ration for normal consumers

continued in the 100th ration period. However, the normal consumer rations of fat, meat, and cheese were the lowest in the US Zone since the beginning of the occupation.

Of 11,825,000 persons registered in the US Zone under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, approximately 3,278,000 were found to be chargeable and 8,337,000 not chargeable.

The scarcity of industrial diamonds and diamond dust was a limiting factor in the production of light bulbs and vacuum tubes. Since none could be obtained in Germany, imports would be necessary.

The production incentive system for textile workers was introduced throughout the US Zone following a satisfactory trial in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The Bipartite Board agreed that the respective decartelization branches in the US and British Zones would be "designated agencies" to enforce the decartelization laws.

Approximately 10,500 head of cattle were shipped from the US Zone to the Soviet Zone under a Laenderrat contract which called for the delivery of 18,650 head and 270 tons of hops in exchange for foodstuffs and other items of equal Reichsmark value from the Soviet Zone.

The first shipment of corn sugar dextrose for the vitamin C program arrived at Bremen April 8.

The cash, amounting to more than RM 60,000,000, in the Frankfurt account under control of the Property Control Branch of Military Government, was returned to the respective Laender of origin.

Distribution of 23,500 copies of a booklet containing the Hessian and American constitutions, both printed in German, was made throughout Hesse. Each teacher received one copy, each high and vocational school received 50 copies.

The German Youth Activities program in the military communities in Bavaria and Hesse were being coordinated by the appointment of GYA officers in each military post.

Distribution of 3,744 German Bibles and 8,150 Bible extracts received from the American Bible Society were made to German churches in Land Bremen

through the Evangelical Welfare Organization.

A city-wide raid and roundup was made in Berlin April 9-10 by Allied troops and German police. Most of the arrests were for possession of improper identity documents. Goods confiscated included motor vehicles, foodstuffs, and cigarettes.

MG General Order No. 30, as amended, established an interdivisional Legislative Review Board of four members and four alternates. All legislation requested by the Laenderrat or proposed by Military Government to the Laenderrat was to be reviewed by the board before submission to the Chief of Staff, to insure compliance with Proclamation No. 4 and letters approving the Land constitutions.

Marking the actual beginning of the first mass emigration resettlement project undertaken since the war, 422 displaced persons left Kronberg, Hesse, April 10 for Belgium to work as coal miners. Subsequently additional groups left Allendorf, Munich, and Regensburg under the same agreement.

Erhard Milch, former German field-marshal, was found guilty on April 16 of charges of having been instrumental in the campaign of procurement and deportation of foreign work-

German Tobacco Ration

Shortages of coal and cigarette paper hampered production of German cigarettes in the US Zone. The ration in February for men for a six-week period was:

40 cigarettes, or 28 cigars (under 10 pfennig), or 16 cigars (between 10 and 15 pfennig), or 12 cigars (over 15 pfennig), or 50 grams of fine cut tobacco, or 75 grams of raw cut tobacco. Women were entitled to 50 percent of this ration.

(Editor's note: Ten pfennig, being one-tenth of one Reichsmark, equaled about four cents at pre-Nazi exchange rates. Fifty grams amounted to less than two US ounces.)

ers as slave labor and of having made illegal use of prisoners of war, thus ending the first case of the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes at Nuremberg. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

REVIVAL—(Left) Pilot model of Germany's first postwar luxury automobile, Opel Kapitän, inspected by MG officials at Ruesselsheim plant in March. (Right) Wiesbaden girl receives food parcel donated by employees of OMG Hesse headquarters.

All German civil international mail originating in the US Zone and destined for the Western Hemisphere was routed through Bremen in order to expedite delivery and to eliminate transit fees through France.

Die Neue Zeitung, official MG newspaper for the US Zone, began carrying special reports of the Moscow Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers the coverage being provided by the correspondent of the American magazine, *Newsweek*.

Courses at the Academy of Labor at Frankfurt, which until 1933 had been the foremost institution of labor education in Germany, began April 12. Sponsored by the Hessian trade unions, the school offered higher instruction in social sciences with particular emphasis on labor and sociopolitical history, and labor legislation. (See WIB Issue No. 90.)

As of April 12, the US Zone had returned 565 locomotives, 840 passenger cars, and 33,371 freight cars to owner countries, France being the principal beneficiary. During the same period, unserviceable German stock returned by other countries totaled





WOODCARVING in Oberammergau.
(Byers)

only six locomotives, 68 passenger cars, and 7,734 freight cars.

Mild weather, together with the introduction of daylight saving time on April 6, improved the electric power supply.

A contract signed by the JEIA involved 8,000,000 yards of cotton textiles processed in German factories for a British firm. The cloth was to be used as loin cloths for East African natives in the British Government's incentive program for increased production of peanuts as a source of fats and oils.

The child-feeding program, based on former President Hoover's recommendation, went into operation April 15 to provide approximately 3,550,000 school children in the US and British Zones with an approximately 350-calory ration-free meal daily to be served at the schools. (See WIB Issue No. 103.)

The Military Governor, addressing the Laenderrat April 15, warned the ministers president not to "expect too much from this first conference" of the Foreign Ministers in Moscow and commented that the Germans "greatly overemphasize the thought that the problems involved can be solved in a few weeks."

RATIONS—The food ration was maintained throughout the year at 1,550 calories per day for normal consumers, but purchasers, like these in Bremen, watched their points and purchases closely.

(Signal Corps)

The Military Governor also told the Laenderrat that the Land constitutions were "magnificent documents but worth no more than their implementation." It would, therefore, be necessary "to expedite the progress of constitutional legislation, such as defining of the powers of local government, the establishment of constitutional courts, and similar measures necessary to insure that the provisions of your constitutions are carried out."

For the purpose of encouraging the maximum voluntary repatriation of Poles, Soviets, Yugoslavs, and Balts during the spring, a drive featuring the offer of a 60-day food supply was initiated April 15. During the first 10 days of the drive, more than 2,000 persons were repatriated.

The Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference predominated among broadcasts from the five US-controlled radio stations, with emphasis placed on the statements by Secretary of State Marshall.

The IG Farben Control Office of Military Government approved the appointment by the Laenderrat of trustees for 19 economic units into which the former Farben properties in the US Zone had been divided. Each trustee was to receive title to the real and personal property of a given unit and be in complete charge, subject to the control of the I. G. Farben Control Officer.

The Land Central Banks officially took over the assets of the Reichsbank branches in the respective Laen-



der, including buildings and equipment, and the holdings of issued Reichsbank notes. The accounts of the former National Socialist Party and the Wehrmacht, completely blocked under MG Law No. 52 and in the custody of the Reichsbank trustees, remained completely frozen until further notice.

Arrangements were made to return to the licensees of the 44 German-language newspapers in the US occupied areas payments from the fund of RM 35,000,000 accumulated during the previous 18 months by a 20 percent license fee upon the newspapers and publishers. The payments were to be used for the purchase of plants and equipment when offers to sell such property were made.

ACA Directive No. 49, amending Directive No. 43 on interzonal travel of a private and urgent nature, provided that a one-trip pass may be issued on the basis of certain business, official, or urgent private reasons without preliminary sanction of the commanding authorities of the zone to be visited. The period of the pass would not exceed 30 days, although a 15-day emergency extension might be granted by the authorities of the zone visited.

Production of hard coal in the Ruhr dropped during April well below the high levels attained in March. "Wild cat" strikes, occasioned by the complaint of lack of food, developed. A full-scale protest walkout was staged April 3, resulting in the loss of an equivalent of almost two days' production. The daily average for the month was 219,000 metric tons per working day, or six percent below the preceding month.

With the advent of warmer weather unemployment in the US Zone declined almost 11 percent to 441,300 during April. While total placements during April increased by 42.8 percent, the number of job openings was 10.4 percent higher at the end of the month owing to the revival of seasonal outdoor occupations.

The arrivals of imported breadgrains and flour for German civilians in the Combined Zones during April totaled about 179,000 metric tons. The failure of import arrivals during March and

Future of Socialization

The future of socialization in Germany will depend entirely on the desire of the German people as a whole, the Military Governor told the Laenderrat at its September meeting.

While America believes in free enterprise and rejects monopolies, cartels, or any other trade restrictions, he said, "It believes even more strongly in democracy," and neither aims nor desires to "impose any economic structure on the German people that the German people do not desire for themselves."

He pointed out, however, that such a desire "can only be expressed by the German people as a whole," and that decisions involving resources and industries essential to the economy of all Germany can be made only "when the political structure of Germany has been determined and when the German people within the political structure have had the right to express their vetos."

The Military Governor invited self-determination with the words: "It will be that opinion that makes the decision and not the imposed dictates of Military Government."

April to meet the monthly import requirements was an important factor in the difficulty of maintaining the established ration scales.

Largely because of the continued favorable weather, industrial activity in the US Zone continued its recovery climb in April. As compared with March, the total industrial production rose about 23 percent to 43 percent of its 1936 average, thus placing overall output only one point below the high of 44 percent attained the previous fall. With textiles, machinery, vehicles, and rubber products rising to new high levels since the end of the war, practically all major groups participated in the month's improvement.

May

THERE WERE no incidents at the May Day rallies sponsored by the trade unions in most cities and towns of the US Zone.

The general policy was established that authorized German newspaper correspondents of licensed media would be given the same status as Allied correspondents with respect to access to MG news and personnel.

The transportation situation at the port of Bremen had returned to normal with the backlog cleared and the rail lines of communications capable again of handling all traffic assigned to them.

The US Army Transportation Corps relinquished on May 1 the operational control of all military passenger train services and facilities, and discontinued passenger RTO offices. The full responsibility for these functions was assumed by the Reichsbahn and subsidiary organizations.

After eight months of work, the evacuation of the 1,400,000 books of the Prussian state library from the Heimbaldshausen mine near Hersfeld, Hesse, was completed. The books were stored at Marburg.

In accordance with the economic decentralization principles, MG Law No. 57, effective May 6, provided that each Land government should appoint an independent custodian to manage and administer, in the respective Laender, the property of the three most powerful banking chains in Europe before and during the war—the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, and Commerzbank. (See WIB Issue No. 99.)

Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, former conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, was finally cleared of Nazism charges by the Allied Kommandatura and permitted to conduct the orchestra in Berlin in May as his first official appearance since the war.

Emphasizing to the Laenderrat the necessity of strengthening the German administrative machinery for the collection and distribution of food, the Military Governor commented: "It is difficult to understand why there is fat, healthy livestock in such large numbers on the farms when you get into the cities and see the faces of hunger there... A state cannot be

stronger than its ability to see that its own laws are executed."

A request from the Bavarian Communist Party to merge with the Social Unity Party (SED) of the Soviet Zone was denied because the Communists in Bavaria had not been able to secure the adherence of Social Democrats to their proposal.

An extensive black-market ring dealing in US tires and gasoline and all types of rationed goods was uncovered in the Berlin Sector by MG authorities and US Army investigating units. A large supply of drugs and chemicals and 186 rounds of pistol ammunition were confiscated.

The executive orders to implement the land reform law of the US Zone were in effect in Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and some resettlement had begun. The registration of all owners of more than 274 acres of agricultural and forest lands had been completed.

A survey of the child feeding requirements completed in Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden revealed that of the 2,689,000 school children between the ages of 8 and 18 years, 2,231,500 were estimated to be in need of supplemental feeding.

The spring repatriation drive, initiated April 15 to encourage the maximum voluntary repatriation among the displaced persons, completed its first month with acceptance by 6,029 Poles, 54 Soviets, 290 Yugoslavs, and 64 Balts.

In the first 10 months of the current crop year in the US Zone, a higher percentage of each major crop harvested was delivered than on the same date of the previous year.

Reintroducing a practice common in Europe before the war, quadripartite approval was granted for tariff reductions up to 50 percent, effective through Dec. 31, to international passengers traveling in groups by rail across Germany.

Eight thousand tires were released by the US Army for delivery to the German economy. Between 30 and 40 percent of these tires were believed reparable, the remainder being fit only for rubber reclamation.

Military Government decided to permit the production of the Ober-

ammergau Passion Play in 1950 under an official license.

All receipts from an all-star soccer game between the best players of Wuerttemberg and Baden in Stuttgart were given to the Land youth committee for use in promoting youth work... The working committee of the Land youth committee in Hesse voted to sponsor a youth day for the purpose of raising funds for children unable to pay expenses of a summer camp vacation.

The first Jewish synagogue to be rebuilt in Bavaria since the end of the war was dedicated in Munich May 20.

Pastor Martin Niemoeller returned from a visit to the United States where he was the guest of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

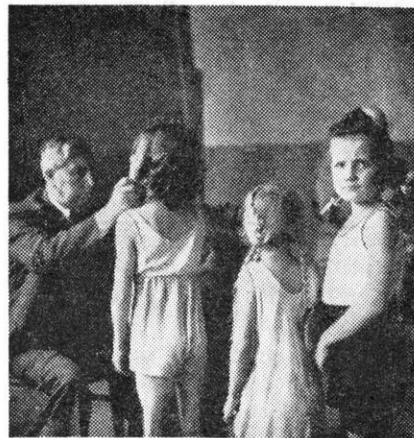
MG Ordinance No. 13 prohibited unlicensed transactions in motor vehicles involving persons of domestic and foreign interest. EUCOM issued an order regulating motor vehicle transactions of persons subject to military law.

Equalization of pay for women and minors performing work of equal productivity as men and increases in hourly wages up to a level of 50 pfennig, permissible under ACA Directive No. 14, had been incorporated into 34 collective agreements covering 32 trades or industries concluded between Bavarian industrial unions and employers.

Although much labor unrest had been apparent in the US Zone for two weeks, no prolonged or extensive work stoppages had resulted, mainly because of the efforts by labor leaders to discourage such demonstrations on the grounds that interruptions of production would aggravate rather than alleviate existing shortages.

Loans of books from the state library and from the American Information Center materially relieved the library book shortage for Hessian teacher training institutes.

With the exception of the critic of the Soviet organ *Taegliche Rundschau*, eight newspaper critics of Berlin agreed that the theater performances in Berlin since the war had made a definite contribution toward reeducating the Germans. They select-



HEALTH—School children checked periodically by tripartite health officials in nutritional survey. IA&C OMGUS)



(Above) Ministers president of western zones confer in Munich. (Below) CARE package being given children in Pforzheim market place. (DENA-Bild)



ed "Nathan the Wise," "The Skin of Our Teeth," and "Thunder Rock," the latter two American plays, for outstanding reeducational value.

The Stuttgart labor office invoked powers of compulsory direction of labor granted by ACA Order No. 3, to obtain jail sentences in the courts against 72 unemployed persons who repeatedly refused to accept assigned jobs for which they were deemed physically capable.

Hard coal production in the British Zone averaged 216,000 metric tons per day in May, still below the postwar high set in March.

Industrial production in the US Zone continued its upswing during May, reaching 46 percent of the 1936 average, the best general level rate since the start of the occupation. However, the outlook for further industrial progress was not so favorable as the spring gains appeared to indicate, as the coal situation, the basis of all industrial production, was not improving as rapidly as had been hoped.

There were 1,309,000 trade-union members in the US Zone on May 31, nearly double the number recorded on the same date the previous year.

June

THE AGREEMENT between the British and US Military Governments concerning the establishment of the Bizonal Economic Council and

the Executive Committee under MG Proclamation No. 5 was outlined by the Military Governor at the meeting of the Laenderrat June 3. While the agreement "still does not provide for the political unification of the American and British Zones," it was emphasized, "within the field of economics, and under strictly defined powers, it does provide an arrangement where the views of the German people can be given to the American and British Military Governments on the economic policies to be followed by the two governments."

Mr. Clarence L. Adcock, retired major general, formerly assistant chief of staff G-5, USFET, and assistant deputy military governor, was named US chairman of the Bipartite Control Office. Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Macready, formerly regional commissioner for Lower Saxony, was named the British chairman. (Detailed account of bizonal organization carried in WIB Issue No. 108.)

The agreement for the organization of the Economic Council provided for the number of representatives from the seven Laender and the Hansestadt Hamburg proportionate to the population of the Land. It further provided for the Executive Committee composed of one representative from each Land and for several executive directors, one to head each new bizonal agency. All the bizonal agencies were to be centered in Frankfurt.

DEMILITARIZATION—Demolition of Nordholz air base, used for primary defense of northern Germany in war, carried out by US Army engineer troops.
(Signal Corps)

To provide for the bizonal personnel in Frankfurt, 8,000 building workers were needed to repair 1,000 dwelling units for about 15,000 employees. Because the wages of the building workers were in general below those in other major industries, trade unions and contractors of the Frankfurt housing projects were permitted to conclude temporary agreements for higher wages pending completion of quadripartite negotiations aimed at adjusting wages in the building industry.

Routine checks of motor vehicles were conducted in Bremen and numerous road blocks were established in Hesse to combat all forms of illegal trading with special emphasis on food dealers... Revision of the system of black-market control by the rural police of Hesse, formerly routine police work, resulted in larger seizures with less personnel. Success was attributed to special squads patrolling the countryside day and night.

A survey of the 39 schools of social work operating in Germany at the beginning of the Nazi regime showed that 26 were functioning in June, 11 of them in the US-occupied areas. These schools, operated both by governmental agencies and private welfare agencies, provide professional instruction for individuals, mostly women, who wish to work in the social welfare field.

Displaced persons assembly centers were being consolidated, principally by closing those with capacities of less than 500 persons and those which



were difficult to administer because of poor location.

Because of the summer weather and the freer movement of the population, minor crimes designed to obtain the ordinary necessities of life showed an upward trend in the US Zone during June. The police emphasized precautionary measures against theft, which continued to be the most prevalent crime committed in the zone.

RIAS, the US-controlled radio station in Berlin, included among its political broadcasts special commentaries to counteract war rumors and to explain the food situation in the light of world shortages. Radio Munich initiated a special campaign to induce Bavarian farmers to fulfill their delivery quotas. Radio Bremen in a political commentary compared US food imports with the Nazi treatment of occupied countries.

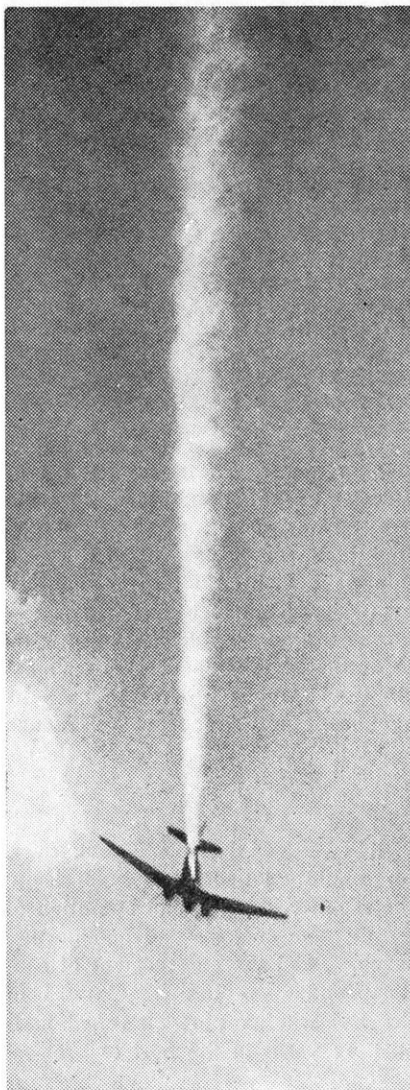
Free schools were instituted in Hesse with the issuance of an order by the Education Ministry that school officials would collect no further tuition fees for high school or university instruction. This order would be valid until a law covering the subject had been passed by the Landtag.

A study was made of the accuracy of reports made by manufacturing plants to higher level German agencies. There was reason to suspect that inventories and productions were being understated so that the excess over the amount reported could be channeled to worker distribution and compensation trading. MG Proclamation No. 5 was expected to ensure more accurate reporting.

Eighty-three German banks in the US Zone, previously nominated by the Land Central Banks, were approved as foreign trade banks and allowed participation in the financial implementation of German exports.

An additional 10,650,000 yards of fabrics, manufactured from cotton imported under the self-liquidating program financed by the US Commercial Company, were sold to foreign buyers. (See WIB Issue No. 101.)

Secretary of State Marshall's plan for European reconstruction, and developments in the German food situation were the most outstanding news, press reviews, and commentary



DISEASE-CONTROL—(Above) Army C-47 in experimental mission spraying DDT over air strip near Wiesbaden (Signal Corps). (Below) Vaccine from Hoechst plant leaving Rhine/Main airport for Cairo to fight cholera epidemic in Egypt. (PIO OMG Hesse)



broadcasts over the five US-controlled radio stations.

The first Quaker neighborhood center in the US Zone was officially opened in Frankfurt June 17. (See WIB Issue No. 115.)

ACA Law No. 55, Repeal of Certain Provisions of German Criminal Legislation, was signed June 20 by the Control Council. The repealed provisions reflected Nazi ideology.

Nearly 100 cases of records and plans of fortifications of Alsace and Lorraine, dating from the end of the 16th century to 1870, were found among the Wuerttemberg army archives at Neuenstein Castle... The library and archives of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning were restored to Belgium. This was the largest restitution of cultural material made from Wuerttemberg-Baden.

An increase was noted in city-dwellers wandering through the countryside carrying with them articles which they were willing to trade to the farmers for food. Rural police promptly apprehended these persons and returned them to their homes by railroad.

The American Friends Service Committee headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., made \$5,000 available for the purchase of food for summer camps in Hesse.

The American Section of the Lutheran World Federation allotted 300 tons of paper for the establishment of a German Evangelical weekly paper, *Die Stimme*.

Ninety percent of the persons who registered under the German Law for liberation from National Socialism and Militarism had had their status legally determined as of June 30. Most of these persons were found in the "not chargeable" or "amnestied" groups.

The number of gainfully occupied persons in the US Zone reached a record high of 7,486,000 on June 30. Of this number 4,719,000 were wage and salary earners of all ages and 2,767,000 were self-employed including an estimated 600,000 males over 65 and females over 50 not registered at the labor offices. The number of un-

Exhibitions



(Byers)



(Byers)

employed declined to a low point of 344,177 persons.

In June, 444,000 metric tons of flour equivalent arrived in the Bizonal Area. This was more than 50 percent above the previous high—the import total in January—and almost twice the monthly average for January through May.

The hard coal production in the British Zone in June totaled 5,464,760 metric tons, a five percent increase over the May output. However, the daily average output in June was 218,500 tons, up only one percent over May, due mainly to one extra working day.

The unusually hot and dry weather during June resulted in a reduction of 12.5 percent in electric hydro-generation.

Industrial recovery in the US Zone, which had been proceeding steadily since March, was halted in June by the increasingly serious coal shortage, complicated by a drought-induced drop of five percent in available



(WIB Staff)

electric power. The revised index of industrial production showed that the over-all output during the month was slightly under 49 percent of the 1936 rate as compared with the slightly over 49 percent in May.

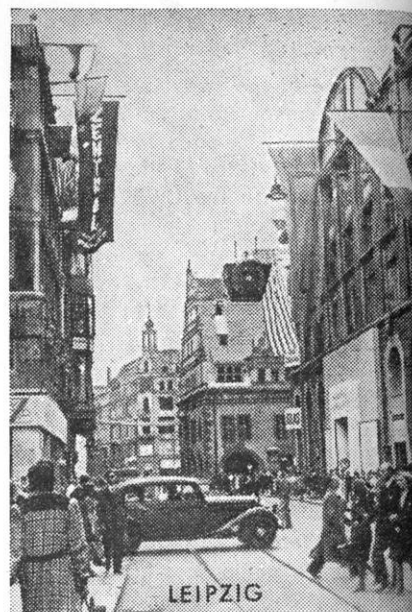
Dismantling operations began June 15 at the Norddeutsche Huette, steel plant at Bremen. The reparations equipment was allocated to France and India. (See WIB Issue No. 104.)

July

THE GERMAN POLICE took over, on July 1 under MG supervision, the security, control, and operation of the German customs and immigration services, and the enforcement of sanitary and quarantine regulations of the Kaiserhafen port area and marshalling yards in the port of Bremerhaven.

Two amendments to MG legislation, clarifying the jurisdiction over US dependents, visiting American and Allied businessmen, and accredited members of Allied missions, confirmed the jurisdiction of MG courts in these matters, and provided that punishment would not be more severe than a court-martial sentence for a similar offense.

Special measures to combat increasing crop thefts were taken by police in all Laender and included patrols of rural districts, employment of special field guards, and the imposition of new curfews. In some areas, members of the community patrolled the fields between sundown and dawn. Rural police placed special emphasis on checking roads leading into and out of cities, for many of the thefts were committed by city dwell-



(DENA-Bild)

ers seeking to supplement their official food rations.

A portion of the export proceeds was allocated by the Bipartite Board to an export incentives program, under which five percent of the export proceeds would be available to industrial management through an "exporters' fund" and an additional five percent would be used for general labor incentives.

The US Zone industries were receiving smaller coal supplies than in the previous year. The low Ruhr coal production, allocation for domestic space heating, and stockpiling for public utilities and the railroads reduced the supply of coal tonnage for manufacturing.

With the signing on July 9 of an agreement by the Military Governor and the representative of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, the PCIRO relieved the US Army of operational responsibilities regarding United Nations displaced persons in the US Zone. The PCIRO assumed duties left by UNRRA. (See WIB Issue No. 102.)

At the opening of the Frankfurt Contemporary Music Festival, the First Symphony by the American composer Harrison Kerr was performed.

Five hundred sound motion picture projectors were received by Military

Government for use in schools and youth groups of the US Zone. The projectors had to be adapted to the electric current used in Germany.

MG Law No. 51, Currency, was amended July 1 to direct that obligations in any type of German marks or expressed according to a sliding scale based on price levels would be discharged when due by payment of Reichsmark or Allied Military Marks. A German court had held a short time previously that where contracts stipulated payment in gold marks, the creditor could not be forced to accept paper marks. The MG amendment, correcting such decisions, sought to support the value of the paper currency.

Forged ration cards were found in circulation in Munich, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, and Kassel. Clues as to the identity of the forgers led to a DP camp in Hesse.

New occupation highs in the output of hard coal briquettes, hard coal coke, brown coal briquettes, and raw brown coal were reached during the week ended July 13.

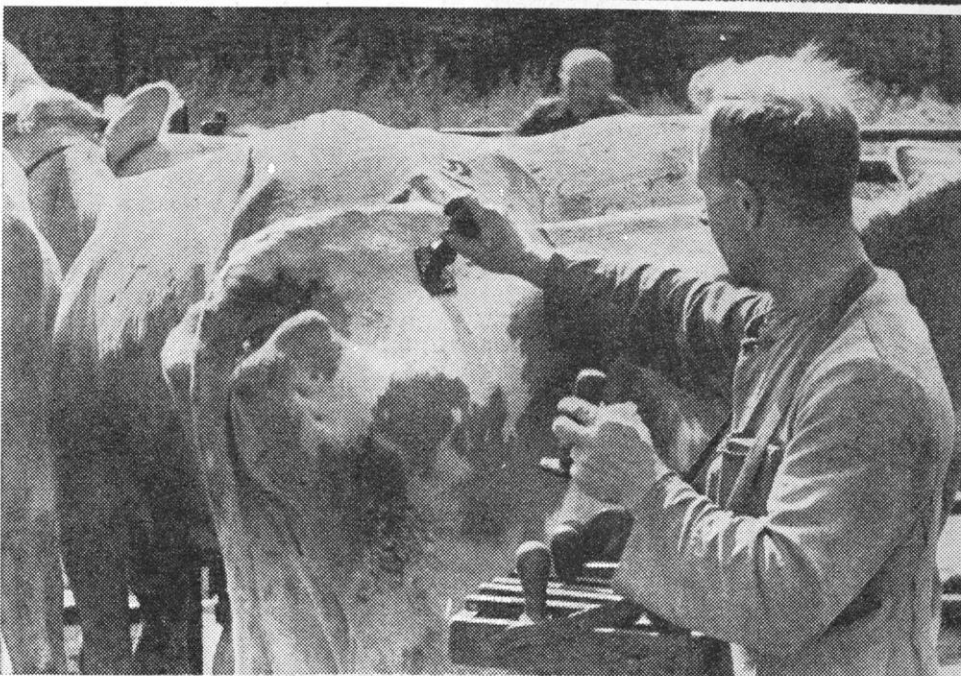
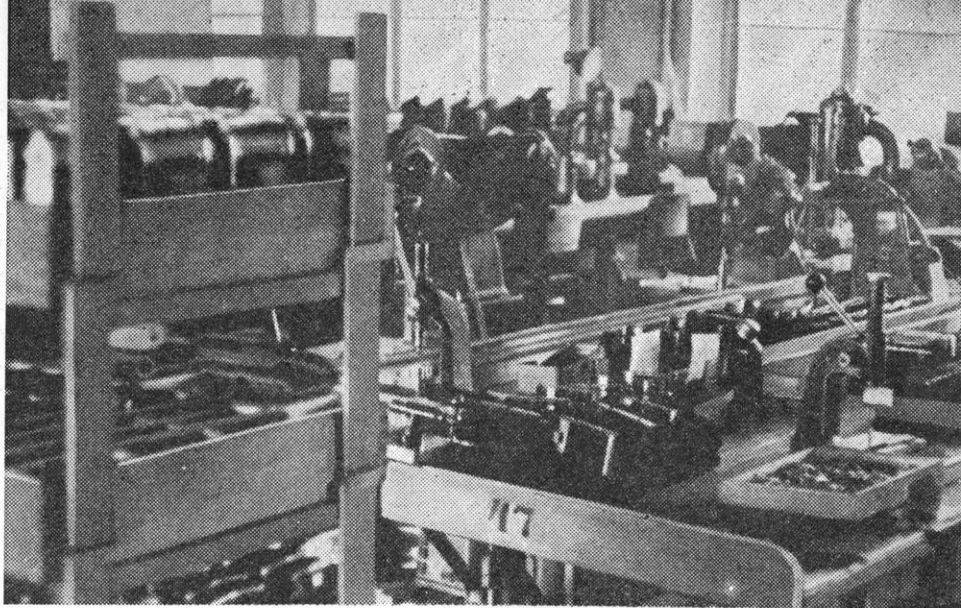
The works council at two Nuremberg plants which called work stoppages on July 14 were reprimanded by Military Government for failure to employ available facilities for the amicable settlement of labor disputes, for having sponsored a work stoppage without trade union authorization as required by MG regulations, and specifically for having failed to cooperate with the appropriate trade union as provided by AVA Law No. 22. This action was endorsed by the Bavarian Metal Union and the Bavarian Trade Union Federation.

The Laenderrat Directorate requested Military Government to make available to German libraries American scientific works as compensation for books purchased in Germany by the Library of Congress Mission.

All prospective able-bodied students of the Stuttgart Technical Institute were required to undertake six months of reconstruction work, principally re-

DROUGHT—The summer's record dry weather sent starving cattle to slaughter (center), parched crops (bottom), and halted industry for lack of food, moisture, and power.

(ICD OMGUS)





EDUCATION—First German student to go to the United States to study on a scholarship, Miss Benigna Goerdeler, 18 years, of Stuttgart, daughter of the Nazi-executed mayor of Leipzig, leaves by plane for New York.

(DENA-Bild)

moving debris, before being admitted to the institution . . . In Bremen, parents of pupils in the damaged elementary school assumed the responsibility of repairing the school building.

A new directive was issued by the State, War, and Navy Departments in Washington to the Military Governor, setting forth the US policy in Germany. This replaced the JCS 1067/6 of the SHAEF period. (See WIB Issue No. 102.)

The last of the 12,000 German refugees from Denmark were received in the US Zone, thus completing the agreement between the US and Danish Governments.

Arrivals of gasoline and diesel fuel in the bizonal area permitted during July the repayment of 5,000 of the 7,124 metric tons of gasoline and all the 15,652 metric tons of diesel fuel lent by the US Army to the US Military Government to supply the Ger-

man civilian economy earlier in the year.

The index of industrial production was revised in accordance with new and better information with respect to the output of some items included in the index during the 1936 base period. The estimates of the base period production used previously proved to be too high in many cases. Under the revised basis the new index of 49 percent for May and June compared with 46 percent for May on the old basis.

Illegal crossings of the Hessian zonal border decreased considerably following the reinforcement of the border guards with 50 border and 50 rural police for an indefinite period. Arrests in Bavaria for illegal entry and rejections for attempted entry continued to be far in excess of arrests for illegal departure.

The US Military Government ordered a 25 percent reduction in the caseload of MG courts by Nov. 1. Declaring that "an overwhelming burden" had been placed on court personnel, Military Government authorized the transfer of certain categories of cases, such as minor thefts and failure to have proper identification, to German courts, and ordered that insignificant violations should not be prosecuted, or charges without clearly sufficient proof to obtain conviction be dismissed.

The first suit in the US Zone to be filed with a MG court under ACA

Law No. 22 on Works Councils was brought by the Metal Union against an employer in Goepfingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, for alleged interference in a works council election and discharge of an employee for works council activity. An agreement settling the controversy provided for the reinstatement of the employee at full pay and without loss of back wages, and for a new works council election within 30 days.

The Laenderrat Directorate approved RM 50,000 for financing the Zonal Tracing Bureau in Munich to the end of March 1948.

Following disagreement between the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party, all five executive directors of the bizonal agencies were filled by appointees of the CDU-CSU right-wing majority of the Bizonal Economic Council. The SPD took the line of "positive, constructive opposition."

In view of the serious increase in the volume of business transactions consummated on compensation or barter basis, particularly by factories requiring raw materials or parts in extremely short supply for completion of their products, the Military Governments of the US-UK Zones agreed on July 23 that illegal "compensation" transactions should be pro-

DISCOVERY—Cache of Nazi records found in an aid raid shelter in Frankfurt in October.

(Occupation Chronicle, Frankfurt)



secuted under existing law; that the German economic ministers should be directed that such discretionary powers as they then exercised under existing law should not be used to authorize compensation transactions in goods which were subject to rationing or allocation, or which involved diversion of rationed products from the normal distribution channels; and that the MG policy was to prohibit such transactions and not to acquiesce in or approve them.

The industrial situation in the US Zone in July remained basically unchanged from the preceding month. Although the index of industrial production rose to 53 percent of the 1936 level in July as against 49 in June, the increase was accounted for principally by the longer working month.

August

THE CHANNELING of labor into priority occupations like lumbering was difficult because of the inability of workers to obtain footwear even after official requests for priority supplies. Likewise the clamor for transfers to industries offering efficiency inducements in kind in

GUEST—Bob Hope, comedian of stage, screen and radio, eats his Thanksgiving dinner in the enlisted men's mess in Bremerhaven. (Signal Corps)



addition to money wages had to be stemmed by the labor offices to avert shortages of labor in industries adequately staffed.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) appeared in epidemic form in Berlin during August. Beginning in the Soviet Sector of the city in late July, the disease was first reported in the US Sector in the first week of August. By the end of the month there were 46 cases and six deaths recorded in the US Sector.

The American Red Cross turned over to the Red Cross societies of the German Laender more than 1,500 short tons of supplies originally destined for use in its military welfare program.

TRANSATLANTIC—Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy military governor, and Dr. Karl Speiker, chairman of the Bizonal Executive Committee, Frankfurt, participate in the Berlin-New York "Town Hall of the Air" in November.

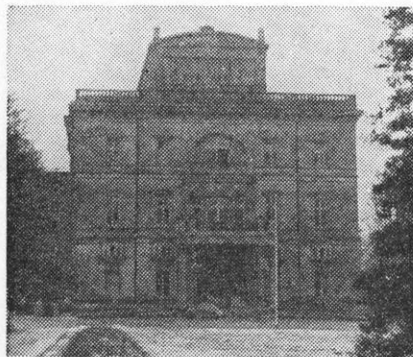
(Signal Corps)

The Wuerttemberg-Baden Education Ministry forbade auto and motorcycle racing because of the critical shortage of tires and gasoline, and requested all schools to limit strenuous sports activities to a minimum because of the weakened physical conditions among the students.

All 31 defendants in the Buchenwald concentration camp case were found guilty by a Military Tribunal at Dachau of charges of commission of systematic torture, murder, and inhumane medical experiments resulting in the deaths of 50,000 inmates of the camp. On Aug. 14, the court sentenced 22 to hang, and the remainder to prison sentences ranging from 10 years to life.

The French Government began interviewing and processing an unlimited number of male displaced persons between 18 and 38 years of age in the US Zone for resettlement in France and for employment in the French mines... Representatives of the Netherlands Government also began selecting single volunteer DP's for employment in Holland.

The case involving 23 medical officers of the Third Reich on charges of responsibility for illegal medical experiments on Jews, concentration camp inmates, and Gypsies, was completed Aug. 19 before the Military



COAL—Villa Huegel in Essen, headquarters of new US-UK coal control group. (Byers)

Tribunal I at Nuremberg with the finding of 16 guilty. Seven were sentenced to death, five to life imprisonment, and four to 10 to 20 years imprisonment.

The over-all crime situation in the US Zone showed an improvement, with decreases in crime incidence reports in all Laender.

The last shipment of photographs and records of monuments in the US Zone of Germany was forwarded to the War Department for deposit in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

A revised Bizonal Level of Industry Plan was approved by the Bipartite Board on Aug. 29. The plan provided for the retention of industries necessary to make the area self-supporting. (See WIB Issue No. 109.)

At the end of August the Soviet Zone owed the US Zone about 17,000 open railroad cars while the US Zone owed the Soviet Zone about 5,000 cars of other types. In order to balance partially the growing Soviet Zone car debt, the furnishing of empty closed cars to the Soviet Zone was discontinued.

Industrial production in the US Zone continued on an even keel during August, maintaining the stability it had displayed since the spring recovery slowed down in June. The over-all index declined from 53 percent of the 1936 average in July to 51 percent in August, due to one less working day in the latter month.

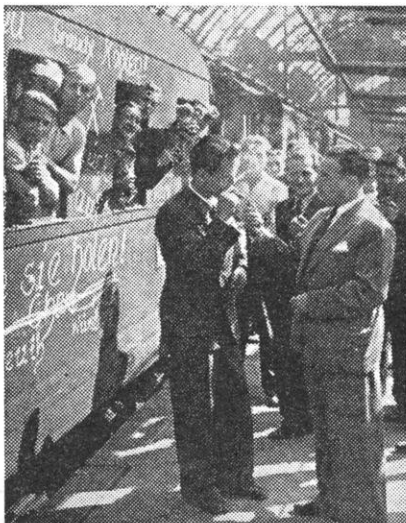
The Ruhr coal output rose steadily throughout the month and reached on Aug. 23 a new daily high of

243,147 metric tons. The daily average for the month was 237,208 tons.

The drought began to have a serious affect on the over-all harvest prospects in the US Zone, hydrogeneration of electric power, and the productivity of industry.

Food imports into the Bizonal Area reached a new high in August with the arrival of 542,000 tons of foodstuffs. About 62 percent of these imports went to the British Zone.

Postage stamps were being replaced by the postal main administrations in Munich because they were being worn out by use as change in lieu of coins which were in extremely short supply.



3,000th volunteer for Ruhr coal mines given sendoff in Frankfurt. (DENA-Bild)

September

THE FIRST POSTWAR trade fair in the British Zone was held in Hanover Aug. 18 to Sept. 7. Approximately 1,300 exhibitors from the Bizonal Area were represented. Total export contracts were reported at more than \$25,000,000. Attendance was 715,000, mainly sightseers. (See WIB Issue No. 112.)

At the Leipzig fall fair (Soviet Zone) Sept. 2—7, total export sales were reported at slightly more than \$16,000,000, including \$4,300,000 sales from the three western zones. Total attendance was given as 142,000. Export sales at Leipzig were encouraged by new directives issued by the German Administration for Interzonal and Foreign Trade in the Soviet Zone

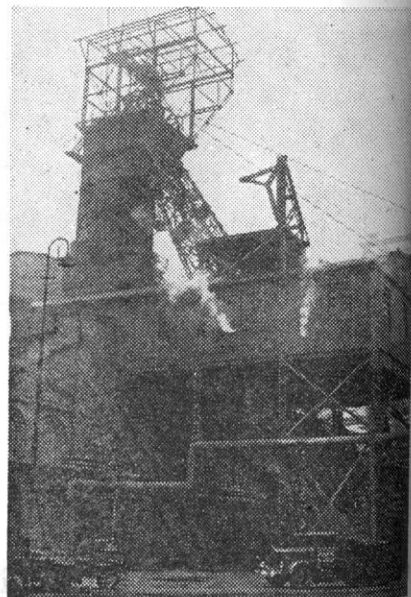
and patterned after the current bizonal export procedures.

The drought, described as the severest for Germany in 100 years, had adversely affected the German economy. The over-all fall crops were reduced 70 to 40 percent according to preliminary estimates. Hydrogeneration of electric power dropped 22 percent, crippling industry, and rail transportation. The low water levels greatly hampered inland waterway traffic.

The Military Governor, addressing the Laenderrat, said that in view of the established US policy to give Germany the opportunity to "become a self-sustaining nation in which its citizens could have hope for the future," the revision of the level of industry had proved necessary since it had become apparent that this policy "could not be accomplished under the level of industry as originally calculated."

Professional specialists, four respirators and equipment from the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis in the United States were flown to Berlin to assist the German authorities in combatting the poliomyelitis epidemic and in providing treatment of victims.

Tax collections by the four Land governments of the US Zone amounted to RM 2,471,000,000 in the first half



Coal-mining plant at Duisburg-Hamborn, North Rhine/Westphalia. (Byers)

of the fiscal year 1947-48. More than 75 percent of this total came from direct taxes on income, property, sales, and transportation.

One of Germany's most famous museums, the Mainfraenkische Museum of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, reopened Sept. 8 in the Marienberg Fortress, Wuerzburg. This museum, outstanding for its collection of medieval art, lost its buildings and half of its holdings during the war.

Diamonds, weighing 17,097 carats and valued at nearly \$2,978,758, were returned to the Netherlands... More than \$1,000,000 worth of money, jewelry, securities, gold and silver bullion, and important records, were returned to Hungary... Unidentified gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, and precious stones, looted by the Germans, were turned over to the PCIRO for financing rehabilitation activities.

Only a few owners had taken steps to resume, through designated agents, the operations and management of their properties for which Military Government was relinquishing responsibility on Jan. 1. The properties were those in the US Zone owned to the extent of 51 percent or more by citizens and residents of United Nations and neutral countries, except Spain and Portugal.

Wider utilization in German periodicals of articles appearing in American magazines became possible through the receipt by Military Government of a list of 87 US magazines which had granted blanket clearance for reprints of their contents.

The poliomyelitis epidemic in Berlin reached its peak in the third week of September with 269 cases and 18 deaths reported in all sectors during the week.

Resumption of the minting of Reichsmark coins was agreed by the ACA Finance Directorate on Sept. 23 in order to relieve the current shortage of the small-denomination currency. The additional coinage in 5 and 10 pfennig denominations was to be issued against withdrawal and destruction of banknotes, thus resulting in no increase in money circulation in Germany.

Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democratic Party in Germany,

left for the United States in late September for a several-week visit and speaking tour at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor.

The over-all index of industrial production in the US Zone declined in September to 48 percent of the 1936, reflecting the cumulative effects of Germany's severe drought.

Food imports during September from the United States for German civilians in the Bizonal Area consisted of 453 metric tons of breadgrains and flour and some 1,500 tons of other foodstuffs.

Hard coal production in the British Zone declined during the month, reaching 239,819 metric tons per day during the last week. A decline in men actually working in the mines was halted late in the month, averaging 254,703 daily during the last week.

October

QUADRIPARTITE agreement was reached on the exchange of public finance data for all four zones. The first exchange on Oct. 1 included information on revenues, expenditures, cash balances, and borrowing at the Land level.

A program effective Oct. 1 provided for the release from property control of all property in the US Zone in which nationals of the United Nations or neutral countries, except Spain and Portugal, have an interest of less than 51 percent. The procedure for the appointment of German administrators was given in the program.

Voluntary submission of an industrial dispute to conciliation and arbitration averted threatened walkouts involving 25,000 metal workers in Hesse.

A list of 683 war and surplus industrial plants was announced by the Military Governments of the US and British Zones as available for reparations from the Bizonal Area under the revised Bizonal Level of Industry Plan. The list included 327 war and advance delivery plants previously approved by the ACA Coordinating Committee for reparations from the Bizonal Area.

The Bremen voters approved Oct. 12 the Land constitution by a majority of 72.6 percent of the total vote, and chose the first Landtag.

Amendments to the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, approved by the US Military Government and effective Oct. 7, was designed to speed the processing of cases.

The Bizonal Economic Control Ordinances No. 5 for safeguarding the potato supply and No. 6 to insure the meat supply were promulgated Oct. 9.

Censorship regulations governing both internal and international telecommunications and postal services applicable to German civilians in the US Zone were revoked Oct. 15. However, certain regulations under occupational authority remained in force.

The food-saving campaign in the United States to help swell shipments to Europe was stressed in the broadcasts of the US-controlled radio stations.

The recruitment of 4,000 displaced persons of Baltic nationalities was started by an Australian selection team in the US Zone for resettlement in Australia as clerical, farm, building, and domestic workers.

An Evangelical church congress representing the three provisional church governments of the dioceses of Hesse, Frankfurt, and Nassau, as well as the 1,400,000 members of the regional churches of those areas, voted unanimously to become a single Land church. Martin Niemoeller was elected church president.

A uniform system of time changes in Germany was established Oct. 16 by the ACA Coordinating Committee. The change to summer time was scheduled for the night of the third Saturday in April. The change back to winter time was set for the night of the first Saturday in October.

The Evangelical Church of Bavaria held in Bayreuth late in October its first Land synod since 1933 and voted to join the Evangelical Church of Germany.

Because of the harsh and baseless attacks against the United States, its policies, and its principles made by Soviet-sponsored and licensed information media in Germany, the US Military Government began on Oct. 28 an educational and informational program to explain to the German people the basic concepts of democracy as

opposed to the communistic system. Only the official media of Military Government engaged in this program.

The poliomyelitis epidemic in Berlin continued its decline. A moderate increase occurred in the US Zone but was widely distributed.

As of the end of October 17,650 workers and 8,166 dependents had been transported to Belgium under the resettlement project for miners. However, 3,357 had been returned to the US Zone for various reasons.

The extremely grave power situation resulting from the drought continued through October, causing hydrogeneration to fall to the lowest level since the start of the occupation and to be sufficient only for 31 percent of the US Zone's consumption.

The index of industrial production for the US Zone in October showed only slight improvement, reaching 49 percent of the 1936 average. The prolonged drought caused a power shortage which severely curtailed operations in many plants.

Food imports for October amounted to 285,778 metric tons. Flour and grain shipments from the United States accounted for 94 percent of the total.

Hard coal production in the British Zone rose during October to a new daily record of 254,922 metric tons on Oct. 27. Absenteeism declined and the number of manshifts worked rose to 274,380. However, tonnage productivity per man per shift declined about two percent during the month.

November

AS A RESULT of an announced reduction in the fat ration, workers struck Nov. 7 at the Munich railroad repair shops. The strike, which was not called by the union, later spread to operating departments but was settled the following day when the workers were assured that the reduction would not take place.

A total of 17,700,000 gift relief parcels from the United States had been received in Germany from the inception of this service in June 1946 to Nov. 10, 1947.

PCIRO relieved the military personnel on Nov. 15 and assumed direct responsibility for the administration

of the US emigrant collecting points in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Bremen.

The US-controlled radio stations featured news items and statements on the processing of the Marshall Plan for European recovery and the US emergency aid.

A weekly series of radio speeches, "Freedom versus Totalitarianism," by leading Americans in Germany were carried over the US-controlled radio stations. (For the texts of these talks, see issues of the WIB for November and December.)

The Bizonal Executive Committee informed the Lower Saxony Land government that the allocations of imported grains would be cut to compensate for the large, unauthorized distribution of potatoes in that Land to its population.

About 9,000 metric tons of Cuban sugar arrived Nov. 23 in Bremen as the first shipment of 200,000 tons being imported for use of the Germans in the Bizonal Area.

Continuous rainfall during the latter half of November brought an end to the critical shortages induced by the severe late summer drought. The levels of the inland waterways began to rise, permitting resumption of barge traffic. Hydrogeneration of electric power almost doubled in two weeks.

In November, 212,600 metric tons of grain and flour were imported into the Bizonal Area. Also the area imported 1,675 tons of whale oil from the United States, 2,450 tons of coconut oil from the United Kingdom, 2,950 tons of dried milk from the United States, 5,850 tons of potatoes from Poland, 18,500 tons of sugar from Cuba, and 9,185 tons of fish from the United Kingdom.

The Ruhr hard coal output during November attained another occupation high, rising to a daily average of 279,474 metric tons, an increase of 12 percent over the October rate.

December

QUADRIPARTITE agreement prohibiting the transmission of tobacco or tobacco products through international postal service into Ger-

many from all countries became effective Dec. 1.

To implement the Anglo-American recommendations on the Ruhr coal production, a German coal management, responsible to the new Bizonal Coal Control Group, was set up by MG ordinance. Its headquarters, under bipartite control, was established in Essen, North Rhine/Westphalia.

Licenses for the distribution of motion pictures in the US-occupied areas were granted to eight German firms, one US association, and one British company. Similar licenses had been granted these distributors for the British Zone.

A revised rationing report for non-food items was adopted in all Laender of the US Zone. It was to provide uniform and comparable data on each Land's monthly consumption of four key categories: textiles, footwear, tobacco, and soap and soap products.

Four German mints were reopened under quadripartite supervision for coining small denomination currency to relieve the current shortages.

An interzonal secretariat of the trade unions federations in the Bizonal Area was established in Frankfurt to provide a means of considering labor problems of a bizonal nature.

The developments of the London Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers were disseminated to the Germans of the US Zone by DENA, US-licensed news service, from its reporters in London and from other news agencies, and by the US-controlled radio stations.

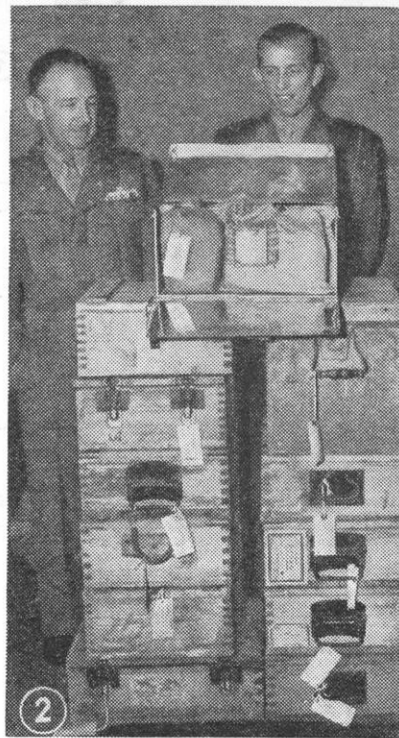
Courses in religion were required for all pupils in the Bavarian elementary, vocational, intermediate, and secondary schools. However, in order to justify the Land constitution's freedom-of-religion clauses, the Education Ministry listed eight rules governing exemptions from this required subject.

To detect early signs of the development of an outbreak of influenza during the winter, "listening posts" have been established, with Land laboratories equipped to perform special virus diagnostic tests.

Christmas parties for German children in the US-occupied areas constituted a major seasonal activity among the Americans in Germany. (See page 25 of this issue.)



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- ① Salvaged gold, silver, and other precious metals, looted from nations conquered by the Nazis but not claimed, are turned over to non-profit organizations for raising funds to help in the rehabilitation of people of those nations.
- ② Diamonds, worth \$17,000, are returned by the Foreign Exchange Depository of OMGUS, to the Netherlands.
- ③ Gold, valued at approximately \$85,300,000, heads for France as part of the restitution for that looted by Germany during the war. The gold had been stored in the depository in Frankfurt.
- ④ The Army Museum of Paris gets back its richly decorated cannon, found after the war in Stuttgart.
- ⑤ A machine in a Munich factory being examined by US technical experts as possibly available for restitution or reparations.
- ⑥ Twenty-five thousand liters of red Algerian wine, looted by the German army, returns to French custody from Neckargemund, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

(Signal Corps photos)



⑥



① Two chimney sweeps, symbolic of the "Schornsteinieger Club" in Berlin, watch Mrs. F. L. Devereaux and Merle Potter, sponsor of the Club, examine some of the packages from 800 donors in the States. (PIO OMGUS)

② Displaced children in Berlin open gift packages distributed by the American Red Cross and Berlin Command. (Signal Corps)

③ Assisted by Mrs. Leroy H. Watson, wife of the commanding general of the Nuremberg/Furth Military Post, children of the Furth orphanage try on clothes donated by the Nuremberg Women's Club. (Signal Corps)

④ Miss Betty Gardner enjoys her GYA job of wrapping surprise packages for children attending the Bremerhaven Christmas party. (Signal Corps)

⑤ Miss Gail Glavin and Miss Geisla Scholch of the American children's "European Playmates Group" at Bad Homburg sort gifts from the United States for German children. (Signal Corps)



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American Good Will At Christmas Time

THE NEW YEAR dawned brighter for many thousands of unfortunate German children as a result of a friendly wave of holiday festivities given for them by the American occupation forces.

Food, clothing, candy, and toys — the basic necessities of life and those little luxuries cherished by all children — poured out at countless thousands of parties, ranging from large organized fetes to small, private neighborhood gatherings throughout the US-occupied areas.

American personnel of the Darmstadt Military Post feted 21,000 German children and 1,200 DP children, each youngster receiving candy, gum, fruit, soap, a towel, and a toy or piece of clothing. The Wetzlar Military Post personnel donated more than \$100,000 worth of food and clothing, while 30,000 children ranging in age from six to 14 were entertained at parties.

The language barrier melted before good fellowship as 120,000 German and 2,850 DP children were entertained at 300 American and Bipartite parties in the bizonal capital of Frankfurt. Strains of "Heilige Nacht" and "O Tannenbaum" were followed by enthusiastic renditions of "Jingle Bells" and "White Christmas."

Families of employees of the German news agency DENA Headquarters in Bad Nauheim and bureaus throughout the US-occupied areas were gladdened by a holiday gift of CARE packages from members of the American Newspaper Guild. This was a Christmas gift designed to extend through the winter with other packages being sent by guild chapters to fellow journalists in Germany.

AMERICAN FAMILIES in Germany initiated plans for distributing gifts sent from the United States as a holiday token. Col. and Mrs. E. Glavin of Bad Homburg wrote pre-Christmas letters to friends in America asking for packages for German youth. More than 300 families representing 27 cities and 10 states responded

with tons of contributions, and the Glavins turned their cellar into a Santa Claus workshop to repair and repaint the toys.

Merle Potter of Berlin, who is adviser to the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, on American-German relations, instituted a similar gift project, which he called a "Schornsteinfeger Club." The tall, silk-hatted Schornsteinfeger, or chimney sweep, is symbolic of good luck in Germany. Approximately 800 packages came from persons in the United States as their "fee" for membership.

More than 40,000 German and DP youngsters were entertained at parties given by personnel of the Wiesbaden military post, while employees of the OMG for Hesse raised \$4,500 to benefit 1,800 children and their families. In all, Hesse's 51,746 American personnel — military, civilian and dependent — entertained more than 220,000 German and DP children at approximately 1,000 large, organized parties.

American holiday spirit in Bavaria meant generous amounts of toys, candy, and clothing and innumerable parties for German children. Through coordinated programs of the military posts, Constabulary, and Military Government, more than 250,000 children received gifts or attended parties.

In Munich, there was a dance at the Hofbräu Keller for older members of the GYA and an orphan's party two days later complete with clowns, St. Nickolaus, candy, cocoa, and gifts. Between 6,000, and 7,000 German children were entertained Dec. 23 at the American clubs the Hofbraeu and Buergerbraeu-Keller, the American Way and the Orlando Club, candy and toys were distributed and Santa Claus' health toasted in the drinking of hundreds of gallons of cocoa.

Murray D. Van Wagoner, Bavarian OMG Land director distributed baskets of fruit to a Munich orphanage.

These had been purchased in Italy with funds collected and sent to him from friends in his home state of Michigan. MG officers

throughout Bavaria visited 25 other orphanages and hospitals on Christmas eve to distribute additional fruit bought with this gift money.

THE FILM BRANCH of OMGB presented a series of special children's films attended by more than 12,000 youngsters. Native Ukrainian folk dances staged by the children themselves highlighted a party for Ukrainian DP children, held by the Red Cross.

Men of the 221st Signal Depot Company at Neu Aubing spent weeks in the depot shop building toys out of scrap lumber, so that each child who attended the holiday party at the depot would have a gift.

Orphans, Incorporated, a group of American dependent women organized to aid waifs in German orphanages, took Christmas entertainment to 1,300 children in 19 asylums in and around Munich, while 700 older orphans attended GYA parties in town. Sports equipment collected by WAC's, slippers fashioned out of blankets; towels, wash cloths, soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and toys were among the items assembled for these parentless children.

"Scrounging Parties" were arranged by the women of the Munich Military Community, during which they went on foraging trips in the homes of the Americans there, gathering toys and food. The toys were rebuilt, and more than 1,700 bags of candy packed by these women in "Santa's Workshop" in the Hofbraeu-Keller. The various organizations giving Christmas parties for children drew from this central stockpile.

The proceeds from all German films shown during one day in all the theaters in Bavaria were given to a charity holiday fund. The money, totaling more than RM 50,000 was used by the Bavarian state secretary for

refugee affairs to provide Christmas aid for new arrivals in the Land.

More than 150,000 children in Wuerttemberg-Baden were guests of American military and civilian personnel during December. From toddlers to 'teen-agers they were entertained a parties, featuring songs, plays, fairy tale pageants, movies, and Santa Claus. Gifts included toys, clothing, and toilet articles. In other instances where older people from homes for the aged were feted gifts included tobacco and cigarettes.

Esslingen's US personnel made a noteworthy effort to spread the American variety of good will toward men. Parties were given for more than 8,000 children in the Kreis. Three thousand were taken care of by the Military Police school in Nellingen where the MP's had spent months carefully fashioning toys. The Dependent's Club in Stuttgart raised money and obtained gifts for all the 100 children who live in one of the town's reconverted bunkers.

THE BIGGEST SHIPMENT of ice cream ever sent to the US Zone arrived in Bremerhaven late in December as part of the port of embarkation's Christmas party fare for approximately 105,000 German children. Payment for this favorite American dessert came from BPE's GYA holiday party fund which popular subscription shot to \$25,000, \$5,000 over the goal.

Bremerhaven started last September to make preparations for the 250 holiday parties for German children ranging from one to 15 years. Each youthful guest received as gifts an article of clothing, a toy, and a ditty bag containing useful toilet articles, and candy; all these gifts were festively wrapped by dependents.

Many individuals and one town in the United States participated in Bremerhaven's gift-giving. Members of the command wrote asking families, friends, churches and welfare organizations to contribute. The Elks Club of Massachusetts sent several tons of toys, clothing, and foodstuffs; while each person in the little town of Gettysburg, S. D., sent one pound of presents.

Soldiers and employees at BPE engineering depots and craft shops made 9,500 toys. The 100,000 ditty bags to hold small utilitarian gifts were made by American dependent wives and children.

CHRISTMAS DINNER parties for more than 57,000 German and DP children in the US Sector of Berlin were provided through contributions from American military and civilian



CHRISTMAS PARTY—Children of indigenous employes of Office of Military Government, Bavaria, are shown at Christmas party with St. Nikolaus and Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner, director of OMGB. Eight hundred children were entertained with a lunch, gifts and movies. (PIO OMGB)

personnel to the Berlin Command Christmas Festivities fund. The dinners were served over a three-day period at Army unit messes, orphanages, schools, hospitals, and GYA centers. Approximately 50,000 toys were ordered by the GYA Branch of Berlin Command for these functions, and German translations of "The Night Before Christmas" were distributed.

The Community Chest of Berlin, initiated by the American Women's Club, collected more than \$31,000. Shoes for Berlin's needy children was one of the major projects of the drive.

In addition to the official Berlin Command dinner parties, more than 2,000 German children were entertained in American homes in Berlin during the Christmas season. Individual units and organizations such as the 279th Station hospital started making plans for German children in September, receiving packages from the United States containing more than 1,500 pairs of shoes, sufficient clothing to outfit 2,000 children, and garments for another 1,000.

Also during December the 20,000,000th privately-donated gift parcel to reach Germany from the United States arrived in Bremen. Sixteen ships brought 387,000 sacks of gift parcels into Bremen during the month, while during November 450,000 sacks had arrived at the port. These packages were forwarded to German homes in the American, British, and French Zones.

The packages are not to be confused with parcels distributed by organized relief agencies such as CARE and CRALOG, but are almost entirely unsolicited gifts from private individuals in the United States, addressed to specific persons in Germany.

All the proceeds of last summer's spectacular Tattoos held in Berlin and Dortmund by the Rhine Army of the Rhine were made available to the British Military Government for the benefit of needy German children.

A large proportion of the money, which amounted to almost half a million marks, has been used to purchase blankets for distribution by the four big German welfare organizations in Berlin and in the Ruhr. The remainder was to send needy German children on vacations to the seaside or into the country.

Termination of Services

The Bizonal Economic Council was notified by the Bipartite Control Office that the continued employment of those senior officials who had not received political clearance by the council by 21 November, the deadline previously set by Military Government, would not be sanctioned. It was directed that the services of those officials be terminated.

Office of Commander-in-Chief

(Berlin, APO 742)

Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor: General Lucius D. Clay, 42481.
Personal Assistant: Capt. M. C. Allen, 42481.
Political Adviser: Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, 42630.
Special Adviser: Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, 45452.
Finance Adviser: Mr. Jack Bennett, 45451.
Special Assistant: Mr. F. L. Devereux, 45207.
Special Adviser on Cultural Affairs: Dr. Hermann B. Wells.
Budget and Fiscal Director: Col. J. J. Dubblede, Jr., 45405.
Executive Officer: Capt. B. R. Barrett, 45415.
Director of Management Control: Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.
Chief, Management & Reports Branch EUCOM: Mr. W. H. Schroder, 43794.
Director of Intelligence: Major Gen. R. L. Walsh, 45372.
Assistant to Director: Lt. Col. J. H. Skinner, 45373.
Executive Officer: Major T. J. Grant, 45420.
Inspector General: Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig, 45321.
Executive Officer: Col. Harold R. Booth, 45322.
Director of Civilian Personnel: Mr. Robert M. Barnett, 44368.

Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

(Berlin, APO 742)

Commanding General, OMGUS, and Deputy Military Governor: Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, 44655.
Administrative Assistant: Mrs. Mary Alderson, 43969.
Assistant to Deputy Military Governor: Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, 45208.

Office of Chief of Staff

Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. C. K. Galley, 42634.
Executive Officer: Capt. V. W. Bond, 43529.

Office of Secretary General

Secretary General: Col. H. R. Maddux, 42006.
Associate Secretary General: Lt. Col. Lon H. Smith, 42300.
Staff Secretary: Mr. James E. King, Jr., 42300.
Executive Secretary: Major James A. McDonald, 42477.
US Secretary, Bipartite Secretariat: Major Walter E. Mather, 42078.
Deputy US Secretary: Major Gordon L. C. Scott, 42224.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Economics): Major Theodore C. Boyden, 43148.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Governmental-Laenderrat): Mr. Eric G. Gration, 43380.
Personnel & Administrative Officer: 1st Lt. W. Thomas, 42131.

Control Office

Control Officer: Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.
Assistant Control Officer: Mr. Waldemar Thorson, 42183.
Assistant Control Officer for Statistical Standards: Mr. Peter M. Rouzitsky, 42353.
Administrative Officer: Miss Dorothy A. Kremenel, 43555.
Complaint Officer: Mr. Charles E. Sands, 45143.
Chief, Budget and Fiscal Control Branch: Mr. Ralph D. Snow, 43457.
Chief, Fiscal Control Section: Mr. Hilmer A. Solander, 42209.
Chief, Budget Analysis Section: Mr. Curtis Phythian, 43942.

Chief, Allowances Control Section: Mr. Vernon C. Jones, 43560.
Chief, Graphics Branch: Mr. Howard Denby, 45058.
Chief, Graphics Unit: Mr. Harold E. Miner, 42329.
Assistant Chief, Organization and Program Branch: Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey, 42057.
Assistant Chief: Mr. Albert G. Sims, 45261.
Assistant Chief: Mr. Gordon P. Freese, 42059.
Chief, Military Government Regulations: Dr. David G. White, 42218.
Chief, Reports Branch: Dr. Harold G. Carlson, 43056.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Charles B. Millican, 43055.
Chief, Historical Section: Mr. Algernon S. B. Nolting, 43793.
Editor, Information Bulletin: Mr. H. Warner Waid, 42252.
Chief, Statistics Branch: Mr. Burnham P. Beckwith, 42382.
Chief, Forms Control Section: Mr. Albert St. Denis, 42725.

This list of key personnel in Military Government in Germany was compiled by the Information Bulletin staff from the latest available information and by check with the offices and divisions concerned. The telephone number after each name is that of the exchange in the city in which the unit is located.

Office of Personnel Officer:

Personnel Officer: Col. James T. Duke, 42897.
Executive Officer: Major Reginald J. Rivard, 43916.
Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. John E. Tromer, 42085.
Acting Chief, Classification Section: Mr. William J. Richter, 42677.
Chief, Employee Relations Section: Mr. Paul G. Lutzeier, 44325.
Chief, Employee Training Section: Mr. Lyman D. Heghin, 43358.
Acting Chief, Recruitment & Placement Section: Miss Frances M. Moan, 43688.
Chief, Administrative Branch: Lt. Col. Saul S. Dorfman, 43471.
Chief Administrative Officer: Capt. Peter A. Caputo, 42651.
Chief, Regulations & Procedures Section: Miss Gervaise M. Lemke, 43471.
Chief, Civilian Payroll Section: Mr. John W. Warner, 42969.
Chief, Civilian Leave Section: Miss Jamie K. Tom, 43713.
Chief, Reports Section: Capt. Robert V. Clayton, 42679.
Acting Chief, Status Section: Miss Edith M. Diggs, 43805.
Chief, Suggestions & Awards Section: Mr. George J. Mayer, 42424.
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Major James M. Boyd, 42680.
Chief, Miscellaneous Section: Major James M. Boyd, 43406.
Chief, Assignment Section: Capt. Erwin M. Shaffer, 42951.
Chief, Rotations, Redeployment Section: Capt. John J. Carrollo, 44471.
Chief, Indigenous Personnel Branch: Major Henry W. Cornell, 42768.

Office of the Adjutant General

Adjutant General: Lt. Col. George H. Garde, 42031.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Frederick A. Sturm, 45265.
Personnel Officer: Miss Louise Doss, 43870.
Chief, Miscellaneous Branch: Capt. Clifford J. Storie, 42302.
Assistant Chief: CWO Frank D. Spannraft, 42302.
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Major Roscoe L. Bates, 43022.
Assistant Chief: Capt. Harry Ross, 42298.
Chief, Reference Library: Mr. Henry A. Dunlap, 44083.
Chief, Travel Branch: Major John B. Mallon, 44038.
Chief, Orders Section: Capt. Robert Hancock, 43863.
Chief, Combined Travel Board: Mr. Jean J. Chenard, 42214.
Chief, Entry Section: Mr. Stephen E. Krasa, 42214.
Chief, Exit Section: Mr. Harold A. Sarle, 42214.
Chief, Publications Branch: 1st Lt. Monroe M. Richardson, 43508.
Chief, Printing Plant: Mr. Marshall H. Bruce, 5538.
Chief, Lithograph Plant: Mr. Joseph F. Gesmonde, 42582.
Chief, Records Branch: Capt. Robert E. Reed, 44371.
Chief, Cable Control Branch: Mr. Henry F. Roemmele, 42250.
Cable Monitor (night shift): Mr. Lt. Martin S. Bowe, 42320.
Chief, Message Control Branch: Capt. Homer C. Kelso, 43761.

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General: Col. Walter E. Jenkins, 43627.

Audit Office

Chief: M. C. McIntosh, 45256.
Deputy Chief: Walter P. Hooper, 45332.

Office of Director of Intelligence

Director: Col. Peter P. Rodes, 43851.
Deputy Director & Chief, Analysis & Research Branch: Mr. Lawrence E. de Neufville, 43928.
Chief, Security Branch: Mr. Laughlin A. Campbell, 43903.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Edwin P. Cushman, 43852.
Chief, Administration Branch: WOJG Robert Baker, 43875.
Intelligence Analyst (Legal & Denazification): Mr. Innis D. Harris, 43012.
Intelligence Analyst (Sociological): Mr. John T. Butterwick, 43905.
Intelligence Analyst (Political): Mr. Hans A. Kallmann, 43930.
Intelligence Analyst (Economic): Mr. Anthony Geber, 45327.
Assistant: Mr. George Olszewski, 43671.
Intelligence Analyst (Sociological): Mr. Edward J. Arndt, 43905.
Intelligence Analyst (Security): Lt. Col. Arthur P. Murphy, 43012.
Intelligence Analyst (Sociological): Miss Ann Goodwin, 43905.
Intelligence Analyst (Political): Miss Maryann B. Shelley, 43880.

Office of the Director of Political Affairs:

Director: Mr. James W. Riddleberger, 42129.
Acting Executive Officer: Mr. William Bruce Locking, 42701.
Personnel Officer: Miss Lucy A. Shults, 43034.
Chief, Political Branch: Mr. Warren M. Chase, 42578.
Acting Chief, Economic Branch: Mr. Wesley C. Haralson, 43182.

Chief, Press & Public Relations: Mr. Thomas B. Wenner, 43844.
Political Officer (Frankfurt): Mr. Carmel Offie, Frankfurt 6135.
Political Officer (Baden-Baden): Mr. Ernest de W. Mayer, Cigogne 164.
Economic Liaison Officer (Frankfurt): Mr. James W. Gantenbein, Frankfurt 8803.
Chief, Military Liaison Office: 1st Lt. Leon J. Barat, 43150.
American Consul General: Mr. Marshall M. Vance, 43463.
Chief, Visa Section: Andrew E. Hanney, 43689.

Public Information Office

Director: Mr. William Haggard, 43342.
Deputy Director: Mrs. Marion S. Coleman, 43434.
Administrative Officer: Mr. David J. Hamber, 43433.
Chief, News Branch: Mr. Robert B. Gray, 43606.
Assistant Chief: Mr. William J. Caldwell, 43100.
Special Missions Officer: Mr. William Ulman, 45216.
Radio & Liaison Officer: Mr. William Hunter, 43450.

Office of Naval Adviser

Commander of US Naval Forces in Germany and Naval Adviser: Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, 42416.
Deputy Naval Adviser and Technical Intelligence Officer: Capt. J. S. Crenshaw, 42316.
Intelligence Officer: Capt. A. H. Graubart, 43220.
Assistant Technical Intelligence Officer: Comdr. F. G. Springer, 42314.
Assistant Technical Intelligence Officer: Comdr. H. B. Blackwood, 42316.
Assistant Technical Intelligence Officer: Lt. Comdr. N. M. Cooke, 42315.
Assistant Deputy Naval Adviser: Lt. Comdr. P. Gano, 45078.
Naval Member, US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany: Lt. Comdr. E. L. Audronik.
Assistant Intelligence Officer: Lt. Comdr. E. G. Riedel, 42387.
Transportation and Personnel Officer: Lt. (JG) W. L. Crawford, 42221.
Aide and Flag Lieutenant: Ensign J. M. Landtroop, 42416.

Berlin Command

Commanding Officer: Col. R. A. Williard, 43778.
Deputy Commander: Col. W. F. Rehm, 43756.
Chief of Staff: Col. E. H. Metzger, 43680.

Armed Forces Division

Director: Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, 43934.
Deputy Director: Col. T. B. Whitted, 42860.
Chief, Air Forces Branch: Lt. Col. D. E. Kunkel, 42062.
Chief, Army Branch: Col. T. B. Whitted, 42860.
Chief, Disarmament Section: Lt. Col. G. Campbell, 42013.
Chief, Demobilization Section: Lt. Col. A. D. Poinier, 42012.
Chief, Civil Aviation Branch: Col. G. M. Jones, 42160.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Otto Enderton, 42111.
Chief, Airway Engineering Section: Mr. L. M. Hammond, 42446.
Chief, Airways Operations Section: Mr. Emerson Mehring, 45367.
Chief, Economics Regulations Section: Mr. T. D. Johnson, 44444.
Chief, Meteorology Section: Mr. Clayton van Thullenar, 42112.
Chief, Safety Regulations Section: (Vacancy) 45843.
Chief, Navy Branch (attached): Capt. J. S. Crenshaw, 45078.
Chief, Executive Branch: Mr. G. B. Robbins, 43036.
Deputy Chief: Mr. James C. McKinnon, 42260.

Chief Administrative Officer: Mr. James C. McKinnon, 42260.
Chief, Reports & Statistics Section: Miss Genevieve Plagmann, 45168.

Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. E. H. Litchfield, 42576.
Adviser: Mr. John Elliott, 45054.
Deputy Director for Bizonal Affairs: Mr. Kenneth Dayton.
Special Assistant to Director: Alban F. Giggall, 45364.
Personnel Officer: Miss Camille E. Decker, 42556.
Chief, Civil Service and Administrative Courts Branch: Mr. Ellsworth Wolfspenger, 43557.
Chief, Election and Political Parties Branch: Mr. R. M. Scammon, 42551.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Roland M. Nyers, 43378.
Chief, Government Structures Branch: Mr. Hans Simons, 42610.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Erwin W. Bard, 42376.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. H. P. Mettger, 43624.
Chief, Policy Enforcement Branch: Mr. L. G. Kelly, 44015.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick C. Dirks, 44015.
Chief, Population and Survey Branch: Mr. K. A. Shafer, 42557.
Chief, Secretariat (Council of Foreign Ministers): Mr. Alexander R. Forest, 44095.
Chief, Secretariat (Quadrupartite): Mr. William T. Lovett, 43551.

Economics Division

Director: Mr. L. Wilkinson, 42683.
Deputy Director for Operations: Mr. Phillips Hawkins, 42354.
Deputy Director for Negotiations: Mr. Don D. Humphrey, 42809.
Deputy Director for Administration: Col. Stephen A. Park, 43230.
Executive Officer: Major D. H. Patterson, 42700.
Chief, Administration & Personnel Branch: Lt. Col. Thurman S. Doman, 42305.
Administrative Officer: Capt. Edward W. Jones, 43202.
Personnel Officer: Lt. Col. Thurman S. Doman, 42305.
Public Information Officer: Mr. Arthur Sattel, 42491.
Chief, Economics Directorate Secretariat: Mr. Richard A. Steele, 42982.
Assistant Chief: Mr. George Stripling, 42689.
Acting Chief, Research Control Section: Mr. Carl H. Nordstrom, 43243.
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch: Mr. Saul Nelson, 43626.
Chief, Reports and Analysis Section: Mr. H. R., Habicht, 42781.
Chief, Field Reports Section: Mr. Francis P. Hoerber, 42779.
Chief Economics Liaison Officer, Quadrupartite Information Section: Mr. Henry Barlerin, 42818.
Chief, Industry Branch: Mr. H. L. Berno, 42309.
Deputy Chief for Operations and Executive Officer: Mr. F. L. Mayer, 42308.
Chief Secretary, Industry Secretariat: Capt. W. J. Aldridge, 42979.
Chief, Chemical Section: Mr. T. A. Rude, 43531.
Chief, Metals Section: Mr. J. M. Kelly, 42210.
Chief, Coal and Mining Section: Mr. R. R. Estill, 42326.
Assistant Chief: Mr. W. E. Fourqurean, 42325.
Chief, Building Materials and Construction Section: Mr. R. L. Henry, 43127.
Chief, Textiles and Consumers Goods Section: Major G. L. Chapman, 42530.
Chief, Public Utilities Section: Mr. W. Kelly, 45445.
Chief, Machinery & Optics Section: Mr. R. E. Felix, 42208.
Chief Liaison Officer, Oil Section: Mr. J. A. Fawcett, 44670.
Acting Chief, Control and Inspection Section: Major J. W. Darling, 42275.
Chief, Reparation Removal & Demolition Section: Mr. O. R. McJunkins, 43050.

Assistant to Chief: Mr. F. G. Draper, 43051.
Chief, Trade and Commerce Branch: Mr. S. Phenix, 43142.
Chief, Internal Trade Section: Mr. D. F. Martin, Jr., 42957.
Chief, Price Control Section: Mr. F. T. Ostlander, 42155.
Assistant Chief: Mr. H. Mendershausen, 42855.
Acting Chief, Food and Agriculture Branch: Mr. Raymond A. Ioanes, 43554.
Chief, Agricultural Statistics Section: Mr. Joseph M. Cowden, 42731.
Chief, Commodity Programs Section: Mr. James S. Hathcock, 42775.
Assistant Branch Chief (in charge), Land Institutions Section: Dr. Conrad H. Hammar, 42778.
Chief, Assistant Branch Chief (in charge), Rationing Section: Mr. Raymond A. Ioanes, 43476.
Assistant Chief: Mr. Lambert J. Stahler, 43204.
Assistant Branch Chief, Quadrupartite & Bipartite Negotiations Section: Dr. Conrad H. Hammar, 42778.
Chief, Forestry Section: Mr. Joseph C. Kircher, 42880.
Assistant Chief: Mr. Leslie S. Bean, 42880.
Chief, Decartelization Branch: Mr. Richardson Bronson, 42379.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Charles H. Collison, 43053.
Assistant Chief for Enforcement: Mr. Johnston Avery, 42153.
Senior Compliance Officer: Mr. Ralph R. Rathbun, 42496.
Chief, Legal Review Section: Mr. Charles Rotstein, 43308.
Assistant Chief for Deconcentration: Mr. Charles A. Dilley, 44346.
Chief Financial Adviser: Mr. Erich Helfrich, 43937.
Principal Legal Adviser: Mr. Harry Gaberman, 43937.
Assistant Chief for Policy & Legislation: Mr. Creighton R. Coleman, 43965.
Chief, Legislation Section: Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, 43542.
Specialist, Policy Section: Mrs. Irene Ball, 45350.
Chief, Secretariat: Miss Wilma Tremewan, 42063.
Assistant Chief for Field Control: Mr. John J. Barron, 43616.
Chief, Restitution Branch: Col. John H. Allen, 42009.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick G. Hulse, 43678.
Chief, Restitution Section: Mr. Klaus A. DeKeyserlingk, 42950.
Chief, RD & R Secretariat: Mrs. Doris DeKeyserlingk, 43029.
Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section: Mr. R. F. Howard, 43255.
Assistant Chief & MFA & A Officer: Mr. H. S. Leonard, 42384.

Finance Division

Director: Mr. T. H. Ball, 43068.
Deputy Director: Mr. Jo. F. Freeman, 42127.
Executive Officer: Mr. Albert Bender, 43684.
Special Assistant to Director: Mr. J. B. A. Robertson, 42851.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. Charles C. Caldwell, 42169.
Chief, Administrative Office: Miss Freda Barker, 43610.
Chief, Personnel Office: Miss Martha Jane Miller, 43726.
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch: Mr. David Schwartz, 43449.
Chief, Reports, Press Relations and Historical Section: Mr. Edick A. Anderson, 43751.
Chief, Public Finance Branch: Mr. H. P. Jones, 43728.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Robert P. March, 43813.
Chief, Budget and Expenditure Section: Mr. Lysander E. Maples, 43887.
Chief, Public Debt and Finance Section: Mr. Rex A. Pixley, 43729.
Chief, Research and Analysis Section: Mr. Manuel Gottlieb, 42560.
Chief, Taxation and Revenue Section: Mr. Walter W. Heller, 43169.
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. E. N. Reinsel, 43758.

Deputy Chief: Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch, 43936.
Chief, Accounts and Audits Section: Mr. Joseph S. Korfanty, 43759.
Chief, Claims Section: Mr. William J. Dickman, 42934.
Chief, German Property Section: Mr. W. G. Daniels, 43961.
Chief, United Nations and Neutral Property Section: Major Stanley Johnson, 42328.
Chief, External Assets & Intelligence Branch: Mr. S. M. Rose, 43686/42343.
Deputy Chief: Mr. F. J. Miller, 43750.
Chief, Investigations Section: Mr. Richard Schifter, 42693.
Acting Chief, US Census Section: Mr. Jules Wangler, 42420.
Chief, Financial Intelligence Section: Mr. Saul Kagan, 42192.
Chief, Censorship and Travel Clearance Section: Mr. Henry K. Dreman, 44408.
Chief, Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch: Mr. Judson Jones, 43731.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Henry C. Conrad, 42462.
Chief, US Representative Joint Foreign Exchange Agency: Mr. Oscar Banzer, 45243.
Chief, Foreign Exchange Control Section: Mr. Richard G. Leonard, 43797.
Acting Chief, Licensing Section: Mr. D. C. Mulloney, 42297.
Chief, Enforcement and Field Liaison Section: Mr. Richard H. Stern, 43094.
Chief, Financial Institutions Branch: Mr. R. P. Alkin, 43730.
Deputy Chief: Mr. William C. Rhyne, 42342.
Chief, Central and Commercial Banking Section: Mr. H. A. Adler, 43111.
Chief, Monetary Section: Mr. K. V. Hagen, 44688.
Acting Chief, Insurance Section: Mr. William B. Newbold, 42116.
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository (Frankfurt): Col. W. G. Brey, Frankfurt 21191.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frank C. Gabell, Frankfurt 21191.
Chief, Currency Section: Mr. Joseph A. Angotti, Frankfurt 33750.
Chief, Depository Section: Mr. Edwin P. Keller, Frankfurt 33225.
Chief, Accounts and Reports Section: Mr. R. R. Bliss, Frankfurt 33108.
Chief, Claims Section: Mr. Frank J. Roberts, Frankfurt 33779.

Information Control Division

Director: Col. Gordon E. Textor, 42258.
Deputy Director: Mr. Thomas P. Headen, 43102.
Deputy Director for Policy: Mr. Alfred V. Boerner, 44179.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Donald T. Jones, 42259.
Administrative Officer: Major Sam G. Adler, 42770.
Personnel Officer: Mr. Norman A. Barnes, 43426.
Deputy Chief, Plans & Directives Branch (for Laender Affairs): Mr. Harry L. Franklin, 42268.
Deputy Chief, Plans & Directives Branch (for Mayer): Mr. Herbert C. Mayer, 42268.
Chief, Quadripartite Secretariat: Mr. Alex V. Chukayef, 43103.
Reports, Public Relations & Historical Officer: Mr. Elmer Cox, 43429.
Chief, Business Management Branch: Mr. John Klöder, 43452.
Fiscal Director: Mr. John M. Bartels, 42644.
Paper Coordinator: Mr. Thomas J. Crowell, Munich 2320 Ext. 278.
Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Arthur D. Eggleston, 43104.
Deputy: Milton F. Pratt.
Press Scrutiny Officer: Mr. Peter H. Olden, 44294.
Chief Control Officer DENA: Mr. John M. Stuart, Bad Nauheim, 2271.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Robert E. Glynn, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Editor, News of Germany: Mr. Harold W. Fellman, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Chief, Scrutiny Officer, DENA: Mr. Alfred Jacobson, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Fiscal & Business Management Officer: Mr. William Rieser, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Charles S. Lewis, 43430.

Deputy Technical Control Officer: Mr. William R. Busch, 43569.
Chief, Radio Central Control: Mr. Hans B. Meyer, 44454.
Deputy, Radio Central Control: Mr. Otto J. Brandes, 44454.
Technical Control Officer, Radio Central Control: Mr. Harold O. Wright, Frankfurt 23851, Ext. 377.
Radio Control Officer: Mrs. Elizabeth V. Foss, 44454.
Chief, Film Theater & Music Control Branch: Mr. Eric T. Clarke, 43410.
Deputy Chief & Theater Control Officer: Mr. Benno D. Frank, 42642.
Film Production Officer: Mr. Eric Posner, 44613.
Film Exhibition Board Executive Officer: 1st Lt. Nils C. Nilson, 42569.
Documentary Film Producer: Mr. Stuart H. Schulberg, 5760.
Chief Documentary Film Editor: Mr. Joseph Zigman, 5760.
Music Officer: Mr. John Euarts, 43431.
Chief, Publications Control Branch: Dr. Douglas Waples, 43478.
Publications Control Officer: Mr. Laurence Dalcher, 43428.
Publication Control Officer: Mrs. Dorothy Waples, 43478.
Chief, Exhibitions & Information Centers Branch: Dr. William C. Headrick, 42215.
Exhibitions Officer: Mr. Peter G. Harnden, 44111.
Chief, Research Branch: Mr. Robert C. Schmid, 42669.
Chief, Media Studies Section: (Vacancy), 43042.
Chief, Reports & Analysis Section: Mr. Alex L. George, 42993.
Deputy for Field Operations: Mr. Konrad Kellen, 42944.
Chief, Public Opinion Surveys: Mr. Frederick W. Williams, 45487.
Deputy: Mrs. Hedwig Ylvisaker, 45457.
Chief, Field Survey Staff: Mr. Frederick Trembour, 45487.
Chief Research Analyst: Mr. Frederick W. Swift, 45466.

Internal Affairs & Communications Division

Director: George McKibbin, 42150.
Deputy Director: Col. Emil Lenzer, 42134.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. James L. Sexton, 42034.
Administrative Officer: Jules Chaussabel, 42158.
Personnel Officer: Miss Elisabeth A. Moseley, 42176.
Chief, Communications Branch: Mr. Eugene H. Merrill, 42469.
Technical Advisor: Mr. John W. Latham, 42529.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. Erwin Kabzenel, 42110.
Chief, Office of Finance, Accounting Reports & Statistics: Mr. Thomas E. Nelson, 43425.
Chief, Reichspost Organization & Personnel Section: Mr. Frank H. Ellis, 42606.
Chief, Telecommunications Engineering Section: Lt. Col. Archie S. Hoke 42510.
Chief, Postal Section: Mr. Bernard J. Humes, 42580.
Chief, Building, Construction, Housing & Procurement Section: Mr. Robert B. McCurdy, 45040.
Chief, Education & Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. Richard T. Alexander, 43151.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Mildred E. English, 43760.
Chief, Office of Religious Affairs: Mr. C. Arild Olsen, 43125.
Chief, Office of General Education: Dr. Levi D. Gresh, 43514.
Chief, Youth Education: Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie, 43687.
Chief, Office of Personnel Interchange: Dr. Norman E. Himes, 43598.
Chief, Public Health Branch: Col. Milford T. Kubin, 42581.
Deputy Chief: Col. Hubert T. Marshall, 42506.
Acting Chief, Nutrition Section: Major Robert Ryer, II, 43369.
Chief, Veterinary Section: Lt. Col. Frank A. Todd, 43350.
Chief, Preventive Medicine: Lt. Col. Walter R. DeForrest, 42426.
Chief, Nursing Affairs: Miss Lorena J. Murray, 43350.

Chief, Medical Research and Training: Mr. Theodore R. Meyer, 42426.
Chief, Narcotics Control: Mr. Charles B. Dyar, 42413.
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. Theo E. Hall, 42583.
Deputy Chief: Mr. James L. McCraw, 43192.
Chief, Denazification Section: Major Minor K. Wilson, 43677.
Deputy Chief: Major William J. Garlock, 42404.
Civilian Internment Liaison Officer: Mr. Daniel A. Schaeffer, 42577.
Acting Chief, Police & Fire Section: Mr. Ulrich C. Urton, 42584.
Chief, Statistics Section: Mr. Simon Krixtein, 42794.
Chief, Reports Section: Mrs. Marguerite Patton, 44047.
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mrs. Mildred B. Smith, 43383.
Chief, Public Assistance Section: Mr. Theodore M. Willcox, 45080.
Senior Relief Supply Officer: Mr. Herman E. Auerbach, 43588.
Child Welfare Officer: Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn, 45090.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. A. J. Rockwell, 42456.
Associate Director: Col. John M. Raymond, 42276.
Consultant: Mr. Samuel Kramer, 43461.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Robert B. Mautz, 42358.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. E. I. Wiener, 42357.
Reports Officer: Mr. M. A. Weightman, 42425.
Librarian: Miss M. N. Robbins, 42404.
Publications: Mr. W. M. Linden, 42026.
Chief, Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. H. Parker, 42109.
Deputy Chief: Major Charles H. Kraus, 42179.
Chief, German Courts Section: Mr. Hans W. Weigert, 43520.
Chief, MG Courts Section: Mr. Clark C. Denney, 44620.
Chief, Patent Section: Mr. Emile F. Vander Stucken, 43705.
Chief, Justice Ministry Section: Mr. Mortimer Kollender, 45159.
President, Board of Clemency: Mr. Fred J. Casey, 44041.
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. W. E. McCurdy, 42352.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Whitney R. Harris, 42361.
Chief, Commercial Law Section: Mr. R. D. Kearney, 42184.
Chief, General Law Section: Angus R. Shannon, Jr., 42395.
Chief, German Law Section: Mr. A. T. von Mehren, 44614.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. E. H. Schopler, 43461.
Chief, German Law Revision Section: (vacancy), 42351.
Chief, Legislative Drafting Section: Miss Margaret Cunningham, 42184.
Chief, Review & Liaison Section: Mr. J. von Elbe, 42157.
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. T. W. Markley, 42601.
Chief, War Crimes Branch: Mr. Ben Smith, 42355.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Leo Werts, 42454.
Executive Officer: Col. V. C. Stevens, 42410.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Graham N. McKelvey, 42593.
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: Major H. F. Mullaney, 42307.
Chief, Wages, Labor Standards, & Housing Branch: Mr. E. Beckner, 42430.
Chief, Social Insurance Branch: Mr. M. G. Murray, 43825.
Chief, Manpower Allocation Branch: Mr. D. L. Snyder, 43226.
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch: Mr. E. L. Deuss, 42507.

Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division

Director: Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold (Director, CAD, EUCOM), Frankfurt 8000.
Deputy Director: Lt. Col. Harry S. Messec, 42175.

Chief, Secretariat, Administrative & Personnel Branch: Mr. Ezekiel L. Glazier, 42280.
Administrative and Personnel Officer: Capt. Dorothy H. Wood, 42350.
Chief, Refugee & PW Branch: Mr. George Weisz, 43673.
Deputy Chief & Reports Officer: Mr. Thorley C. Mills, 45411.
Chief, DP & Stateless Persons Branch: Lt. Col. James P. Abbot, 42052.
Deputy Chief & Tracing Officer: Mr. Edward W. Lawrence, 42333.
Chief, Repatriation Branch (Combined Repatriation Executive, US Element, ACA): Major John F. Asselta, 3562.
Chief, Statistical Section: Mr. Anthony Couclic, 42332.

Transport Division

Director: Col. Hans W. Holmer, 42655.
Executive: Mr. W. A. Fagan, 43500.
Secretariat: Major R. M. Milam, 42575.
Administrative Officer: Mr. D. W. Bernard, 43503.
Personnel Officer: Miss Elsie C. Haaker, 43603.
Chief, Movements Branch: Mr. J. C. Cook, 43220.
Assistant Chief: Mr. W. T. Cantrell, 43152.
Chief, Reports & Statistics Section: Mr. J. W. Minemier, 42639.
Chief, Rail Branch: Mr. E. B. Breitenbach, 43227.
Deputy Chief: Mr. E. J. Harris, 43227.
Chief, Accounts Section: Mr. B. F. Dickson, 43708.
Chief, Material & Equipment Section: Mr. G. B. Harris, 43010.
Chief, Transportation Section: Mr. M. J. Reynolds, 42727.
Chief, Road Branch: Mr. C. E. Calvert, 42406.
Deputy Chief: Mr. E. B. Sutton, 42407.
Chief, Administrative & Traffic Section: Mr. E. E. Hostler, 43210.
Chief, Operations Section: T. E. Zadra, 42494.
Chief, Vehicle Equipment & Supply Section: C. R. Jackson, 43835.
Assistant Chief, Highway Maintenance Section: V. N. Kovacic, 43843.
Chief, Water Transport Branch: Mr. D. R. Neff, 43384.
Deputy Chief: Mr. J. C. Meadows, 43352.
Chief, Administrative & Reports Section: Mr. J. S. Fowler, 43153.
Chief, Policy & Liaison Section: Mr. E. B. Krauss, 43257.
Chief, Staff Functions Section: Mr. E. C. Lendemann, 42402.

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Chief of Counsel: Brig. Gen. Telford C. Taylor, 61117.
Deputy Chief of Counsel (I. G. Farben): Mr. Josiah E. Dubois, Jr., 61253.
Deputy Chief of Counsel (Krupp Case): Mr. Rawlings Ragland, 61288.
Deputy Chief of Counsel (Ministries Case): Mr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 61127.
Deputy Chief of Counsel (High Command Case): Mr. James M. McHaney, 61287.
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Chief, Language Division: Mr. Thomas K. Hodges, 61103.
Chief, Public Relations Division, and Public Information Officer: Mr. Ernest C. Deane, 61261.
Deputy Public Information Officer for American Press and Radio: Mr. Eugene Phillips, 61261.
Deputy Public Information Officer for German Press: Mr. George Martin, 61262.
Secretary General of Tribunals: Col. John E. Ray, 61281.
Marshal: Col. S. L. Metcalfe, 61147.

Chief, Ministries Division: Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 61127.
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Chief, Trial Team I (I. G. Farben): Mr. Drexel A. Sprecher, 61244.
Chief, Trial Team III (Krupp Case): Mr. H. Russell Thayer, 61286.

Berlin Branch (Berlin, APO 742)

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Administrative Officer: Mr. Eugene Klein, 42091.
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Chief, Ministries Section: Mr. M. Schafer, 2263.
Chief, SS Section: Mrs. B. Bitter, 42396.

Military Tribunals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Military Tribunal I (Race and Settlement Office "RuSHA")
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Mr. Johnson T. Crawford, 61076.
Mr. Donald O'Connell, 61076.
Military Tribunal II (Special Passport "Einsatzgruppen")
Presiding: Mr. Michael A. Musmanno, 61585.
Mr. John J. Speight, 61584.
Mr. Richard D. Dixon, 61586.
Military Tribunal III (Krupp Case)
Presiding: Mr. H. C. Anderson, 61202.
Mr. Edward J. Daly, 61201.
Mr. William J. Wilkins, 61200.
Military Tribunal IV (Ministries Case)
Presiding: Mr. William C. Christianson, 61587.
Mr. Leon Powers, 61300.
Mr. Robert Francis Maguire, 61324.
Military Tribunal V (Hostage Case)
Presiding: Mr. Charles F. Wennerstrum, 61325.
Mr. Edward F. Carter, 61326.
Mr. George J. Burke, 61327.
Military Tribunal V-A (High Command Case)
Presiding: Mr. John C. Young, 61302.
Mr. Justin W. Harding, 61303.
Mr. Winfield B. Hale, 61301.
Military Tribunal VI (I. G. Farben)
Presiding: Mr. Curtis G. Shake, 61611.
Mr. Paul M. Herbert, 61608.
Mr. James Morris, 61610.
Mr. Clarence K. Merrill, 61609.

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(Berlin, APO 742)

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US Deputy Secretary: Major G. L. C. Scott, 42224.

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Joint Export-Import Agency

Acting US Member: Mr. G. J. Santry.

Finance Group

US Member: Lt. Col. Emery D. Stoker.

Food and Agriculture Group

US Member: Mr. J. C. Lynn.

Transport Group

US Member: Col. A. H. Schroeder.

Communications Group

US Member: Col. F. B. Volkel.

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US Member: Mr. Richard C. Simonson.

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Adviser, Labor and Welfare Branch: Mr. Heinz Guradze, 93001
Adviser, Legislative Review: Dewilda Naramore, 93008
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Deputy: Miss Myrtle Todd Moseley, 93810
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Chief, Public Information Branch: Mr. James G. Lyons, 93805

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(MUNICH, APO 407)

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Chief, Inspections Section: Col. Thomas H. Young, 4-212

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Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. Schubert E. Smith, 4-605
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Capt. John J. Kinsella, 4-601
Chief, Plan & Operations Branch: Lt. Col. John A. McEvoy, 4-610
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Acting Chief, Public Information Branch: Mr. H. R. Mahoney, 4-615/6
Chief, Transportation Branch: Col. John R. Knittel, 4-640

Civil Administration Division

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Chief, Political Activities Branch: Lt. Col. Paul Burns, 4-226
Chief, Administrative Agencies Branch: Mr. Charles P. Carroll, 4-227
Acting Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. Jack P. Bradford, 4-224/4-225
Chief, Field Operations and Policy Enforcement Branch: Lt. Col. James H. Cavins, 4-228

Economics Division

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Chief, Industry Branch: Mr. Harold A. Taylor, 4-260

Acting Chief, Restitution Branch: Mr. Otto F. Yanish, 4-290
Chief, Trade & Commerce Branch: Mr. Paul S. Nevin, 4-295

Finance Division

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Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. Kurt Fredericks, 4-315
Chief, Investigation & Enforcement Branch: Mr. John R. McCarthy, 4-324.
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. J. H. Lennon, 4-326

Information Control Division

Director: Mr. James A. Clark, 4-400
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Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Ernest Langendorf, 4-413.
Chief, Publications Control Branch: Mr. Henry Siemer, 4-410
Chief, Publishing Operations Branch: Mr. Jack M. Fleisher, 2320
Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Edward Schechter, 2510
Chief, Research & Analyses Branch: Mr. Robert Martindale, 4-407.

Internal Affairs Division

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Acting Chief: Educations & Religions Affairs Branch: Dr. Martin Mayes, 4-461
Chief, Public Health Branch: Dr. E. Ross Jenney, 4-470
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Capt. W. R. Rohan, 4-476
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. Louis M. Mimiclier, 4-492
Chief, Special Branch: Mr. W. E. Griffith, 4-500

Legal Division

Director: Mr. J. A. A. Sedillo, 4-530
Chief, German Courts Branch: Mr. A. A. Backer, 4-546
Chief, Legislative Branch: B. C. Oberly, 4-534
Chief, MG Courts Branch: Mr. Ambrose Fuller, 4-535
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. John J. Raymond, 4-544
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. L. G. Ganse, 4-534

Manpower Division

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Executive & Chief, Field Operations Branch: Mr. Herbert W. Baker, 4-553
Chief, Labor Relations & Standards Branch: Mr. Frantz G. Loriaux, 4-556
Acting Chief, Manpower Allocations Branch: Mr. Abe Kramer, 4-557
Chief, Social Insurance & Housing Branch: Dr. August US B. Hill, 4-558

OMG for Hesse

(WIESBADEN, APO 633)

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Historicals and Field Report Division

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Deputy: Mr. Robert A. Irving

Public Information Division

Chief: Mr. Hillard A. Rhoades
Deputy: Mr. William D. Stewart

Personnel

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Deputy Director: Mr. James R. Haarstad

Intelligence Division

Chief: Mr. James E. O'Steen
Deputy Chief: Mr. Robert H. Cunningham

Liaison and Security Control Division

Chief: Lt. Col. Howard C. Cress

Legal Division

Chief: Mr. Franklin J. Potter
Deputy Chief: Mr. Marc J. Robinson
Acting Chief, Legislation, Legal Aid, and German Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. Ernst Anspach
Chief, Prison Branch: Mr. Wallace Lawrence
Chief, MG Courts Branch: Major De Witt White.

Property Control Division

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Deputy Chief: Mr. John R. Cain

Finance Division

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Public Safety Division

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Chief, Road Transport and Supply Branch: Mr. Hugh E. Ernst.

Education and Religious Affairs Division

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Deputy Director: Mr. Vaugan R. DeLong.
Chief, Higher Education Branch: Dr. Harold P. Becker.
Chief, Adult Branch: Mr. Erwin Dingman.
Acting Chief, Youth, Culture and Sports Branch: Mr. Harold C. Patrick.
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Mr. Dumont F. Kenny.

Civil Administration Division

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Chief, Government Operation and Control Branch: Mr. Charles E. Lloyd.

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Operation Officer: Mr. Ernst G. Stolper.
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Chief, Wiesbaden Special Branch: Mr. Benno Wimer.
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Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. Samuel S. Graham.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Glenn E. Garrett.

Information Control Division

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Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Herbert C. Gross.
Chief, Publications Branch: Mr. Fredrick A. Praeger.
Chief, Research Branch: Mr. Morton F. Fosberg.
Chief, Film, Theater, and Music Branch: Mr. William P. Dubensky.
Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Raymond J. H. Stover.

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Acting Deputy Director: Mr. Peter Stanne.

Public Health Division

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Deputy Chief: Mr. William D. Radcliffe.

OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden

(Stuttgart, APO 154)

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Allied Liaison Officer: Mr. A. G. Robertson, 252
Public Information Officer: Mr. W. S. Harrison, 386

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Chief, Rural Police Section: Mr. Frank E. Miller, 240
Chief, Identification Section: Mr. Louis A. McCracken, 257
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. James H. Campbell, 548
Deputy Chief: Mr. William S. Fitzer, 553
Chief, Child Welfare Section: Mr. Hedwig Wachenheim, 578
Chief, R & DP Section: Mr. Ward A. Miles, 585
CARE Representative: Mr. Cline Fletcher, 93240 Ext. 219
CRALOG Representative: Mr. Dwight B. Harner, 324
Chief, Public Health Branch: Lt. Col. Philip R. Beckjord, 515/373
Deputy Chief: Mr. R. Q. Petitfils, 525
Chief, VD Control: Capt. Albert Dresner, 392
Chief, Housing & Real Estate Branch: Major William T. Neel, 465
Chief, Real Estate Section: Mr. Harold More, 448
Chief, Construction & Investment Section: Mr. Herman Brunke, 465

Economics Division

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Assistant Director: Major Glenn C. Hess, 528
Chief, Scientific Research Control: Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 217
Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 420
Deputy Chief: Major John A. Holbrook, 458
Chief, Metal, Machinery & Optics Section: Mr. George E. Copp, 425
Chief, Textile & Consumer Goods Section: Mr. Felix G. Stetson, 451
Chief, Chemicals Section: Mr. George D. Martin, 224
Chief, Building Materials Section: Mr. James W. Butler, 263
Chief, Reparation Section: Lt. Col. E. W. Sears, 562
Chief, Trade & Commerce Branch: Mr. Frank S. Wilson, 466
Deputy Chief: Mr. George L. Simonsen, 678
Chief, Restitution Branch: Mr. Eduard C. Smith, 348
MFA & A Section: (vacancy), 627
Chief, Decartelization Branch: Mr. Otto E. Hurliman, 339
Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: Mr. Paul F. Taggart, 214
Deputy Chief: Mr. S. L. Bucklemaier, 244
Chief, Statistic Section: Mr. William F. Beering, 225
Chief, Research Program Planning: Mr. William H. Wood, 248
Chief, Forestry Branch: Mr. William H. Messeck, 236

Chief, German Agencies Branch: Mr. Kenneth Myers, 440
Chief, Requirements & Allocations Branch: Mr. Joseph Letteriello, 557
Chief, Coal & Mining Section: Henry E. Sprow, 218
Chief, Public Utilities Section: Mr. Henry E. Sprow, 218
Chief, Reports & Statistics Procurement Section: Mr. A. H. Zane, 228

Manpower Division

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Chief, Labor Allocations Branch: Mr. Walter H. Keller, 253
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: (vacancy)

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Chief, Banking Section: Mr. J. C. Cogswell, 512
Chief, Public Finance Branch: Mr. Herbert F. Fraser, 416
Chief, Taxes, Occupation Costs Section: Mr. William Gidaly, 241
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. Zinn B. Garret, 597/Ext. 213

Transportation Division

Director: Mr. Arthur M. Garrison, 268
Chief, Highway Maintenance Branch: Mr. William D. Neill, 247
Chief, Highway Transportation Branch: Mr. Elden H. French, 535
Chief, Vehicle Maintenance & Supply Branch: Mr. Robert J. Stamp, 260

Denazification Division

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Deputy Director: Mr. Newton S. Friedman, 644
Chief, Baden Liaison Office: Mr. Walter S. Leeds (Karlsruhe)
Chief, Ministerial Liaison Review, Mr. F. T. Churchill, 311
Chief, Field Advisor & Investigation Branch: Major James L. Spellman, 311
Chief, Internment Camp Branch: Capt. John D. Austin, 472
Chief, Document Center & Statistical Branch: Mr. Walter Hart, 231
Chief, Stuttgart Special Branch: Mr. John Wolfsheimer, 422
Chief, Tribunal & Review Section: Mr. Curt Engelbrecht, 625

Education & Religious Affairs Division

Director: Mr. John P. Steiner, 527
Deputy Director: Major Richard G. Banks, 584
Chief, Higher Institutions Branch: Mr. H. A. Basilius, 516
Chief, Adult Education Branch: Mr. Ralph E. Berry, 660
Chief, Schools Branch: Mr. Payne Templeton, 558
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. Karl J. Arndt, 413
Chief, Youth Activities Branch: Mr. Leon A. Shelnut, 574
Assistant Chief: Mr. Aksel G. Nielsen, 426

Legal Division

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Chief, German Justice Branch: Mr. Ralph E. Brown, 597/Ext. 263
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. Paul J. Gernert, 597/Ext. 256
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. Wesley A. Smith, 597/Ext. 274
Assistant Chief: Mr. John Davis, 597/Ext. 273
Chief, Military Government Courts Branch: Mr. Carl F. Fulghum, 597/Ext. 217

Information Control Division

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Executive Officer: Mr. Stuart L. Hannon, 649

Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Fred G. Taylor, 93678
Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Joseph L. Dees, 638
Chief, Publication Control Branch: Mr. E. W. Schnitzer, 610
Chief, Film Control Branch: Mr. John Scott, 378
Chief, Theater & Music Control: Mr. William Castello, 621
Chief, Exhibit & Information Centers: Mr. Michael Weyl, 93091
Chief, Intelligence Branch: Mr. John H. Boxer, 630
Chief, Research Branch: Mr. William Stevens, 270/280

Civil Administration Division

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Chief, Government Structure Branch: Mr. Harold L. Wyatt, 358
Chief, Wuerttemberg Section: Mr. Donald S. Harper, 374
Chief, Baden Section: Capt. Henry Walter (Karlsruhe)
Chief, Legislative Coordinating Branch: Mr. Pentress Gardener, 568

Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. Peter Vacca, 541

OMG for Bremen

(BREMEN, APO 751)

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Budget & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Joseph F. Napoli, 20355.
Personnel Officer: Miss G. Sullivan, 23296 and 20435.
Land Intelligence Officer: Mr. Nicholas Metal, 20997.

Civil Administration Division

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Education Division

Chief: Mr. Harold H. Crabill, 20421.

Information Control Division

Chief: Mr. Duncan D. McBryde, 20149.

Public Health & Welfare Division

Chief: Dr. John D. Winebrenner, 20610.

Economics Division

Chief: Mr. Osborne M. Taylor, 20120.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Cecil T. Doll, 20487.

Transport Division

Chief Coordinator: Mr. Robert J. Siebenmorgen, 20004, 23515.

Finance & Property Control Division

Chief: Mr. William H. Goehring, 20590.

Manpower Division

Chief: Dr. George R. Mursell, 20188.

Denazification Division

Chief: Mr. Joseph F. Napoli, 20355, 23750, 23700
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. John S. Baber, 20929.

Legal Division:

Chief: Mr. Robert W. Johnson, 20633.

OMG for Berlin Sector

(Berlin, APO 742-A)

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Deputy Director: Mr. William T. Babcock, 43414/43138.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Charles O. Buckland, 43163.

US Commandant, Allied Kommandatura Berlin: Col. Frank L. Howley, 44919.

Chief of Staff: Colonel Peter C. Bullard, 44915.
Asst. Chief of Staff: Lt. Col. Wilbur F. Maring, 44914.

Chief, Civil Administration and Political Affairs Branch: Mr. Louis Glaser, 42938.

Deputy: Mr. W. F. Heimlich, 42119.

Chief, Communications Branch: Mr. H. T. Wingate, 42614.

Deputy: Mr. C. R. Ballard, 42616.

Chief, Economics Branch: Mr. A. W. Moran, 42987.

Deputy: Mr. D. H. Hair, 43543.

Chief, Food & Agriculture Section: Mr. L. J. Steck, 43114.

Chief, Industry Section: Mr. H. A. Swanson, 42988.

Chief, Requirements & Allocations Section: Mr. E. W. Kunkel, 43038.

Chief, Trade & Commerce Section: Mr. O. L. Sause, 42882.

Chief, Transportation Section: Mr. C. A. Dix, 43064.

Chief, Building & Housing Section: Mr. A. B. Fuller, 42888.

Chief, Education and Religious Affairs Branch: Mr. John R. Sala, 42837.

Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. J. F. Kilduff, 42787.

Chief, Information Control Branch: Mr. M. Josselson, 44021.

Chief, Berlin Press Review: Mr. R. Simon, 44800.

Chief, Public Opinion Survey: Mr. H. Herz, 44826.

Chief, Press Section: Mr. B. S. Fielden, 44806.

Chief, Publication Section: Mr. F. Bleistein, 44808.

Chief Film Officer: Mr. C. Winston, 42213.

Chief Radio Office (RIAS): Miss R. Norden, 44815.

Chief Theater & Music Officer: Mr. J. Bitter, 44814.

Acting Chief, Legal Branch: Mr. A. A. Birnkranz, 42916.

Chief, Court Section: Lt. Col. L. A. Swoboda, 21285.

Liaison Officers (with mayors) Berlin: Lt. Col. J. L. Kaiser, 421466/420051.

Neukoelln: Mr. M. J. Kasprzycki, 5910.

Kreuzberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 5838.

Schoenberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 3427.

Steglitz: Major J. E. Davisson, 43940.

Tempelhof: Mr. M. J. Kasprzycki, 5266.

Zehlendorf: Major J. E. Davisson, 2203.

Chief, Manpower Branch: (Vacancy), 43364, 43087.

Deputy: Mr. G. N. McClusky, 43087.

Chief, Manpower Allocation Section: Miss E. R. Hunter, 42051.

Chief, Labor Relations Section: Mr. E. L. Gardner, 44318.

Chief, Wages & Labor Standards Section: Miss J. Mayer, 42161.

Chief, Social Insurance Section: Mr. E. L. Gardner, 44318.

Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. J. H. Nobles, Jr., 42814.

Chief, Public Health Branch: Lt. Col. A. J. Rapaiski, 42764.

Deputy: Dr. Eugene Schwarz, 42738.

Chief, Public Relations, Statistical, and Historical Branch: Mr. L. M. Heredia, 43869.

Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. Ray Ashworth, 43949.

Chief, Fire Section: Mr. John P. M. Schmidt, 43949, Ext. 27.

Chief, Police Section: Mr. C. C. Bond, 43949, Ext. 24/25.

Chief, Special Branch Section: Mr. U. R. Gross, 43949, Ext. 34.

Chief, Investigation Section: Mr. C. E. Westrum, 43949, Ext. 38.

Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. W. M. Froistad, 42663.

Deputy: Mr. H. R. Studd, 42638.

Chief, Public Works and Utilities: Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh, 42714.

Deputy Chief of Branch: Major A. G. Skelton, 42715.