

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 117 November 1947

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COVER PICTURE

YOUTH ACTIVITIES. — A German boy tosses a football to two playmates at a Berlin playground. Football is one of the many American sports being taught by the Army as part of the GYA program through which it is hoped the youth of Germany will absorb democratic ideals. An article on this subject appears on page 3.

(Photo by PIO, OMGUS.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Army's Role in GYA is the title of the article mentioned in the above paragraph. It is taken from a speech delivered by Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall at the recent conference of Public Information Officers in Frankfurt. Colonel Hall, chief of the Army Assistance to GYA, Hq EUCOM, gives a clear-cut picture of the relations of military personnel to the over-all policy of OMGUS for reeducation of the German youth.

Public Information was adapted from a talk, likewise made at the PID conference, by Mr. William Haggard, head of the Public Information Office, OMGUS. It is an account of the service of his office to the activities of OMGUS and Military Government in the field. Before coming to Berlin in late 1946 to head the PIO, Mr. Haggard held important editorial positions on the Washington Post, Philadelphia Inquirer, Chicago Sun, Birmingham Age-Herald, New York World, and with the International News Service in New York. During the war he was with agencies in Washington and later was public relations officer in Europe for the American Red Cross.

Material for Hand-Built City was provided by the Public Information Branch, OMGH.

NEXT WEEK

The general character of the German economic problem as posed by the Potsdam Agreement will be described in a group of articles scheduled for publication in the Weekly Internation Bulletin. These articles will be taken from a concise, comprehensive report compiled by the Economics Division, OMGUS, from the latest available information concerning the economic situation in all Germany.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

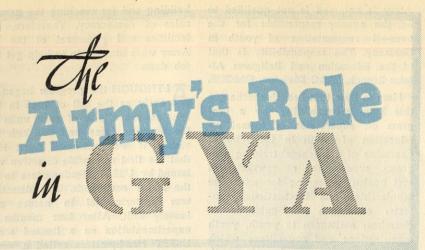
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
CONTROL OFFICE, APO 742, US ARMY





By Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall Chief, Army Assistance to GYA, Hq Eucom

THE GERMAN Youth Activities—
more specifically, the Army Assistance Program to GYA—have never been described with complete accuracy or understanding. Its minor activities have been widely publicized, while its main objectives and accomplishments have been slighted. "Coca-cola and baseball" have been flaunted because they were flashy, but democratic reorientation hasn't made the news.

First of all, why should the US Army help German youth? Aren't they the same little devils who sniped at our outfits three years ago—who propped up the staggering Wehrmacht? Yes, many of them are, but most of those we work with aren't—they were too young even for Hitler to use. But the point to remember is

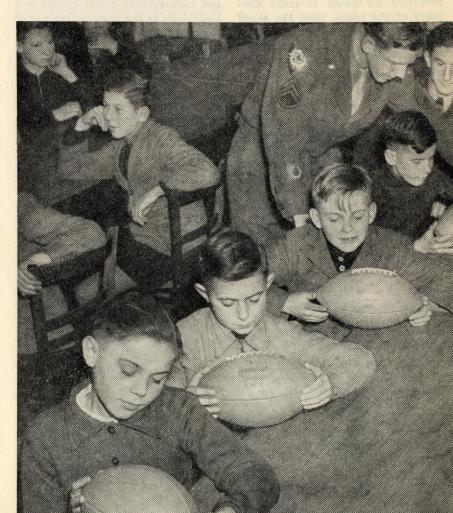
ILLUSTRATIONS-(Page 2, top left) German girls in reading room of Marburg GYA Center. (Top right) 1/Sgt. James R. Gauntt shows members of the GYA Clubhouse at Marburg how to take apart a small marine motor. (Center) T/5 Margaret L. Evans, GYA administrative NCO at Oberursel, adjusts the clothing of a German child. (Bottom left) T/5 Patrick Henry of Hq. Co., EUCOM QM Sub-Depot, Munich, shows GYA members how to play softball. (Bottom right) Lt. Col. Charles P. Westphaling, of Hq. Cmd., EUCOM, leads a discussion group at Frankfurt. (Page 3, right) S/Sgt. Lewis Karker of the 97th Const. Sig. Sq. B Troop, teaches youths at Bamberg the principles of American football. (Signal Corps Photos) that what ever Germany is to become, both groups of these youths will be responsible for making the future Germany.

Remember, too, that now is the time when they need help; help in

seeing beyond the distorted totalitarian principles drummed into them by the Nazis. They won't automatically turn toward democratic principles and peace in a vacuum. This is a period of vacuum—the foul air has been expelled, but the fresh air hasn't yet been pumped in.

The home had traditionally been the heart of youths' social and cultural life. If a youth wanted to do handicraft work, he did it with the family in the home, or if he wanted to sing, he did it in his home or in the home of a friend. His recreational life and his concepts about life were taken care of in the home. In addition to the home there had been many movements and organizations which ministered to youths' need for hiking, sports, discussions, and the like. For instance, a hostelry movement which encouraged summer tours for youth throughout Germany had existed since 1910.

Then quite suddenly the National Socialists changed the pattern. The



influence of the home was depreciated, all non-Nazi youth organizations were forbidden, and the Hitler Jugend and the Bund Deutscher Maedchen were organized and expertly led to take the place in the lives of youth formerly occupied by the home and traditional youth organizations.

And then with equal suddenness came the war, its seven years of terror, and its cataclysmic ending. The Nazi youth organizations were torn apart, leaving a gap in the lives of millions of youth. The home was completely disrupted. Whole families live in one room; food is scarce; heat is often non-existent. There is no room and no time for youth activities as they existed in pre-Hitler days. The schools are crowded and can only hope to give youth a smattering of formal education. And thus, youth has been left in an almost total vacuum.

It is up to the Occupation Forces to fill that vacuum with the worthwhile training and activities necessary for youth to make Germany of the future what the world wants it to be. What does this training consist of and what specific agencies of the American occupation have the responsibility for it? The

Army is not, and is not qualified to be, the agency responsible for the over-all reorientation of youth in Germany. The responsibility is that of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS.

Here is how that branch discharges this huge responsibility—by a program of: supervision of formal reeducation of youth in the schools; operation of a teachers' training program; supervision of rewriting of text books; arranging for exchange scholarships and international contacts; assistance and guidance in churches; assistance to youth, youth organizations, and committees which minister to the needs of youth during their leisure time.

The Army Assistance Program fits into this last category—assisting youth in its leisure time needs. Shortly after the over-all youth program was established, it became clear that because of the limited number of personnel and facilities available to Military Government, it was not possible to provide sufficient impetus and assistance to youth groups and individuals in the constructive use of their leisure time. At the same time, it was realized with equal clarity that in this field lay perhaps the greatest opportunity for character-

building and for teaching the ground rules of democracy. Therefore, the facilities and personnel of the US Army were brought in to help get the job done.

LTHOUGH the program began as A early as the fall of 1945 in the spontaneous efforts of such units as the Seventh Army and the 29th Division, it was not until April 1946 that the first zone-wide directive was issued by USFET Headquarters to all the major commands. This directive was experimental in nature and loosely knit. After four months of experimentation on a limited scale, USFET Headquarters called a zonewide conference for GYA workers and laid the structure for our basic document of 5 October 1946. This document really marks the official beginning of Army Assistance as we know it today.

At the conference, General Joseph T. McNarney, then Theater Commander and Military Governor, set the pattern when he said, "In the end, what we hope to achieve is that a great number of German youth will absorb our democratic ideals, and that they, in turn, will become the future leaders of the German nation, which they will in a relatively short time, and that they will lead the German nation along the paths we wish them to follow so that it will not be necessary for us again to come to Europe to wage war."

It is essential to remember that the Army Assistance Program is only one means of accomplishing the overall and much larger job of complete youth training and reorientation. This fact has been widely misunderstood in the past.

To implement this program of assistance, we currently have 120 officers, 390 enlisted men, 33 WAC's, and 25 civilians, all of whom are

MAJ. WILLIAM H. MARTHINSSEN, GYA liaison officer of Military Government, Bremen, presents to 17-year-old Martin Girchner, president of the Bremen Boys Club, a check for \$60,000 for the Berlin polio fund. The money was raised by benefit shows staged by various GYA clubs in Bremen. (Signal Corps photo.)



assigned to full time duty or devote the majority of their time to the assistance program. These figures are the result of a survey just completed.

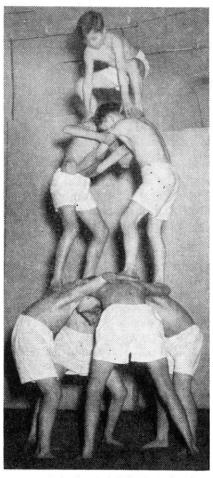
TOW ARE WE GOING about achieving our objectives? By simply passing out candy, food, clothing and baseballs? Not at all. Briefly and accurately, we are helping German youth to help themselves. We are encouraging and assisting in handicraft work, language classes, plays, sports activities, movies and practically every other worthwhile activity engaged in by kids of any country. We are giving active and positive assistance to German Youth Committees and to organize groups as well as unorganized groups and individuals. We are providing what supplies and materials we can get through Army sources and voluntary donations.

Through our efforts, numerous vouth centers have been set up throughout the zone where all youth may freely come and engage in worthwhile activities. We are endeavoring to share our own facilities, such as club houses, athletic fields, and other places of recreation. We are interesting German parents in their own youth and attempting to develop a community consciousness which says, "I, too, am responsible for my neighbor's child," not, "Let my neighbor and his child look after themselves."

But put this point down in red ink, and never forget it: We are not conducting classes in democracy. We scientifically injecting not democracy, American-style, into the kids' minds. We are not qualified for such a project, neither is it American policy in Germany to propagandize in this manner. What we are doing though-and get this contrast-is working with youth, playing with youth, encouraging youth and their parents, and demonstrating democracy by practicing it. We could never succed in our mission by imposing our own historically developed form of democracy upon them. Instead, we are encouraging the initiative and responsible participation of youth in their own democratic reconstruction.

Following this matter directly is another salient point: We have in

this Assistance Program an enterprise that is bigger and more important than any peacetime mission the Army has ever had. Its goal is the biggest in the world—achievement of decency and democracy. And how have we been selling it? In its true light? No,



German youths stage athletic show at Erlangen Youth Center. (Signal Corps)

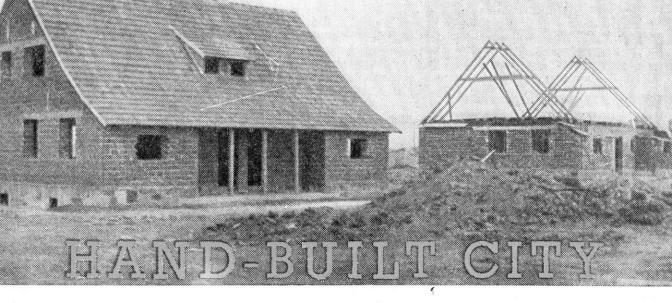
in pictures and articles which make it appear that our primary mission is doling out gifts and amusing "the kiddies". In describing projects which show that German youth have caught the spark of democracy? No, in projects conceived and executed entirely by the Army I will concede that some of the publicity and public relations which we have had in the past was probably necessary in the promotional phase of our program-in selling it to the public and to our own soldiers. We feel now that that phase is over. I urge very strongly that your new angle in the

field of publicity and public relations be that of selling the real accomplishments of the program, chief among which is the catching of the spark of democracy by the kids. Here is what I mean. In Bremen recently, the majority of youth clubs which had shared in the monetary proceeds from a GYA benefit show voted to donate the funds for relief of the Berlin polio epidemic. In Munich, members of an Army-assisted high school age group, the Bridge Club (bridge meaning the transition from hate to friendship) decided to devote the major portion of their time to and providing playground facilities for younger, less fortunate children than themselves. Just around the corner from the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt, an Armyassisted handicraft group has decided that each member must make three of every article in the handicraft shopone for the child, one for sale to provide funds for the entire group, and one to be given to children in hospitals and orphanages. These things and many others which I could mention show that the spark of democracy is being caught. These things are helping blast the Nazi idea of stamping out the sick and weak for the benefit of the strong.

TO CARRY ON a ten million dollar program of youth reorientation which doesn't have a nickel of appropriated funds must depend very largely on the efforts of volunteers and their donations of funds and materials. Our future efforts are going to be directed even more forcibly than before at obtaining more of volunteers and making more effective use of their efforts.

In spite of traditional American good-will, the numbers of volunteers who work on their own time have been dropping off noticeably in the last few months. Six months ago we had an estimated 5,000 volunteers of all categories—military, civilian and dependents. Last month we had 1,000. The fact is that the novelty of GYA has worn off, and those who were not genuinely interested in assisting in a long-time basis have fallen along the wayside. Your efforts are badly needed in interesting people in

(Continued on Page 22)



NEW HOPE for expellees from the east and other homeless Germans has taken the form of two community projects near the small spa of Bad Vilbel, three miles north of Frankfurt

An embryo town is rising out of stones from the surplus rubble of Frankfurt to house families uprooted from the east or bombed out during the war. Working by hand and with simple tools, these families are building the rude beginnings of a community which they visualize as someday having a population of 6,000.

Nearby is a boys' tent town designed to give footloose youth from the streets of Frankfurt a chance for an honorable and useful life. With the aid of US Army soldiers, the youths are being educated away from a life of black-marketing and vagrancy.

In the new town, 160 expellee and bombed-out men are working day and night to build their own homes on a former German army training ground. Racing against the coming of winter, these modern homesteaders expect to complete 17 two-family dwellings before cold weather sets in.

The history of the expellee built and owned settlement goes back to the summer of 1946 when Pastor Otto Fricke, 45-year-old head of the Protestant charitable organization, Evangelisches Hilfswerk, in south Hesse, became concerned over the welfare of the thousands of Germans who were streaming into the area from

eastern Europe. At the same time, criticism that the German clergy was neglecting the practical and social side of its work was being voiced from abroad.

In order to meet these challenges, Evangelisches Hilfswerk began planning under Fricke's direction a project which would offer the expellees an opportunity to build and own their own homes. The result was the Bad Vilbel experiment.

Two types of construction materials—clay brick and concrete sheets—are produced from the stone salvaged from the ruins of Frankfurt. The bricks are made of clay mixed with cinders and flax chaff. Some 300 are turned out of a primitive press every night. They are dried for approximately three weeks under a tent. About 5,000 such bricks are required for a two-family dwelling.

WORKERS AT THE Vilbel experimental town vary in age and profession from an inexperienced boy of 17 to an east Prussian gardener of 69 and include engineers, doctors, electricians, businessmen, and a missionary among those who sift earth, mix concrete, make bricks, dig cellar excavations, and perform the many tasks essential to house-building.

Dr. Hans Koenigsdorfer, 55, who has been on the job at Vilbel since May of this year, had at one time conducted medical research with the late Prof. Max Borst, noted German expert on cancer research, and Prof. A CLAY BRICK duplex, completed except for windows and interior finishing, at the Bad Vilbel housing project. (PRO, OMGH)

Hans Fischer, Nobel prize winner for the synthesizing of hemoglobin.

The missionary, Pastor Ferdinand Krueger, hat spent more than 20 years in the Transvaal, South Africa. He wants to establish a branch of the Berlin Mission, a Protestant religious organization, at Bad Vilbel. Later he hopes to rejoin his family in South Africa.

All expellees who do their share of work at the settlement receive priority rights for acquiring housing. A complete house sells for about 22,000 marks, payable in installments stretched over an extended period of time.

The Vilbel boys' town operates under the joint sponsorship of the 709th MP Service Battalion, Head-quarters Command, EUCOM, and Evangelisches Hilfswerk, in cooperation with the Youth Activities Branch, OMG for Hesse.

Some 80 boys ranging in age from 14 to 21 are quartered in US Army pyramidal tents, six to a tent. During the three monts which a boy generally spends at the Vilbel camp, he starts to learn a trade by working in a nearby firm, or he assists in growing Germany's food by helping out on a Hessian farm.

In addition to job training, participation in an evening reeducation program is compulsory. Emphasis is

placed in indoctrination in Christian principles. The subjects vary from a course in classical adventure stories to an introduction to philosophy. Mathematics and German grammar may be added during the winter.

The majority of the boys at Vilbel are homeless youths from eastern Germany who had drifted to Frankfurt and become enmeshed in the black market. Taken into custody by German youth welfare officials, they had been recommended for entry into the Vilbel center and subsequently approved by Hilfswerk.

Each boy, regardless of his employment, receives 45 marks a month from the Protestant welfare agency, 20 of which are paid outright while the remainder goes into a bank account. When he leaves the camp, the youth receives the residue of his earnings, and is usually offered an apprentice-ship arranged through a local Hessian labor office.

TWO SOLDIERS are assigned by the 709th MP Service Battalion to permament duty at the camp. In addition to rendering advisory assistance, the soldiers help with the winterizing of the center. Boards salvaged from German ammunition cases are used for tent siding.

Cooking is done on three gasolinefired US Army field ranges. There is a library of 300 German-language books for leisure-time reading. The services of a barber, shoemaker, and tailor are available. Soccer and other group sports are played on a nearby field.

Bedsteads, underwear, candy, and other items have been contributed by the Military Police unit. Foodstuffs have come from America, wool form South Africa, and shoes from Switzerland. Each week 500 grams of cereal for each resident are delivered to the center by Hilfswerk.

Since its inception in April, 250 homeless adolescents have passed through the Vilbel boys town.

DR. HANS KOENIGSDORFER, 55-yearold surgeon, sitts earth at the Bad Vilbel housing project. He hopes to bring his family to the center when he has won the right to buy a home through his work there. (PRO OMGH)

Parties Reported Restricted

THE BERLIN EDITION of Die Neue Zeitung, US occupation Germanlanguage newspaper, contended that the Soviet military administration limits the affairs of German political parties in the Soviet Zone.

Asserting that the difficulties of the Christian Democratic Union in the Soviet Zone have not decreased, the newspaper said that recently a Dr. Mau, CDU Party member in Leipzig, was arrested and has not been heard from since. The paper said he was scheduled to get a post in the CDU's Berlin management.

Continuing, the paper said that a Frau Mary Joost spoke on cultural questions at a CDU party congress in Berlin and upon her return to Meissen was prohibited from speaking by the Soviet headquarters there.

Die Neue Zeitung said party circles in Berlin report that relations between the CDU headquarters and the Soviet headquarters are still "rather tense" because of several events which took place during and after the recently-held CDU congress.

"It is very probable that no change will take place until after the London conference of foreign ministers," declared the paper.

The paper said the Soviet Military Administration of Thuringia posponed a scheduled Land party meeting of the Thuringian CDU which was supposed to elect a new chairman, because "personal questions have not yet been sufficiently clarified." The paper said it has learned that the SMA is sponsoring one candidate while the CDU itself prefers another.

IN SAXONY-ANHALT, continued the paper, the CDU is negotiating with the Halle SMA for permission to hold an extraordinary Land party congress.

The paper said that the Thuringian branch of the Liberal Democratic Party was not permitted by the SMA to discuss proposals in regard to the coming London foreign ministers' conference.

"Among other things," said the paper, "the eastern frontier was called not discussable by the SMA. German circles are not allowed to use the argument that the present eastern frontier is not in accordance with the Atlantic Charter. Discussions on reparations and on the coal moratorium suggested by the LDP are not to be discussed by German parties..."

In conclusion, the paper said that the SMA has agreed to allow LDP women representatives to attend the Free Democratic Party convention in Hamburg only if they abstain from participating in all resolutions on the eastern frontier.



Paper Distribution Termed Hampered

THE US OCCUPATION Germanlanguage newspaper, Die Neue Zeitung, claimed in an article that distribution of western zone newspapers is being hampered in the eastern zone. Free newspaper distribution throughout Germany had been authorized recently by the Allied Control Council.

"Reports from the eastern zone make it clear that preparations have been taken to prevent the distribution of newspapers which the Communists do not like," declared the paper. "One has learned that in the eastern zone a monopoly for the distribution of Russian - licensed newspapers and magazines is to be formed."

Die Neue Zeitung contended that formation of a limited stock company of all newspaper vendors in every city is planned. These vendors will be the only ones given the right to sell Soviet-licensed papers, with the condition that they agree voluntarily not to sell western licensed publications, said the paper. It contended that almost all the news vendors will be forced to join this company because they won't be able to make a living on western licensed publications only.

Thus, said the paper, the only way to get a western licensed publication would be through the post. However, the service is rather irregular and in addition the subscriber would take great risks in subscribing to a western licensed paper, the paper added.

"Party sources in the eastern zone state that one hasn't received any reports that western licensed publications have been distributed in the east zone," concluded the paper. "One has learned also that the population in the eastern zone has not yet been told that the ban on the interzonal exchange of newspapers has been lifted."

Fish Catch Increases

Fish landings by the German fishing fleet amounted to 45,000 tons during September, an increase of six percent over landings in August, when a high for the year was reached. A total of 1,545 tons of salted fish, valued at \$258,000, was imported.

Food Conservation Message

Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy Military Governor, issued the following statement on food conservation:

As you know, the President is sponsoring a nationwide food-saving program designed to enable the United States to carry out successfully its program of assistance to Europe, particularly during the coming winter months. This program has already been announced in the European Command and the necessary instructions have been issued to provide for the Army's share in seeing it through. It remains for those of us who enjoy the privilege of family-type B-Messes to do our part.

The President has asked the people of the United States to forego the use of meat on Tuesdays and of poultry and eggs on Thursdays, and to save a slice of bread each day. We, as Americans, are expected to participate in this program. European Theater has issued instructions which provide that no canned or frozen meats will be sold in commissaries on Tuesdays, and no poultry and eggs on Thursdays. It is obvious, however, that the ultimate success of the President's program depends upon the voluntary cooperation of each family, here in Germany as well as in the United States.

We should regard the President's standards as a minimum statement of our objective. In addition we should certainly reduce our bread and butter consumption at all meals as much as we can, and we should avoid entertainment involving unnecessary display of food. In these ways we shall be doing our part in support of our national program, and, beyond this, we shall be showing the German people among whom we live that all Americans are determined to help eliminate the want and suffering now so widespread due to the shortage of food.

Control Points for Border Crossings Listed

Border crossing control points, effective 1 November, were listed in OMGUS cable V-24144 of 21 October, quoting a EUCOM cable. United States military and civilian personnel and such other persons as are not under jurisdiction of German police will cross only at these points.

Control points for travel between US Zone and Czechoslovakia: Schurnding, Waidhaus, Furth-im-Wald, Zisenstein.

Control points for travel between US Zone Germany and Austria: Scharding, Autobahn (Z-8921), Berchtesgaden, Bad Reichenhall, Kiefersfelden, Scharnitz, and Fuessen.

Control points for travel between US-USSR Zone of Occupation, Ger-

many—Autobahn at Untersul, and

Travel into the French Zone for these persons is not restricted to any specified crossing points.

OMGUS may designate crossing points for persons subject to jurisdiction of the German police.

The Constabulary will establish within the US Zone a system of periodic road blocks and check points to control illegal traffic and carry out searches for contraband, including liquor. Road blocks and check points will be established at irregular intervals in such manner that unauthorized personnel cannot predetermine the time and place of operation.

KEY MG PERSONNEL

Office of Commander-in-Chief

(Berlin, APO 742)

Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor: General Lucius D. Clay, 24281. Personal Assistant: Capt. M. C. Allen, 42481. Special Adviser: Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, 45452.

Adviser: Ambassador Robert D. Political

Murphy, 42630.

Finance Adviser: Mr. Jack Bennett, 45451.

Special Assistant: Mr. F. L. Devereux, 45207.

Budget and Fiscal Director: Col. J. J.

Dubbelde, Jr., 45405.

Executive Officer: Capt. B. R. Barrett, 45415.

Director of Management Control: Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.

L. Sundquist, 42017.

Chief, Management & Reports Branch EUCOM:
Mr. W. H. Schroder, 43793.

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: Major Gen. Louis A. Craig,

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,

Assistant to Deputy Military Governor: Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, 45208.

Office of Chief of Staff

Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. C. K. Gailey, 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.

Assistant 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): Mr. William H. Sanders, 42291.

Assistant Staff Secretary (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. Kremmel, 43555. Complaint Officer: Mr. Charles E. Sands, 45143.

Complaint Officer: Mr. Charles E. Sanas, 43143, 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

non 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.

Chief, Fistorical Section, Mr. Augusta.
Nolting, 43793.
Editor, Weekly Information Bulletin: Mr. H.
Warner Waid, 42252.
Chief, Statistics Branch: Mr. Burnham P.

Beckwith, 42382.

Chief, Forms Cor St. Denis, 42725. Forms Control Section: Mr. Albert

This list of key personnel in Military Government in Germany was compiled by the Weekly 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. Corrections and omissions should be made to the WIB by carrier sheet or letter. It is planned to repeat the list, with latest changes, probably in conjunction with the monthly publication of the Station List of Liaison and Security officers.

Office of Personnel Officer:

Personnel Officer: Col. James T. Duke, 42897. Deputy Personnel Officer: Col. John C.

Arrowsmith, 43916. Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. John E. Tromer, 42085.

Chief, Classification Section: Mr. George E. Vadney, 42677.

Chief, Employee Relations Section: Mr. Paul G. Lutzeier, 44325. Chief, Emploee Training Section: Mr. Lyman

D. Heghin, 43358.

Chief, Recruitment & Placement Section: Miss Frances 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 Elizabeth J. Balskey, 43713.

Chief, Reports Section: Capt. Robert V. Clayton, 42679. hief, Status Section: Miss Grace L. Moore,

Chief, 43805. Chief, Suggestions & Awards Section: Mr.

George J. Mayer, 42424. Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Col. Louis G. Gibney, 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. Storlie, 42302.

Assistant Chief: CWO Frank D. Spannkraft, 42302.

Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Major Roscoe L, Bates, 43022. Assistant Chief: Capt. Harry Ross, 42298.

Chief, Reference Library: Mr. Henry A. Dun-lap, 44083. Chief, Travel Branch: Major John B. Mallon, 44038.

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

Information Control Division

Chief: Mr. James A. Clark, 4-400 Chief, Film, Theater & Music Branch: Lt. Col. William C. Rogers, 3210

Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Ernest Langendorf, 4-413.

Chief, Publications Control Branch: Mr. Henry

Siemer, 4-410 Chief, Publishing Operations Branch: Mr. Max Kraus, 2320 Chief, Radio

Control Branch: Mr. Edward Schechter, 2510

Chief, Research & Analyses Branch: Mr. Robert Martindale, 4-407.

Internal Affairs Division

Acting Chief: Mr. A. D. Sims, 4-450 Chief, Education & Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. Walter Bergman, 4-461 Chief, Public Health Branch: Dr. E. Ross Jen-

ney, 4-470

Chief, Public Safety Branch: Major Charles M. O'Donnell, 4-476
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. Louis M. Miniclier, 4-492

Chief, Special Branch: Mr. W. E. Griffith, 4-500

Legal Division

Chief: Mr. J. A. A. Sedillo, 4-530 Chief, German Courts Branch: Mr. A. A. Backer, 4-546

Chief, Legislative & Legal Advice Branch: Mr. Leonard A. Ganse, 4-534 Chief, MG Courts Branch: Mr. Ambrose Fuller, 4-535

Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. John J. Raymond, 4-544

Manpower Division

Manpower Division
Chief: Mr. Clarence M. Bolds, 4-554
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. Herbert W. Baker, 4-557
Chief, Social Insurance & Housing Branch: Dr. August B: Hill. 4-558

August B. Hill, 4-558

OMG for Hesse

(WIESBADEN, APO 633)

Director: Dr. James R. Newman
Deputy Director: Mr. Francis E. Sheehan
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Ernest K. Neumann
Adjutant: 1st. Lt. Robert D. Thayer
Chief, Accommodations Division: Mr. Fred. Chief, Accon

Historicals and Field Report Division Chief: Dr. Donald N. Marvin

Deputy: Mr. Robert A. Irving **Public Information Division** Chief: Mr. Hillard A. Rhoades Deputy: Mr. William D. Stewart

Director: Mr. Robert A. Goetcheus 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, German Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. Ernst Anspach

Chief, Prison Branch: Mr. Wallace Lawrence Chief, MG Courts Branch: Mr. Russel O. Pettibone

Chief, Legislation and Legal Counsel Branch: Mr. Theodore Ellenbogen

Property Control Division Chief: Mr. William R. Rule

Deputy Chief: Mr. John R. Cain Finance Division

Director: Major John D. C. Baldwin Chief, Financial Institutions Branch: Mr. Don-ald S. Spigler.

Public Saiety Division

Director: Major John E. Stuerwald Deputy Director: Capt. James W. Callahan

Transportation Division

Chief: Mr. Theodore E. Dodds Chief, Highway Construction Branch: Mr. Logan

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

(Continued on Page 20)

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)

Berlin

Maj Gen George P Hays Deputy Mil Gov Brig Gen William Hesketh Asst to Deputy Mil Gov

LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Lt Col Morris O Edwards

(Acting)

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Ba (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart Stuttgart

Lt Col Morris O Edwards 1st Lt H McCallion

Wuerttemberg Area

*LK Aalen *LK Backnang *LK Boeblingen *LK Crailsheim *LK Esslingen *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim *SK/LK Heilbronn *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Leonberg *LK Ludwigsburg *LK Mergentheim *LK Nuertingen *LK Oehringen *LK Schwaebisch-Gmuend *LK Schwaebisch-Hall

*SK Stuttgart *SK/LK Ulm

*LK Vaihingen *LK Waiblingen

*LK Bruchsal *LK Buchen

*LK Mosbach

*LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Heidelberg

*SK/LK Karlsruhe

*SK/LK Mannheim

*SK/LK Pforzheim

Office of Mil Gov for Hesse

*LK Tauberbischofsheim

Aalen Backnang Boeblingen Crailsheim Esslingen Goeppingen Heidenheim Heilbronn Kuenzelsau Leonberg Ludwigsburg Mergentheim Nuertingen Oehringen Schwaebisch-Gmuend Schwaebisch-Hall Stuttgart Ulm Vaihingen Waiblingen

Maj C A Pallette Capt R Forrest Capt M P Ernst
Capt R C Lawton
Capt N Semaschko Jr Lt Col A G Spitz Maj L H Kyle Lt Col J West Capt T E Griswold Capt S P Giunta Capt E P Oja Capt B V Bloom Maj J F Capell Capt G H Caple Capt, P K Felton Maj S A Warren Lt Col I L Harlow Maj M L Hoover Capt R Urbach Maj F A Hubbard

Baden Area

COS OTAL

Bruchsal Buchen Heidelberg Karlsruhe Mannheim Mosbach Pforzheim Sinsheim Tauberbischofsheim

Capt R C Stenson Capt C H Wright Lt Col J A Lynch Maj C S Keena Lt Col C H Rue Capt J Zecca Maj R Lascoe Capt C W Matthews Capt N W Barber

LAND HESSE

Wiesbaden

Dr J R Newman

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) *LK Alsfeld *LK Bergstrasse *LK Biedenkopf *LK Buedingen

* Liaison and Security

2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) APO 633)

Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Alsfeld Heppenheim Biedenkopf Buedingen

Lt Col S S Graham Ist Lt P J Weiss Capt S A Karas Maj A R Gill Capt W L Culbertson Capt G P Johnson

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

*SK/LK Darmstadt *LK Dieburg *LK Dill *LK Erbach *LK Eschwege *LK Frankenberg *SK Frankfurt *LK Friedberg *LK Fritzlar-Homburg *SK/LK Fulda *LK Gelnhausen SK/LK Giessen *LK Gross Gerau SK/LK Hanau *LK Hersfeld *LK Hofgeismar *LK Huenfeld *SK/LK Kassel *LK Lauterbach *LK Limburg *LK Main-Taunus *SK/LK Marburg *LK Melsungen *LK Oberlahn *LK Obertaunus *SK/LK Offenbach *LK Rheingau *LK Rotenburg
*LK Schluechtern *LK Usingen *LK Untertaunus *LK Waldeck

Darmstadt Dieburg Dillenburg Erbach Eschwege Frankenberg Frankfurt Friedberg Fritzlar Fulda Gelnhausen Giessen Gross Gerau Hanau Hersfeld Hofgeismar Huenfeld Kassel Lauterbach Limburg Hofheim Marburg Melsungen Weilburg Bad Homburg Offenbach Ruedesheim Rotenburg Schluechtern Usingen Bad Schwalbach Korbach Wetzlar Wiesbaden Witzenhausen Wolfhagen

Lt Col J C Rose Capt M S Clark Maj L H Brown Capt E H Jacobson Maj E J Hart Maj L S Williams Maj G C Sola Maj P E Perry
Maj W C Gipple
Lt Col J K Schmidt Capt C D Fexy Maj G R Moore Capt W N Condon Lt Col C H Reed Maj J V Connelly Maj W Baymor Capt W G Westbrook Jr Lt Col G J Albrecht Capt C R Argo Capt J S Chapin Maj J C Nelson Lt Col A Skarry Maj A C Bergis Lt Col M A Meacham Maj C A Vollrath Maj W R Sheehan Capt W L Young Capt S Kershaw Capt O F Howard Capt J N Francis Maj M F Chotas Capt H W Potter Maj C R Russe Col C H Boucher Maj B L Bassinor Capt V K Ledbetten Capt T W Harris

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for

*LK Wetzlar *SK Wiesbaden

*LK Wolfhagen

*LK Ziegenhain

*LK Witzenhausen

Munich

Ziegenhain

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Rgt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Gov Regt Hq & Sv Company Munich Col C C Morgan
Munich Lt Col J W Bender

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Wuerzburg

*A-210 SK/LK Wuerzburg *A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg *A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt *A-250 LK Bad Kissingen *A-251 LK Kitzingen *A-330 LK Alzenau *A-331 LK Brueckenau *A-332 LK Ebern *A-333 LK Gemuenden *A-334 LK Gerolzhofen *A-335 LK Hammelburg *A-336 LK Hassfurt *A-337 LK Hofheim *A-338 LK Karlstadt *A-339 LK Koenigshofen *A-340 LK Lohr *A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld *A-342 LK Mellrichstadt *A-343 LK Miltenberg *A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale) *-345 LK Obernburg *A-346 LK Ochsenfurt

Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brueckenau Ebern Gemuenden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Koenigshofen Lohr Markt Heidenfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt (Saale) Obernburg Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M W Crouse Lt Col W A Betz Maj J E Breland Maj E H Emry Maj R C Jernigin Capt F E Witty Maj R C Gesell Capt F L Tulin Capt John H Bowser Capt R L Rigg Maj R J Holmes Capt J H Biery
Ist Lt Richard P Mellman Capt R F Hellmig Capt H P Rice Capt Walyne A Farrington Maj John F Sullivan Maj A C McIntyre Capt Herbert D Hart Capt H A McEndry Capt J O Burnette Maj E C Wimberly

Liaison and Security

LOCATION

DIRFCTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B *B-211 SK/LK Nuremberg *B-222 SK/LK Bamberg *B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth *B-224 SK/LK Erlangen *B-225 SK/LK Coburg *B-226 LK Kronach *B-227 SK/LK Hof *B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach Nuremberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Kronach Hof Ansbach	Col E M Haight Lt Col J C Barnet Lt Col Richard D Smith Maj Luther D Arnold Lt Col J A Thompson Maj Sanford P Sussel Capt A J Pippen Maj F Meszar Lt Col F Yardley
*B-229 SK/LK Fuerth *B-247 LK Lichtenfels &	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt Evert Nolte
*B-253 LK Hoechstadt (Aich)	Hoechstadt	Capt Hula B Moorfield
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj Ralph Akerley
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	1st Lt J H Pheeters
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G Hultzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj John J Tosten
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Maj R C Householder
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt N C Petty
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt Joseph E Stavor
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	1st Lt F L Roessler
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj H T Lund
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Maj C J Cody
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt L J Pickrel
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt (Aisch)	Capt G B Jones
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-345 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz							
Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col R T Nichols					
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Mai J F Ray					
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt							
(Wald)	Weiden	Mai C G Doyle					
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj J Mullholland					
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J G Shakelford					
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd					
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj E O Carlson					
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels					
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt E C Phillips					
*D-276 LK Parslberg	Parsberg	Maj R W Hitchcock					
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt E A McNamara					
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj S Kommel					
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt W R Smallwood					
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj L P Rhodes					
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Maj J O Dale					
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt D F Razynski					
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner					
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj J A Wickham					
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller					
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Lt Col G M Foster					
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G H Segur					
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	<u>V</u> ilsbiburg	Maj R E Levy					
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter					
*D 349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin					
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	1st Lt B M Jacobs					
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt					
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Capt M C Gibbons					
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Maj J P Sartz					
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Capt J H Honour					
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Capt R W Bussington					
*D-356 LK Beilengries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward					

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Opf.)
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenberg
*D-375 LK Bogen
*D-377 LK Dingolfing
*D-378 LK Griesbach
*D-379 LK Koetzting
*D-380 LK Mainburg
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf
*D-382 LK Rottenburg
*D 383 LK Viechtach
*D-385 LK Wegscheid

Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenberg Bogen Dingolfing Griesbach Koetzting Mainburg Mallersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach Obernzell Capt R W Ziegler
Maj L A Proper
Maj G J Spellman
Maj W J Pugh
Capt M Glossop
Capt L O Thibodeau
Capt E R Garrison
Capt G C Jones
Capt J T Clegg
Maj E Fichter
Capt N Ugland

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

*E-213 SK/LK Munich *E-231 SK/LK Freising *E-232 LK Miesbach *E-233 LK Traunstein *E-234 LK Altoetting *E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim *E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen *E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt *E-280 LK Erding *E-281 LK Laufen *E-282 LK Muehldorf *E-283 LK Wasserburg *E-284 LK Toelz *E-285 LK Aibling *E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck *E-287 LK Landsberg *E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen *E-289 LK Starnberg *E-290 LK Weilheim *E-291 LK Wolfratshausen *E-311 LK Berchtesgaden *E-361 LK Ebersberg *E-362 LK Aichach *E-364 Schrobenhausen *E-367 Dachau *E-368 Schongau

Munich Munich Freising Miesbach Traunstein Altoetting Rosenheim Garmisch Ingolstadt Erding Laufen Muehldorf Wasserburg Bad Toelz Bad Aibling Fuerstenfeldbruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ebersberg Aichach Schrobenhausen Dachau Schongau

Lt Col R J Philipott Lt Col J A Crewe Maj V L Thom Maj K B Cassidy Capt C W Larimer Capt H D Peterson Lt Col S R Place Lt Col R T Shelby Maj H H Reed Capt G D Jacobson Capt T Eshleman Maj M E Hough Maj L R Day
Maj C A Brown
Maj W Williams Capt L R Shelton Capt A F Kutauskas Capt H H von Benge Capt B B Posey Capt D C Dunn Capt E E Bud Maj W W Perham Capt J C Midzer 1st Lt J L Christian Capt Jesse L Ott 1st Lt J A Walker Maj A J Le Fevre

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

*G-214 SK/LK Augsburg
*G-239 LK Dillingen
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm
*G-241 LK Sonthofen
*G-242 SK/LK Kempten
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth
*G-293 LK Guenzburg
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf
*G-295 LK Memmingen
*G-296 LK Mindelheim
*G-296 LK Neuberg
*G-296 LK Neuberg
*G-296 LK Neuberg
*G-300 LK Krumbach
*G-300 LK Krumbach
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren
*G-371 LK Wertingen
*G-372 LK Wertingen
*G-373 LK Friedberg
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen

Augsburg Dillingen Neu-Ulm Sonthofen Kempten Donauwoerth Guenzburg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuberg Noerdlingen Fuessen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg Schwabmuenchen Lt Col J R Hector
Lt H F Fenzel
1st Lt W C Weishaar
Maj D S Rodt
Maj H E Howlett
Maj H M Sebastian
Maj A C Yoksas
Capt B C Johnson
1st Lt C O Shell
Maj S J Mangimelli
Maj W S Reed
Capt R H Knowles
Capt J A Morris
Capt H W Worthington
1st Lt Joe Orell
Maj M G Norum
1st Lt E G Conner
Capt D J Moran
Capt G H Waters

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Bremerhaven Detachement

Bremen Bremerhaven Mr T F Dunn Lt Col Alfred R Haig

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector

Liaison and Security

Berlin

Mr F L Howley

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

Public Information

MGUS Public Information has come into its own. Up until six months ago—or certainly not more than a year ago—Military Government Public Information was a pretty vague setup in the minds of a large segment of the press outside of Berlin. Few persons seemed to know that there was a publicity office in Berlin whose functions were different in many respects from those of the Public Information Division in Frankfurt.

A year ago, occupied Germany was part of a US Army theater, not a command. The theater commander's head-quarters were in Frankfurt and all official matters passed through there. Moreover, occupation meant one thing to the average person—the Army—and the very word "Army" was a magic one, carrying the connotation of news in the making.

So it was only natural that the correspondents, the people back home, visiting dignitaries, and information seekers generally looked almost entirely to Frankfurt for guidance on OMGUS policy and OMGUS information as well. It was hard—and still is to some extent—for them to differentiate between OMGUS, which is almost entirely a policy organization, and Hq EUCOM, which is largely an administrative organization.

Now, the situation is improving, and the realization that we are all pursuing the same objective, although by different routes, is rising to the surface and becoming SOP.

OUR JOB in OMGUS covers a multitude of functions, not only in Berlin but in the four Laender of the

A VIEW of the newsroom of the Public Information Office, OMGUS. Members of the staff are Robert Gray (in background, left); W. J. Caldwell (seated); Sidney Brown (standing, center); John Jensen (standing, right), and Mrs. Lou Bowlds (background, right). The second girl is a German secretary. (PIO, OMGUS.)

US Zone and in bipartite, tripartite, and quadripartite matters. Here are a few of the responsibilities of PIO, OMGUS:

Informing the public continuously on the state of OMGUS, and on Military Government affairs involving the United States and the occupying powers in Germany.

Advising the Military Governor in general on public information matters and in particular on relations existing between OMGUS and the newspaper, magazine, and radio correspondents.

Developing and disseminating all OMGUS informational material, whether in Berlin or in the field. In the field the responsibility of preparing and clearing material of local interest is up to the public information officers of the various Laender, but we all cooperate very closely. Berlin, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, and oft-times Bremen are in touch daily by telephone or teletype. We in Berlin try to keep the field officers fully informed on policies and trends, and we depend on them in turn to keep us informed of what goes on in the Laender.

Gathering and disseminating factual and interesting stories about individuals in Military Government for the newspapers in their home towns in the United States.

Clearing of all material aimed at publication written by OMGUS employees. There are many articles submitted to us. The only "censoring" we do is when the articles deal with OMGUS policies. There is very little of this nature, however, and we encourage the writers. A proposal has been made that an office be established in connection with Public Information which would handle only material intended for magazines and periodicals. It would be the job of the person operating this office to encourage writing within the field and to keep in close contact with editors of all American magazines in the hope of luring correspondents to Germany to tell the story of Military Government.

Arranging interviews for the press with the Military Governor, not only of OMGUS, but of the other three occupying powers. Naturally we must coordinate with the public information



offices of the British, French, and Soviets, as the case may be. The Russians grant very few interviews. We have very happy relationships with the British and the French.

Providing photographic coverage of important MG activities.

Arranging visits by the Soviet correspondents to the US Zone and visits by the American correspondents to the Soviet Zone.

Holding weekly meetings with OMGUS divisional public information officers. We have developed a system whereby we try to plan ahead for a week or so, not confining the sessions to reports of activities of the past week. Furthermore, we have speakers every week from various divisions, allotting them 15 minutes to explain the functions of their particular branch of OMGUS with a question period afterwards. This, too, has proved of benefit.

Seeing that German reporters have equal access to OMGUS sources, briefing and press conferences. This is a problem we have worked out with Information Control Division. PIO handles all physical arrangements for the German press, with ICD retaining control. We have developed a system that is mechanically feasible and appeals have been made to directors to take more time out to keep us informed, particulary of news affecting the German Press.

Attending all Allied Control Council, Coordinating Committee, and Kommandatura meetings, and with the other occupying powers drawing up communiques. The Kommandatura meetings are handled by OMG Berlin Sector.

Attending conferences and various meetings in connection with bipartite meetings. In Frankfurt the bipartite setup seems to be running smoothly.

Assisting the VIP's. This summer has been particularly important. In Berlin we decided not to initiate press conferences for the Congressmen but to wait until they gave some indication that they would like to see members of the press. It turned out that most of them did and without exception they were very receptive to the photographers.

CO MUCH for OMGUS Public Inof formation functions. In Berlin in the last few months, we have made some progress on improving public information matters. We are now operating on higher levels and have been able to cut some red tape and to eliminate a few concurrences here and there. We have succeeded to some degree in eliminating many paper concurrences. In the past it was that by the time Public Information got the release back the time value had been lost, the release itself thoroughly mangled, and the press had already picked up most of the news anyway.

The matter of moving of high level is just about the most vital problem facing us: News will not wait. It is only when we are taken into the confidence of the people on high level and kept abreast of what's going on that we can give a true picture of our operations and keep the public, which has a right to know, intelligently informed of our activities.

Probably the second most vital need within the entire public in-

formation setup in Germany is coordination or just plain cooperation. I believe results along this line can be achieved only by using our imaginations at time rather than becoming willing slaves to red tape. For instance there is no regulation as far as I know against direct discussion with your neighbor-no directive saying you must write a long memorandum full of implementations and coordinations to the guy on the next floor. I think we could stand a little more freedom of communicationdirect communication-which brings about a better understanding. And of that we can use a lot.

JEIA Main Office Moves

The main office of the Joint Export—Import Agency (US/UK) moved on 20 October from Minden, North Rhine-Westphalia, to Hoechst near Frankfurt. The move is part of the consolidation of bipartite offices in Frankfurt under the Bipartite Control Office. Communications to the JEIA should be addressed: Joint Export—Import Agency (US/UK), Hoechst, APO 757, US Army.



DRESSES AND OTHER articles of clothing for refugees are shown being collected from American families at Wiesbaden by school children. American women used their automobiles to help the collection. (DENA Bild)

Krug Report Called Sound

The report of the Krug committee on US natural resources in relation to the nation's ability to support an extensive foreign aid program represents a sound analysis, most US eastern newspapers believed. Like the report, the editorials emphasized the need for certain conservation measures and the use of advanced technological methods.

The Baltimore Sun said the Krug report clearly suggested that "under a proper program of use and conservation, US economy can support an aid program like that outlined in the report on European revival" presented by the Paris committee on European economic cooperation.

"But if our resources are sufficient for the support of such programs, our supplies as of now are not. This is largely because our own domestic demand is now at an unprecedented high. In one vivid and inclusive sentence, Mr. Krug explains almost all of our current economic difficulties, including price inflation which is probably our greatest peril. The sentence is this: 'We are suffering from the unaccustomed inconveniences of a sudden and unprepared for highemployment economy...'

"On an unprecedented domestic demand, then, is now superimposed high foreign demand unmatched by any foreign ability at present to send balancing imports into our markets."

The New York Times characterized the Krug report as dispelling "many of the misunderstandings regarding the (Marshall) Plan and its effects and causes" and outlined three major points which the report raises. The first two are that the present strains on national economy are primarily caused by the high-employment economy and domestic demand for production, and that foreign aid exports constitute only a small proportion of the domestic production and cause relatively minor drain on the nation's economy.

The Times continued: "The third point, implied rather than expressed, is that the United States is really being called upon to make up the deficit created in the European economy by a regime imposed on Germany. This implication is contained in references to Europe's unutilized production capacities, which are primarily in Germany. Among principal items we are called upon to supply are coal and steel; Germany alone could supply all that Europe asks of us... Consequences of this procedure have already produced general realization that the restoration of German economy is the first condition of European recovery, but meanwhile somebody must pay for holding Germany down, and the United States is it ...

"At the same time the Krug report frankly admits that it is likely to increase immediate strains and narrow some bottlenecks in the same way that it is the last drop of water which makes the bucket overflow. And it emphasizes that even without such a plan the United States should look to the conservation of its resources and to the importation and stockpiling of strategic minerals of which it is short. But it is confident that an economy which made the United States the most prosperous country in the world can master these problems as well."

The New York Herald-Tribune: "Secretary Krug and his committee did not find that the United States could take a \$20,000,000,000 aid program completely in its stride. Even the country turning out goods and services at a rate in excess of \$200,000,000,000 a year cannot do that, for a number of critical materials are involved, and there is a danger that the existing bottlenecks will become further clogged unless special attention is paid to them...

"Emphasis should be placed on the quick delivery of those items that

will most help the European countries to help themselves. For example, larger exports of mining machinery in the early stages of the plan will reduce the need for coal exports later on. More fertilizers and agricultural machinery will mean less bulky wheat to be shipped."

The Washington Daily News: "This warning is underscored by the Krug report: "These (present) high levels of employment and activity cannot be kept without comprehensive programs for expanding, developing, and replenishing our basic resources.

"That means we shall suffer irreparable national loss unless our minerals, depleted by war and postwar demands, are replenished by much larger imports from abroad and stock-piled here. Fortunately this is practicable. It is one way in which Europe can repay us in part. It should be written into the bond and enforced. Otherwise the United States in the future can have neither economic nor military security."

The New York Journal of Commerce: "While taking the position that the United States resources are in general adequate to sustain the foreign aid program of the kind recently contemplated by Secretary of State Marshall (the Krug report), recognizes that in certain key commodities our efforts to meet overseas needs are bound to impose severe strains upon the domestic supply."

The Washington Post: "An important reservation that should be kept in mind in evaluating the conclusions reached (in the Krug report) is that what we can do in the way of aiding others does not depend entirely upon what we produce or upon the volume of the domestic demand. It depends also upon our willingness to make the adjustments and sacrifices involved in releasing relatively scarce goods for export. In the foreword to the report Secretary Krug emphasizes this fact and points out that the limits of what our economy can do are exceedingly

elastic, as shown by the experience of the war years.

"For instance, we are currently undertaking to carry through the wheat export program that might be considered beyond our capacity, judged solely in relation to available supplies and domestic demands. But that program is undoubtedly feasible, if we tighten our belts and resolve to eat less. However, the survey emphasizes the need for additional governmental controls over wheat utilization as a means of increasing our future contributions to relief of the world shortages of this staple foodstuff."

Blast Furnace Opened

The fourth blast furnace of the Maximilianshuette steel mill at Sulzbach-Rosenberg, Bavaria, went into production on 16 October, increasing the output of the mill-largest in the US Zone-to 80 percent of the plant's capacity.

The Mill's monthly pig iron production will reach 20,000 tons, with a corresponding increase of more than 4.000 tons of steel.

The mill had not been able to activate the fourth blast furnace since the end of the war because of shortage of coal, coke, and labor.

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Key MG Personnel

Education and Religious Affairs Division

Director: Dr. Harry A. Wann. Deputy Director: Mr. Vaughn R. DeLong. Chief, Higher Education Branch: Dr. Harold P.

Becker.

Chief, Vocation and Adult Education 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 Chief: Mr. Harold W. Landin.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Otto A. Atzert.
Acting Chief, Civil Service and Administrative Courts Branch: Mr. Philip W. Stackpole. hief, Government Operation and Control Branch: Mr. Charles E. Lloyd.

Denazification Division

Director: Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum. Deputy Director: Mr. Arsen L. Yakoubian. Operation Officer: Mr. Ernst G. Stolper. Chief, Field Adviser Section: Mr. Roger E. Reynolds.

Chief, Wiesbaden Special Branch: Mr. Benno Wimer.

Chief, Enforcement Section: Mr. John E. Stark. **Economics Division**

Director: Mr. Stanley H. Sisson. Deputy Director: Mr. Joseph I. Taylor. Chief, Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch: Mr. Saul M. Katz.

Chief, Trade and Commerce Branch: Mr. Leo Mandell.

Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. Samuel S.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Glenn E. Garrett.

Information Control Division

Acting Director: Major Dietrich Schroeder. Chief, Plans and Operations Branch: Mr. Emil P. Jallouk.

Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Herbert C. Gross. Chief, Publications Branch: Mr. Otto E. Albrecht.

Acting Deputy Chief: Mr. Fredrick A. Praeger. Acting Chief, Research Branch: Mr. John H.

Goeser, Chief, Film, Theater, and Music Branch: Mr. William P. Dubensky.

Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Raymond J. H. Stover.

Public Welfare & DP Division

Director: Mr. Sharon L. Hatch. Acting Deputy Director: Mr. Peter Stanne.

Public Health Division

Chief: Lt. Col. Charles E. Moseley. Deputy Chief: Mr. William D. Radcliffe.

OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden

(Stuttgart, APO 154)

Acting Director: Lt. Col. M. O. Edwards. (Editor's note: The approved list was not received in time for publication in this issue.)

OMG for Bremen

(BREMEN, APO 751)

Director: Mr. Thomas F. Dunn, 20686. Deputy Director: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, 20279. Executive Officer: Mr. Joseph L. Payette, 20774.

Public Information Officer: Mr. Robert B. Redlich, 20359. Budget & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Joseph F. Na-

poli, 20355.

Personnel Officer: Miss G. Sullivan, 23296 and 20435. Land Intelligence Officer: Mr. Nicholas Metal,

20997. Civil Administration Division

Chief: Mr. Arthur J. Waterman, 20769.

Education Division

Chief: Mr. Harold H. Crabill, 20421. Information Control Division Chief: Mr Duncan F. 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. Sieben-morgen, 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)

Director: Mr. Frank L. Howley, 43139. Deputy Director: Mr. William T. Babcock, 43414/43138.

Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Charles O. Buckland, 43163.

US Commandant, Allied Kommandatura Berlin: Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, 44919. Chief of Staff: Colonel Peter C. Bullard, 44915.

Asst. Chief of Staff: Lt. Col. Wilbur F. Maring,

Chief, Civil Administration and Political Affairs Branch: Mr. Louis Glaser, 42938. Deputy: Mr. W. F. Heimlich, 42119.

Chief, Communications Branch: Mr. A. H. Westervelt, 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, Education and Religious Affairs Branch:

Mr. John R. Sala, 42837. Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. J. F. Kilduff, 42787. Chief, Information Control Branch: Mr. F. N.

Leonard, 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,

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

44814. Acting Chief, Legal Branch: Mr. A. A. Birnkrant, 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. Kasprzychki, 5910. Kreuzberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 5836.

Schoeneberg: 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: Mr. J. H. Klingenfeld, 43364/43087.

Deputy: Mr. C. A. Smith, 43087.

Chief, Manpower Allocation Section: Miss E. R. Hunter, 42051. Chief, Labor Relations Section: Mr. H. J. Thor-

kelson, 44318. Chief. Wages & Labor Standards Section: Miss

J. Mayer, 42161. Chief, Social Insurance Section: Mr. H. J. Thor-

kelson, 44318. Chief, Building & Housing Section: Mr. A. B.

Fuller, 42888.

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,

Chief, Fire Section: Mr. John P. M. Schmidt,

Chief, Police Section: Mr. C. C. Bond, 43949, Ext. 24/25.
Chief, Special Branch Section: Mr. U. R. Gress, A2000 Ext. 24

43949, Ext. 34.
hief, Investigation Section: Mr. C. E. Chief,

Westrum, 43949, Ext. 38. Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. W. M.

Froistad, 42663. Deputy: Mr. H. R. Studd, 42638.

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

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

Reparations Opinion Varies

PUBLICATION of the list of plants designated for reparations comprised the chief news in the German newspapers of the US Zone during the third week of October, with varying editorial opinion. Some were realistic as to the basic facts of the situation, pointing out the necessity of Germany to repay in some part the havoc of her past aggressions, the end of the uncertainity of the past two years, and the prospect of a more definite future.

The critical editorials centered around self-pity and gloomy predictions, ignoring the facts that the number had been greatly reduced from the original estimate, that all the plants are surplus, to those necessary to obtain the fullest production from the new level of industry, and that the current demand for labor could absorb the workers from the reparations plants.

The Darmstaedter Echo pointed out to the Germans that a country defeated in war must pay. A people which is not prepared to accept this fate ought to have avoided war. The editorial continued:

"Three hundred of the seven hundred factories due for dismantling are war industry plants. 'OK,' says the average German—but what about the other four hundred! What the average German does not know or doesn't want to know is, for example, that during the glorious 'thousand years' Hitler's agents removed approximately 60,000 tool machines from France, plus 55,000 railroad cars and 700 locomotives. Up to date France has regained only 6,000 of these machines."

However: "We must point out with bitterness that the dismantlings are the only part of the Potsdam Agreement that has been adhered to; that there is no sign of the industrial unity for Germany which was also proclaimed . . . In the east we have lost entire, rich provinces,

many coal mines and railroad installations . . . 12 million Germans have been displaced . . . resulting in a population density which only a strong industry can support."

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung: "What is now happening is the explosion of the last big time bomb—Hitler's dead and part of Hitler's heritage... Things will depend decisively on whether or not we Germans properly appraise the situation and can muster the ability to overcome the problems raised by dismantling and reparations through new positive achievements."

The Muenchner Mittag (Munich): "Without the Americans we would have starved long ago. This bitter truth is unquestionable . . . But the ordinary man wil ask whether the price is not too high if it costs the hope for freedom, well-being, and the future."

The Stuttgarter Nachrichten: "The democratic forces in Germany are faced with a heavy dilemma. Should they, as duty bound, openly express their well-founded doubts on the wisdom of this decision? Or should they, by silence, help the realization of that which they consider wrong, in order to prove their democratic reliability? No one can force us to approve measures which we consider wrong."

The Heilbronner Stimme published as an editorial a declaration by

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

Dr. Spiecker, chairman of the Frankfurt Economic Council:

"The aim and purpose of the Marshall Plan is obviously the unification of the economic forces of Europe in order to utilize to the utmost her productive capacity. The transfer of industries within Europe, therefore, can be justified only under the point of view of economic utility. Now, it is impossible to believe that by taking away factories, by making highly qualified workers idle, and by handing the machinery to unqualified workers a higher economic effect can achieved.

"We Germans therefore cannot understand how the dismantling plan can be made to fit together with the Marshall offer. The dismantling plan seems to us not only hostile to economic life, but hostile to Europe. Hitler came to power in Germany when there were six million workers on the dole. To pay a dole to the unemployed makes, economically speaking, still more sense, than to pay wages for the destruction of economic capacity...

"Inasmuch as economic common sense is on the march again . . . I cannot believe that the present list of plants to be destroyed in Germany is definite."

The Offenbach Post viewed the dismantlings with relative calmness:

"The final dismantling list ends our tortured suspense. Now we know what we will lose; but also what we will retain. It will be up to us to organize the plants that are not affected, which represent values and capacities many times greater than those listed for dismantling, in such manner that we can reconstruct our industry. The dismantling pays part of the burden that Nazism laid on Germany.

"Even if all the dismantlings listed are carried out, enough capacity remains to produce the goods called for by the new plan for industry."

The Fuldaer Volkszeitung thought that instead of lamenting, Germans

should set to work and take advantage of opportunities offered by the plan. "General Clay... and the British have said in no uncertain terms that the plan will be carried through... Therefore, we are surprised that all German party leaders who have expressed themselves on the dismantling plan only talk about its severity and impracticability...

"To break out in lamentations again over the sorry heritage (of the Nazis) does not help us... It is a fact the capacity of our industry has hitherto been only partly utilized. It can be considerably increased... We need the help of the Western Powers... We won't continue getting it if we do not show an earnest desire to overcome the consequences of the war by our own efforts."

Big Profits Denied

The Main-Post (Wuerzburg) gave its readers an insight into the financial status of the newspaper's licensees:

"The 'profit of millions' made by licensees represents the worst kind of milk-maid computation. It is arrived at by a thoughtless multiplication of the price of subscription with circulation figures. That today's abnormal conditions also affect newspapers is not taken into consideration. Instead of five or six times a week the newspapers appear only weekly. Four days a week there is a vacuum which creates expenses while production capacity lies fallow. A license fee consumes 20 percent of the turnover, and the remaining profits are subject to the same high income taxes that apply to any business today. In contrast to many another small business every penny a newspaper makes is within reach of the tax authorities."

Criticizes Selfishness

The Kasseler Zeitung pointed to the universal crisis, especially in food, and praised the cooperation which the British and French governments get from their people, whereas in Germany individual selfishness and lack of cooperation still rule.

"We are still egoists... We blame everything on the Military dictatorship. We must learn . . . perhaps necessity is the best teacher," declared the paper.

Rail Terminal Change

The Lichterfelde-West railroad station will become the hub of American rail passenger service in Berlin beginning 11 November, the Transport Division, OMGUS, announced.

The terminal, remodeled to include a check room, rest rooms and snack bar for American and Allied travelers, will be the arrival and departure point for passengers on all US trains linking Berlin and the US Zone of Germany, including the Berliner (Berlin-Frankfurt flyer), the Munich Flyer, Dreamliner (streamline excursion train), and the Bremerhaven train.

The Wannsee RTO station, which has served as the main terminal for US trains in Berlin since the early days of the city's four-power occupation, will thereafter serve only freight and special US trains.

German Summer Time

Beginning in 1948, Germany will change to summer time on the night of the third Saturday-Sunday in April (one week earlier if the third Sunday coincides with Easter), and will change back to winter time during the night of the first Saturday-Sunday in October. This action was taken by the Allied Coordinating Committee in approving a recommendation of the European Central Inland Transportation Organization.

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Army's Role

assisting, in pointing out that the program is largely dependent on continuing volunteer efforts for its success.

At a recent conference General Clay said, "What I have in mind as the core of GYA is the spontaneous expression of good will and the American way of life. For example, the Christmas parties of last year. Full of spontaneity and good will, they did more than anything else can do to demonstrate democracy in action. They were better than all the dull lectures and training on democracy. However, guidance, stimulation, and coordination of volunteers' efforts are necessary."

It appears that the Army Assistance Program is succeeding in the long uphill fight to change the distorted thinking of a portion of Germany's youth. The spark is beginning to glow for democracy. But we still have a long way to go and it is doubtful that we will ever reach the point where we can say, "The scores are all in; we have achieved total success; the job is done." No, the only ones who can measure our success or failure are the historians many years from now. We have a hard way to go, too, and sometimes it appears that the obstacles are becoming too big to step over. For example, the critical military personnel situation in the zone has caused a rapid turnover in our GYA staffs. This has not led to maximum efficiency.

In many units there have been insufficient personnel to allow full-time assignment of GYA officers. In many other units, we have men assigned to GYA who are not qualified to do the tremendous job which should be done. We are seriously handicapped by lack of appropriate funds and materials. We do not even have provision made for basic operational supplies such as coal to heat youth centers, sanitary supplies to keep them clean, raw materials to hold handicraft classes.

In most military posts, the GYA officer does not have transportation to carry on his supervision of all youth activities in an area which may encompass 5,000 square miles. There are many things that we wish to do for youth, things that were done by the Hitler Jugend which had almost unlimited funds, which we cannot do. We have erred from time to time in our implementation of the program because we had no blueprint to build on. We are still learning largely from experience and as you know, while such learning in the end is always the most effective, it is not, in the meantime, the most efficient.

A final thought: What Germany will be, it is now becoming in the minds and hearts of it youth. They will constitute the next and permanent occupation army of Germany.

Election Procedure Outlined

WITH THE PREPARATION for the second postwar general elections in the towns, cities, and Kreise of the US Zone, a guide has been prepared by Military Government to assist the Germans in carrying out the procedure and voting in a free and democratic manner.

The guide is outlined in an OMGUS directive, AG 010,6 (CA) of 14 October, which provides a further shifting of responsibility to the German Land governments in the conduct of the local elections, while Military Government retains over-all authority of review and control.

In general, the directive reaffirms previous election directives and emphasizes certain provisions for obtaining the fullest measure of democratic endeavor. The new authority which is extended to the German Land governments includes the establishment of future terms of office within a reasonable limit, and the fixing of election dates.

The first free elections in Germany since the fall of the Weimar Republic were held in the US Zone in January 1946 when the voters in the small communities elected their town councils for two-year terms. During the subsequent months, elections were held for county and larger city councils also for two-year terms. These terms will expire during the first half of 1948 and the voters will have a chance to pass judgment on the accomplishments of the first democratically elected councils.

Many new factors have developed. The voters' registers have increased by more than a million through the return of prisoners of war and expellees, who in most instances are now meeting the residential requirements for voting. Though two years ago the election date was set by Military Government, the next elections are left entirely to the determination and administration of the Germans. Unlike the situation in 1946 there

exists at present in every Land a qualified and competent authority, the Landtag, which can pass the required election legislation.

AS A TRANSITIONAL measure to permit campaigning under better weather conditions and to assure a maximum turnout, MG has authorized the postponement of elections up to the last Sunday in August 1948; however, earlier dates may be set for any time between now and then. The Wuerttemberg-Baden Landtag on 15 October passed a law scheduling local elections for 7 December 1947.

Therefore, the latest directive pertaining to the coming elections is restricted merely to objectives in which Military Government is interested, namely, the safeguarding of the principles of free elections and the rights of the dissident minorities. The directive sets up a framework for the establishment of election systems by German legislative action, subject to MG regulations requiring democratic processes.

For example, each party candidate or list of candidates must be nominated by secret ballot in a properly convened meeting of party members or of delegates elected by party members. The nominating petition of each party candidate or list of candidates must indicate the date and place of the party meeting at which the nomination was made. In addition, it must be signed by ten qualified voters who participated in the meeting.

Likewise, independent or non-party candidates or lists of candidates must be permitted to be nominated for elective office under conditions which give them reasonable opportunity for a place on the ballot.

German authorities may adopt primary election systems if they so desire.

GERMAN LEGISLATIVE authorities will establish the qualifications for voting and the requirements for becoming a candidate for office under the following general regulations:

- (1) Men and women shall have equal rights of voting and of being nominated and elected to office.
- (2) Residence requirements for voting shall not exceed one year in the area involved.
- (3) German nationality shall be a requirement for voting; persons who were German nationals at any time prior to 8 May 1945, and who have not since acquired another nationality will be considered German nationals for the purpose of voting. Persons formerly members of the German minorities outside Germany shall have the right to vote as German nationals if otherwise qualified (this is for the protection of Sudeten Germans and expellees).
- (4) Measures designed to ensure denazification of candidates for office will be established by the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, and measures designed to ensure the denazification of the electorate will be in accordance with that Law.

Grain Deliveries Rise

Farm-to-market grain deliveries in the US Zone during August showed a marked improvement over those made during the corresponding period last year. A total of 35,800 tons of bread grains, an increase of 18 percent over August, 1946; 10,300 tons of barley, a 20 percent increase; and 1,500 tons of oats, a 25 percent increase, was delivered by German farmers in the

Potato deliveries in August totaled 57,200 tons, compared with 84,500 tons last year. The decline was due largely to the drought.

Commercial slaughter of cattle, calves and hogs showed an improvement, reflecting both the drought-induced fodder shortage and measures taken to enforce the livestock adjustment program. Commercial slaughter of cattle totaled 105,900 head in August, up 88 percent; calves 90,300 head, up 14 percent; and hogs 12,900 head, up 92 percent. Meat production followed the same trend, rising to 21,700 tons in August, 1947, an increase of 50 percent over the year before.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 72, Monthly Status Report and Roster of Military Labor Service Units, Hq EUCOM, 26 August 1947.

Signal Technical Circular No. 16
"Accounting and Billing Records and
Reports of Official Communication
Facilities and Services Furnished to
US Military Forces In Germany By
The Deutschpost," Hq EUCOM, 19 September 1947. Supersedes Signal Technical Circular No. 16, 26 August 1947.

Transfer of Open Wire Lines and Associated Facilities to the Administrative Department of Posts and Telecommunication, AG 676 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 September 1947.

Changes in Tables of Distribution, AG 320.3 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 September 1947. Outlines method for submitting recommended changes to Headquarters European Command (Attention: Military Personnel Branch, Office of the Personnel Officer).

Staff Memorandum No. 78, Procedure For Checking Deutsche Post Bills, Hq EUCOM, 24 September 1947. Gives substitution for Staff Memorandum 66, Hq EUCOM, 1947.

Change No, 29 MGR 23-224; MGR 23-409; MGR 23-413; MGR 23-414 of Military Government Legislation Title 23, OMGUS, 1 October 1947. 23-224 cites notice regarding Importation of Cigarettes; 23-409 supersedes MGR 23-409 in C-22 "Regulation of Sale, Transfer and Registration of Motor Vehicles;" 23-413 Prohibited Transactions and Activities" and 23-414 "Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Ordinance No. 6, Military Government Court for Civil Actions."

Stimulation of Interest in the Medical Corps, Adm. 323.3, Hq EUCOM, 1 October 1947.

Agreed English Translation and German Text of Economic Council Ordinance No. 8, "Ordinance Concerning an Amendment of the Law on Trade and Industrial Cooperative Societies of May 20th, 1898 (RGBL. 1 Page 810), Bipartite Control Office, 7 October 1947.

Agreed English Translation and German Text of Economic Council Ordinance No. 7, "Ordinance Concerning the Restriction of Motor Vehicle Traffic" (ECO 7) Passed by the Economic Council On 3 October 1947, Bipartite Control Office, 7 October 1947.

Amendment 1 to Staff Memorandum No. 39, OMGUS, 7 October 1947. Gives substitution for page 15, by addition of sub-paragraph (3) (d) to paragraph 20b, "Cables," Staff Memorandum 39, "Administration and Staff Standing Operating Procedure," OMGUS, 12 August 1947,

Agreed English Translation and German Text of Economic Council Ordinance No. 6, "Ordinance to Insure the Meat Supply for the Economic Year 1947/48," as Amended, Bipartite Control Office, 8 October 1947.

Agreed English Translation and German Text of Economic Council Ordinance No. 5, "Ordinance to Insure the Potato Supply for the Economic Year 1947/48," as Amended, Bipartite Control Office, 8 October 1947.

Supplementary Education and Training of Officers, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hg EUCOM, 3 October 1947.

Establishment and Maintenance of EUCOM Central Locator File, AG 230.712 AGU, Hq EUCOM, 17 October 1947. Concerns a card file covering all US military personnel. Other categories of personnel in the European Command will be listed by this system in the near future.

Weekly Directive No. 10, Hq EUCOM, 17 October 1947. Sec I—Revocation of Commission of Probationary Officers, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Sec II—Efficiency Reports On Post Exchange Officers, AG 201.3 GPA. Sec III—Notification Of Technical Inspection Of Field Maintenance Units, AG 333 ORD. Sec IV—Motor Vehicle

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

Governors, AG 451 GSP. Sec V-Classification of Landline Teletype Circuits, AG 311.2 SIG. Concerns the declassification of all teletype circuits marked as restricted. Sec VI-Statements of Preference, AG 210.45 AGM-P-B. Concerns the submission of WD AGO Form 453 and WD AAF Form 129 (Statement of Preference). Sec VII-Safety Bulletin, AG 729.3 PMG. Sec VIII- Feeding of Employees of Indigeneous EUCOM Exchange System Concessionaires, AG 430.2 GSP. This concerns noon-day meal for indigenous employees working in EES installations turned over, or to be turned over, to indigenous concessionaires for operation (that is, barber shops, beauty shops, shoe shine stands, etc.). Sec IX—Emergency Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of Interior, AG 210.711 AGE-B. Gives substitution for paragraphs 2a and d, EUCOM letter, AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B, 25 July 1947. Sec X-Classes at Constabulary School, AG 352. GOT. Gives the starting dates of classes. Sec XI-Concurrent Shipment of Family Groups to the European Command. Concerns Circular 262, War Department, 17 September 1947, of the assignment of personnel with accompanying dependents. Sec XII-Un-Classified British Telephone and Teletype Lines, AG 311.2 SIG, Refers to Central Mediterranean Forces (CMF) and British Troops in Austria (BTA). Sec XIII—Medical Disposition Boards, AG 201.5 AGP-C. Sec XIV-Report of Status of Personnel By Rotation And Separation Criteria and List of Assigned Units, AG 210.31 GPA. Gives substitution for Paragraphs 2b and c, EUCOM letter, AG 201-1 GPA-AGP-B, 12 July 1947.

Circular No. 86, Hq EUCOM, 17 October 1947. Section I—Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel; Section II—A EUCOM Exchange Rations and Allowances; Section III—Individual Transportation in the European Command; Section IV—Morning Reports; Section V—Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy and Section VI—Official Mail.