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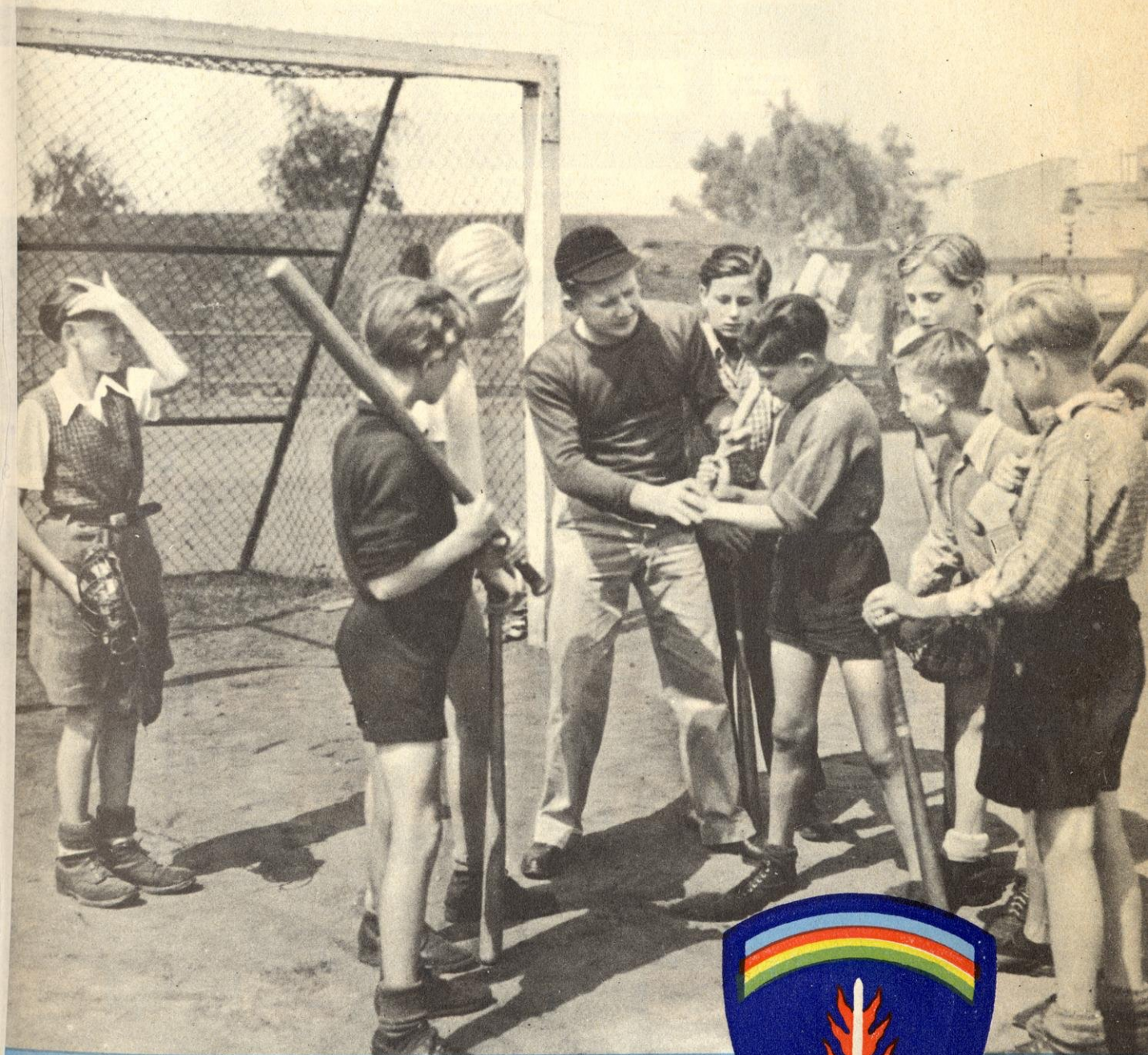
INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

APR 23 1949

University of Wisconsin

DEMOCRACY IN MAKING



NO. 158

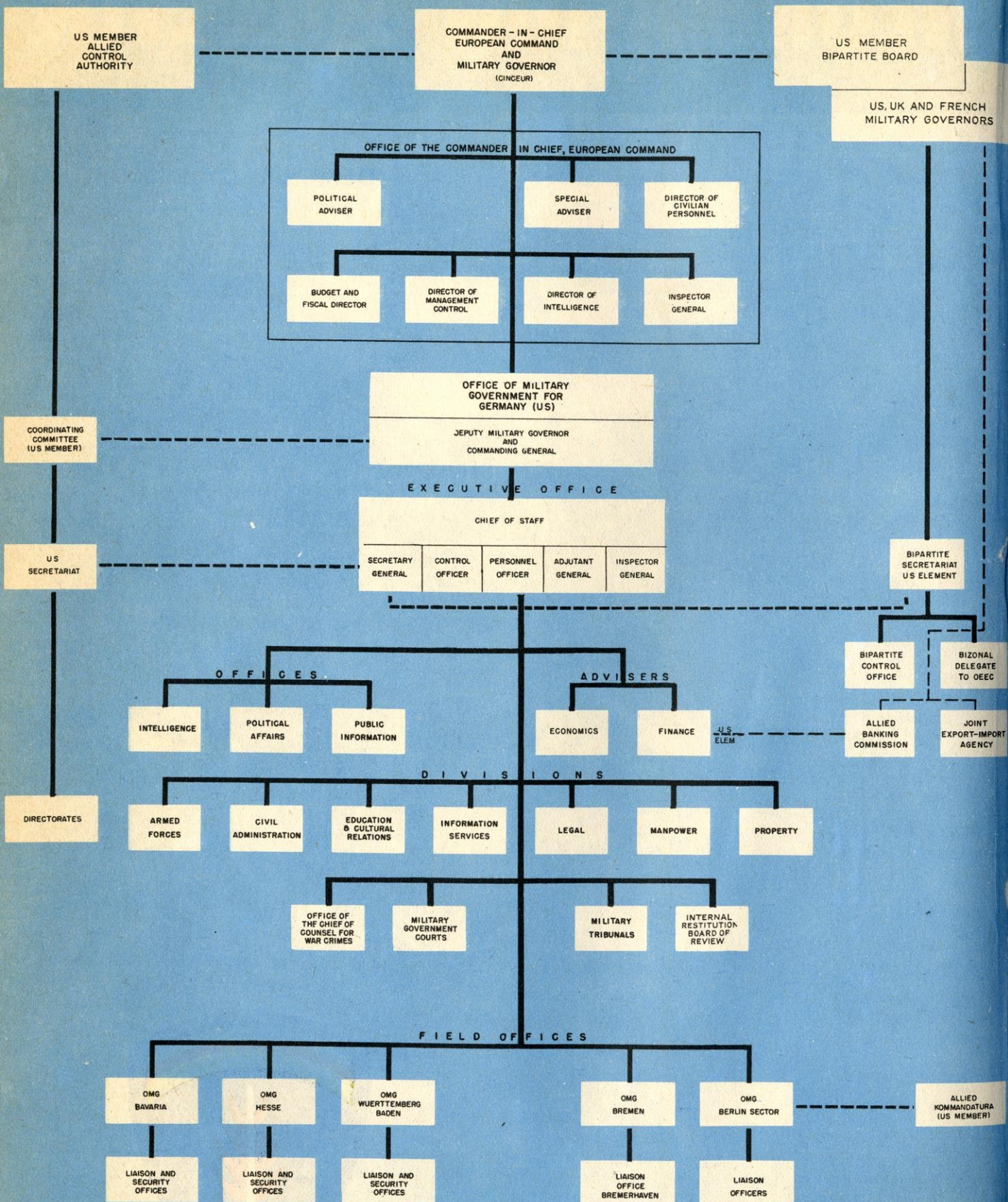
APRIL 5, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

Key MG Personnel
STEG (first of series)

Report on Germany
European Recovery Program

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

DEMOCRACY IN MAKING—Tempelhof is famed as one terminal in Berlin for the airlift, but this Air Force sergeant finds time from his work to teach German youth of the Tempelhof neighborhood the fundamentals of baseball. Sportsmanship, fair play and teamwork today on the playing fields mean democracy, tolerance and cooperation tomorrow among peoples. A review of three years of the Armed Forces assistance to GYA begins on page 7.

(US Army photo)

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Occupational ACTIVITIES

Soviet Zone Tickets Invalid: British and American Military Governments have drawn the attention of the Soviet zonal authorities to the fact that although no interzonal trains are running, booking agencies and stations within the Soviet Zone have been selling railroad tickets to destinations in western Germany. The Soviet authorities have been informed that railroad tickets issued to destinations within or beyond the US/UK Zones of Germany by agencies or booking offices within the Soviet Zone will be invalid.

Airlift Film: "The Bridge," a documentary film story of the Berlin airlift, was released for showing in the three western zones and sectors of Berlin. Produced by the Information Services Division, OMGUS, "The Bridge" traces the growth of the airlift, depicts the coordination between air and ground elements of the US and British forces and emphasizes the understanding which has developed between Berliners and the western allies. The film runs 15 minutes and is in both German and English versions.

International House: A new international students' house will be established in Frankfurt. Some 60 students, half German and half foreign, will be accommodated under an arrangement between the University of Frankfurt and the Student Christian Movement of Scandinavia by which the latter will renovate the war-damaged house on which they will receive a free lease for 25 years. The man behind the new project is Mr. Arne Sorensen, a leader of the Danish resistance and a minister in the post-liberation Danish cabinet.

Import Traffic Heavy: The ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven unloaded 175 ships carrying a total of 290,238 metric tons of imported JEIA cargo

Daylight Saving Time

Clocks in the three western sectors of Berlin and the three western zones of Germany will be advanced one hour at 0200 hours, Sunday, April 10. This change will be made in accordance with an international schedule worked out on a quadripartite basis in 1947.

during February, OMG Bremen disclosed.

Soviet Roadblock Removed: A neutral strip of the main highway running through a portion of the Soviet Zone between the north Hessian towns of Obersuhl and Herleshausen has been reopened by Soviet Zone authorities. In early March the neutral strip had been closed down in retaliation for a US Constabulary block imposed on a nearby section in the US Zone, which had not been made neutral by agreement.

Million Newspapers: Monthly circulation of newspapers in Hesse passed the 1,000,000 mark during February. Heading the list was the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, with a circulation of more than 200,000 copies. Mr. Vincent O. Anderson, ISD press chief of OMGH, commented that "these circulation figures are proof that German interest in world and domestic affairs, as well as in the Hessian press itself, is increasing."

Few Quit MG: Forty-six Department of the Army employees with OMGUS elected to return to the United States because of the post differential reduction, the OMGUS personnel office announced. Ten of the resignations were in Berlin and 36 in the US Zone. The total represents less than one percent of all US Military Government employees in Germany.

Restitution Program Completed: The return of looted properties to countries formerly occupied by the German army is finished, according to the Property Division, OMGUS. Aside from a small number of meritorious claims cases to be processed by the Frankfurt liaison office of the Restitutions Branch, operations and offices in the US zone closed down April 1. Approximately RM 918,000,000 (1938 value of approximately \$367,200,000) worth of property, excluding inland water craft and rolling stock, has been restored to its rightful owner under the restitution program.

Farm Education: To bring the latest ideas of improved agricultural and home economics practices to Wuerttemberg-Baden farmers, three extension committees have been established in the counties of Buch, Backnang and Heidelberg. The agricultural and home economics extension program is a feature of the OMGUS reorientation program and is designed to help farmers help themselves by making the services of extension projects available throughout the rural areas.

Journalist Services Exported—The first German journalist in the US Zone, whose services are to be "exported" through JEIA, is Martin Fritze, 20-year-old member of the editorial staff of DENA, US-licensed news agency. Fritze will be employed in England for six months by the British Broadcasting Company as a program assistant in the German language service. A percentage of his salary will be paid into the JEIA dollar fund from which essential German imports are financed. He has published several feature stories on his experiences as a visiting German student in England last fall.

Part 1 — Transfer of Captured and Surplus Materials

WHEN A WAR ends, one of the most useful and immediate steps in reconstruction is the converting of leftover war equipment to constructive peacetime purposes.

The American Army, in 1945, found itself in possession of large quantities of US Army supplies plus captured German armament materials and equipment. Useful disposal of these surplus war materials has been the little-publicized but highly-important work of STEG (official abbreviation for Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer oeffentliches Gut m. b. H.), an organization created for this purpose in 1946.

Because of tremendous war damages and the collapsed economy of the US Zone, Military Government and the US Army were anxious to use in Germany any of these surplus war goods which existed beyond the needs of the US Army of Occupation. In this way, the German people could be assisted in rehabilitating their economy as a step toward a more democratic life.

Early in 1945, various quantities of materials and goods were released in local areas to prevent disease and unrest and to help get various industries operating again. As time went on, it was apparent that an overall policy and procedure should be established for releasing both captured enemy and US Army surplus materials.

IN KEEPING with American policy, the US Army wished to reduce its occupation forces and yet, at the

Series
by **James C. Cunningham**
Chief, OMGSTEG Branch
Commerce & Industry Group
Bipartite Control Office

same time, to make sure that spoilage and wastage of materials under its control did not occur. Thus, an agreement was reached in the summer of 1946 between OMGUS and Headquarters USFET releasing to OMGUS for use in the German economy all ex-German war materials and equipment not needed by the Occupation Forces and displaced persons. Further, it was agreed to release such excess

rat (Council of States) under the guidance of the Regional Government Coordinating Office (RGCO) and OMGUS. This German public corporation was first known as GER (Gesellschaft zur Erfassung von Rueistungsgut m. b. H.) and is now known as STEG.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Bavaria with headquarters in Munich, and its shareholders were the states of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse (now Hesse). State branch offices of STEG for carrying out the program were created at Munich, Stuttgart and Wiesbaden. In early



(HEUTE/Boeltz)

View of portion of large sorting hall in the gigantic STEG warehouse near Darmstadt.

US Army material for use in the German economy on the basis of fair value as a charge against the proceeds of future German exports. These releases were restricted to approved programs affecting disease and unrest in the American Zone of Germany.

In order to accomplish these releases and effect proper control and accountability, it was agreed that a German public corporation would be created for this purpose. Such an organization was set up in the summer 1946 by the US Zone Laender-

1947, branch offices were created in Bremen and the American Sector of Berlin. These branch offices were under the observation, review and advice of MG state offices, while the general office was under the review of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, with OMGUS observing all of STEG's functions.

POLICIES AND decisions affecting the interests of Military Government and the Occupation Powers were determined by OMGUS, with the maxim responsibility for all

(Continued on next page)

The Information Bulletin is presenting in this series of nine articles the detailed picture of the tremendous operation for channeling captured enemy equipment and surplus US Army material into the German economy. STEG is the German public corporation which handles the German operations. Mr. Cunningham, who directs the MG participation, outlines in the first article the over-all operation, and details in subsequent articles the work of its eight programs. Photographs are from HEUTE, MG-published German-language illustrated magazine.

phases of operations being invested in STEG.

The functions and responsibilities of STEG are briefly, to inventory, segregate, classify, demilitarize, restitute, convert and secure all ex-German war armament and US Army surpluses released to it by Military Government. Further, to dispose of captured enemy material (CEM) into the German economy as directed by the US Zone Laenderrat, and the Landeswirtschaftsaemter (state economic offices) concerned. Upon the creating of the bizonal organization pursuant to the fusion agreement, the determination of the disposal directives for US surplus goods released thereafter became a responsibility of the bizonal VfW (Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft, or Department for Economics). These sales were effected for Reichsmarks (subsequently replaced by the Deutsche marks) at German legal or appraised prices.

STEG was authorized to deduct its operating expenses from the gross revenue obtained from sale of ex-German war armament materials, and was required to deposit the net proceeds in frozen accounts, pending disposition instructions at a later date by OMGUS. STEG is further required to transfer 90 percent of the gross revenue obtained from sale of US Army surpluses to the Aussen-

handelskasse (Foreign Trade Bank), and will be reimbursed, in turn, for its expenses above 10 percent incurred in these operations. STEG does not handle food, fertilizer, seed, petroleum, oil lubricants, etc., but does handle all other types of movable materials and equipment.

AS INDICATED above, after the bizonal fusion, Jan. 1, 1947, all US Army surpluses have been disposed of by STEG on a bizonal basis, following disposition instructions given by the VfW. For this purpose, STEG established branch offices in the northern states, under the observation, review and advice of the regional commerce offices. The STEG office in the US Sector of Berlin was extended to serve the British Sector of Berlin.

In the summer of 1947, OMGUS by agreement with JEIA; Bizonal Executive Committee, Minden; and VaW, Minden (Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft), entered into a contract with the Department of the Army for the shipment to Bremen of 40,000 tons of surplus quartermaster and medical corps goods from the United States. These goods were obtained on a deferred charge basis at fair prices with JEIA establishing a trust fund out of category "B" receipts for the payment of all packing, crating,

handling and shipping charges from the United States to Bremen. These goods are being distributed by STEG in the Bizonal Area in accordance with the disposition instructions of the VfW in the same manner as other US surplus goods form within the theater.

On Jan. 21, 1948, a contract was entered into between the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission (OFLC) and the Bizonal Economic Administration for the release into the German economy of all unsold US surplus goods then in possession of OFLC in this theater and to be declared surplus by head-

Glossary

Aussenhandelskasse—Foreign Trade Pay Office (or Bank)
BICO—Bipartite Control Office
CFM—Captured Enemy Material
EUCOM—European Command (highest US Army level in Europe)
GER—Gesellschaft zur Erfassung von Rüstungsgut m. b. H. (Corporation for the Seizure of Armaments, Ltd.)
Laenderrat—Council of States (conference group of ministers president of US Zone — now superseded by bizonal council)
Landeswirtschaftsaemter—state economic offices
OFLC—Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission
OMGSTEG—Office of Military Government for STEG
OMGUS—Office Military Government for Germany (US) (highest MG level)*
RGCO—Regional Government Coordinating Office (MG counterpart to Laenderrat — now phased out)
STEG—Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer oeffentliches Gut m. b. H. (State Corporation for the Seizure of Public Property, Ltd.)
USFET—United States Forces, European Theater (predecessor to EUCOM)
VaW—Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft (Administrative Office for Economy)
VfW—Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft (Department for Economy)

* EUCOM and OMGUS are equally correlated commands for separate military and MG operations respectively of the occupations under CINCEUR, composed of the Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor and his staff of advisers.

quarters EUCOM to OFLC from that date through Sept. 30, 1948. These goods were taken at 21 percent of their cost value as a deferred charge against the proceeds of future German exports.

AT THE SAME time, dependent upon this contract, a second agreement was entered into between headquarters EUCOM and the Bizonal Economic Administration, which specified that all US surplus goods released to the German economy from the beginning of the occupation through Jan. 21, 1948 would be revaluated as a deferred charge at 31 percent cost value with the exception of scrap and waste which remained at fair value.

RESPONSIBILITIES of STEG are enormous, but in general, its objective is to convert the maximum number of swords into ploughshares. The effective carrying out of this program involves many hundred thousands of metric tons of all types of army materials and equipment. When completed the program will constitute a significant contribution

(Continued on page 32)



Wreckage from war goes back to work for peace.

(HEUTE/Rosenberg)

Battle against TB

— — Work of Danish Red Cross

MORE THAN 500,000 German children have been given tests in the US Zone during the past 15 months as a precaution against the danger of tuberculosis. Those who showed the need for it—nearly 200,000 children in all—were vaccinated against the disease.

This accomplishment was the work of the Danish Red Cross, with the cooperation of the US Military Government and German public health officials. Dr. Svend K. Svendsen, in charge of the program, and Dr. Johannes Holm, director of the Denmark State Serum Institute, assisted actively in carrying out the project.

In the spring of 1947 the State Serum Institute of Denmark, together with the Danish Red Cross, offered to assist in tuberculosis relief programs in several European countries. The offer was made to German public health officials and physicians by Dr. Holm and by Dr. Herman Hilleboe of the US Public Health Service. These tuberculosis specialists visited all the states in the US Zone of Germany during the late summer of 1947¹.

At these initial meetings, German representatives, remembering the Luebeck catastrophe², made it clear that some resistance against a vaccination program could be expected from German physicians. Both Danish and American authorities emphasized that a testing and vaccination program in Germany must be entirely voluntary.

FOR A MASS vaccination program, it is necessary not only to have experience in the organization of the program, in the technique of tuberculin testing, and application of the vaccine, but also to have a vaccine that has been carefully tested in the laboratory and tried out in the field. The Danish government, through the Danish Red Cross, offered to provide

Article
by **Lt. Col. C. H. Moseley**
Chief, Public Health Branch
OMG Hesse

the vaccine and personnel to supervise and assist in a voluntary vaccination program in Germany.

At later meetings, German public health officials agreed that conditions warranted the carrying out of an immunization program and decided to accept the offer of the Danish Red Cross to conduct such a program.

Number of Persons Tuberculin Tested and
Vaccinated with BCG in US Zone

Area	Tested	Vaccinated
Berlin (US Sector)	469	86
Bremen	80	80
Bavaria	25,603	15,578
Hesse	474,798	142,289
Wuerttemberg-Baden	23,334	15,825
DP's (US Zone)	63,819	14,877
Total	588,103	188,735

IN ORDER to understand the importance of the mission's work the reader should know the answer to such questions as: What is tuberculin? What is a tuberculin test? And what is BCG?

Tuberculin was discovered by Robert Koch in 1899. His product, now



(Photos from OMGH)

German girl is given Mantoux test. (right) Reading after 72 hours: red spot indicates individual is positive "reactor" and does not need to be vaccinated.



OMG Hesse provided a base from which the Danish Red Cross teams could operate and arranged for housing for the personnel of this Danish mission. OMGUS arranged for a fund of \$5,000 with which the teams could meet dollar expenses necessary for the execution of the program begun in Germany in the early fall of 1947. The extent of the work accomplished by the mission by Jan. 1, 1949 is summarized in the following table.

called "Old Tuberculin," may be considered the foundation for modern tuberculin testing methods. Tuberculin has the peculiarity of giving a specific reaction when it comes in contact with the body fluids of an individual who has been infected with *tubercle bacilli*; however, it gives no reaction when it comes in contact with a person who has had no tuberculous infection. The potency of tuberculin is measured in TU (tuberculin units).

(Continued on next page)

¹ — see "White Plague" in Information Bulletin issue No. 139, July 13, 1948.

² Twenty years ago in Luebeck a laboratory error was made when BCG bacilli were cultured in the same incubator as virulent tubercle bacilli; as a result, a number of cases of tuberculosis occurred following the use of this contaminated vaccine.

In a tuberculin test, the tuberculin is brought into contact with an organism in such a manner as to create the possibility of a reaction between the tuberculin and anti-bodies which may be present in the organism. This contact can be established in different ways; however, in all tuberculin tests, a positive reaction shows that the individual has been infected with tubercle bacilli. The most common test methods are known as the Moro test, the Mantoux test and the Pirquet test.

THE Moro-patch test is similar to other patch tests for allergy. A small amount of a standardized tuberculin ointment, of approximately match-head size, is put on the skin of the chest and covered with adhesive plaster. After 24 hours the plaster and ointment are removed; three or four days later the reaction to this test is read by a competent medical authority.

The Mantoux test is probably the most exact of the tuberculin tests. In this test method a standardized dose of diluted tuberculin is injected intracutaneously. The reaction is read on the third or fourth day after this injection.

A "reactor" is a person with a positive tuberculin test. The reaction between the injected tuberculin and the anti-bodies already present in the tested individual is a sign that the person has been previously exposed to a tuberculous infection and already has developed through a natural in-

fection sufficient anti-bodies to give him partial protection or immunity.

"Non-reactors" to a Mantoux test of 10 tuberculin units are considered never to have been infected, or to have had a tuberculous infection so long ago that they either have no anti-bodies or too few to give any real protection against *tubercle bacilli*. These non-reactors need to develop more anti-bodies against tubercle bacilli, and the production of these anti-bodies can be stimulated by the BCG vaccine.

TUBERCULIN tests are given before vaccination to divide the population into two groups: Reactors or non-reactors. Reactors to specified tuberculin tests would not benefit from vaccination. Therefore, only persons having a negative reaction, the non-reactors, are given a BCG vaccination.

Vaccination against tuberculosis has been used in recent years to a steadily increasing extent. A vaccine was developed by Calmette, who began growing a special strain of *tubercle bacilli* on special culture media in 1908. This vaccine, named BCG (Bacilli-Calmette-Guerin), was first used on humans in Paris in 1923 in accordance with instructions from Calmette.

At first the vaccine was administered orally to newborn children. In 1927 the intracutaneous method of administration was introduced, and later this procedure was adopted as

the standard method for BCG vaccination. It is generally accepted that through a natural infection with *tubercle bacilli*, the infected person develops anti-bodies which generally are sufficient to protect the individual against a later infection. However, even though the majority of tuberculous-infected individuals obtain protection without disease through a natural infection, the risk is too great. The same protection can be given in a controlled manner by BCG vaccination. By vaccinating non-reactors, they can be changed into reactors in 98 to 99 percent of the cases.

THE SUCCESS of the voluntary program in Hesse can be attributed to Dr. Svendsen and his staff and to the support which has been given the campaign by physicians, particularly German public health officials. Dr. Svendsen permitted the campaign to proceed slowly; he held many conferences and forums on the subject with small groups of physicians and laymen; he demonstrated testing techniques and vaccination procedures, and patiently waited for the program to gain momentum as a result.

During the school summer recess of 1948, the Danish mission devoted its time to a testing and vaccination program in DP camps, with 63,819 displaced persons tested.

The tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination campaign is now complete in Hesse. In January the Danish Red Cross Mission moved from its base in the Wiesbaden-Schlagenbad area, and in the future will concentrate operations in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden. Future work in Hesse will be done by German physicians who have been supervised and trained during the past year by the Danish specialists.

Final data is not available from all the counties in which the work has been completed; however, a preliminary analysis of data from 18 counties in Hesse, representing 45 percent of the population, shows that 34.8 percent of all children (age 6 to 14 years) examined were positive reactors. Positive reactors in this group (168,000 children) ranged from 20.9 percent in six-year-olds in rural

(Continued on page 32)

Positive Reactors to Tuberculin Tests in Hesse 1947-48

Age	Large Cities ¹	Middle Group ²	Rural Districts ³	Average ⁴
6	24.9	21.9	20.9	23.5
7	29.3	25.4	23.8	25.8
8	33.7	28.9	26.8	29.2
9	38.0	32.4	29.8	33.5
10	42.4	35.8	32.8	36.4
11	46.7	39.3	35.8	39.7
12	51.1	42.8	38.8	43.4
13	55.5	46.3	41.7	47.1
Average	40.2	34.1	31.3	34.8

¹ Cities over 100,000 inhabitants.

² City districts below 100,000 inhabitants in 1947, and counties with less than 1/3 of working persons in agriculture.

³ Counties with more than 1/3 of working persons in agriculture.

⁴ Data from 18 counties (168,000 examinations).

Three Years of GYA

— — Review of Armed Forces Assistance

Article

by **Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall**

Chief, GYA Section

OPOT Division, EUCOM Hq.

APRIL 14 marks the third official anniversary of a unique and unprecedented youth reorientation program which has given every American in Germany an opportunity during his off-duty hours to have a very real and effective share in accomplishing the occupation mission.

On April 14, 1946, the first official directive was issued by USFET Headquarters which recognized, organized and gave material support to the Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities.

During the intervening three years, GYA has gone a long way, starting with the "candy bar and Coca Cola" stage which often brought criticism from Germans and Americans alike; progressing into the baseball and sports stage which had the very limited objective of teaching fair play, and finally arriving at the present stage of a well-organized program of varied assistance aimed at demonstrating and teaching the everyday principles of democracy and providing opportunities for German youth to occupy their time profitably rather than in ways which lead to delinquency.

It is of interest to trace the development of this program which began without blueprint and without official support.

GYA HAD ITS real beginning in the spontaneous efforts of individual soldiers to assist German youth before and immediately following the end of hostilities. In the fall of 1945, after the relaxation of the non-fraternization order, individual tactical units inaugurated local programs designed both to supply recreation and basic essentials for German youth and also to provide a wholesome outlet for the energies of troops awaiting redeployment.

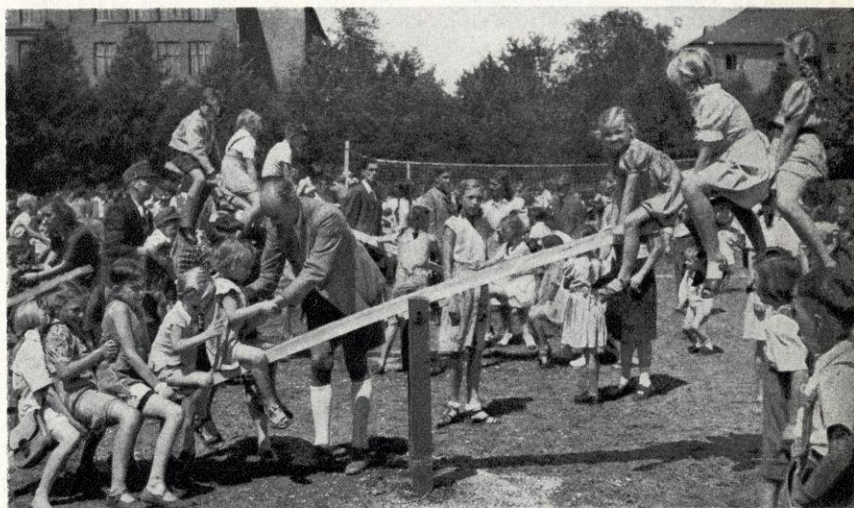
As early as Sept. 14, 1945, an interim occupation program for German youth activities was outlined in a 7th Army Headquarters directive. Also, in the fall of 1945, the 29th In-

fantry Division in the Bremen area inaugurated a program of assistance which was effectively publicized and popularized by a public information officer.

The early beginnings, plus awareness by Military Government youth officials of the need for initiating activities to help mould German

field of reorientation and rehabilitation.

IN AUGUST 1946, a complete study of the reports submitted during the summer, combined with numerous visits to the field, indicated that a directive broader in scope and more detailed in nature was needed so that the military might render more positive assistance which would reach a greater number of German youth. General Joseph T. McNarney, then Theater Commander and Military Governor, called a conference



Children enjoy the Winterplatz playground in Munich, built by EUCOM Quartermaster Subdepot personnel. The playground has facilities for badminton, volley ball, swings, see-saws, slides and chinning bars. (US Army photo)

youth along democratic lines, soon led to an official recognition of the Army's heretofore spontaneous and unofficial efforts. USFET Headquarters, on April 14, 1946, published an experimental directive on German Youth Activities providing for official support of a zonewide program of assistance and authorizing the use of certain personnel, military transportation, supplies and equipment for bona-fide activities of youth assistance. Although sports, especially baseball, were stressed, the foundations were laid for a program to go beyond physical activities into the

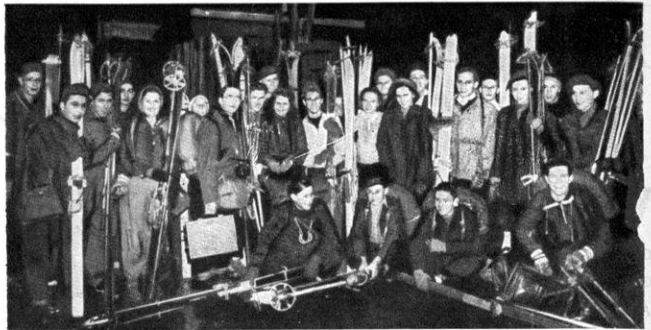
of representatives of the major commands and MG youth activities personnel. At this meeting, General McNarney made the following statements which outlined the objectives of the program and gave it the all-out official support it previously had lacked:

"It want to impress on you that this is an extremely important job and perhaps more important than any other one job that we today can do. In the end, what we hope to achieve is that a great number of German youth will absorb our democratic

(Continued on next page)



(left) Discussion by Nuremberg GYA clubs on world government. (right) Wetzlar GYA group en route to Garmisch for winter sports. (Amerika Dienst photos)



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 learn, so that it will not be necessary for us again to come to Europe to wage war."

AS A RESULT of this conference, a comprehensive directive on military assistance to German Youth Activities was issued (AG 353.8 GCT-AGO "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone", USFET, Oct. 5, 1946). This document established the assistance program as an official, positive military mission and made the following important provisions:

1. Stated the mission and objectives of the program—the providing of worthwhile active assistance to German youth in order to reduce juvenile delinquency and teach the basic techniques of democracy to German youth.

2. Established a well-rounded program of cultural, sports, recreational and community type activities which were permitted within the framework of regulations established by Military Government.

3. Required the assignment of full-time commissioned and enlisted personnel to implement the program in units of company and greater size.

4. Authorized the establishment of youth centers and other physical facilities through which German youth could be reached and assisted more effectively.

5. Recognized the need for volunteers of all categories and directed that efforts be made to secure

volunteer assistance, especially dependent wives.

6. Made provisions for the use of supplies, equipment, transportation and facilities.

HAVING BEEN provided with official stature and progressed from the experimental to the proven stage, the Armed Forces Assistance Program was conducted during the following two years essentially as stated in the Oct. 5 directive. Certain milestones indicating the growth and increased efficacy of the program are interesting to note:

1. The establishment and development of 300 youth centers throughout the zone in which activities of all types are held for both organized and unorganized youth.



Members of the 7796 Signal Photo Company at Hanau entertain children at Christmas party. (US Army photo)

2. Development of large scale community projects such as gardening projects, soap box derbies, handicraft contests and Golden Gloves tournaments.

3. Assignment of a WAC officer in each post to plan, implement and supervise activities for girls and to stimulate American and German women in volunteering their services to the program.

4. Formation of youth center and community councils to enable German youth to plan and guide their own activities.

5. Inauguration of a group correspondence project known as Youth Helps Youth. To date, more than 600 American and German youth groups of similar interests have been paired through the medium of correspondence.

6. The obtaining of active support from the United States in the form of supplies and donations. Through one US project alone, \$30,000 of textile-type CARE packages have been received for use in GYA handicraft shops.

7. The holding of large scale Christmas activities and parties, involving several hundred thousand dollars worth of donations each year.

IN SEPTEMBER 1948, the Armed Forces Assistance Program was officially recognized and commented upon by the Department of the Army. This recognition came in connection with a feature article on the program in the *National Geographic Magazine*. General Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff, wrote General Clay:

"Your men and women, who have worked so hard with the youth of

(Continued on page 34)

Report on Germany

— — Review of Occupation during 1948

WAR'S END vested with the United States Army an occupation task of large administrative scope and complexity. Today, in Germany, Austria, Trieste, Japan, Korea, and the Ryukyu Islands—areas widely separated both by distance and tradition—the American Army has the mission of administering or supervising the affairs of 150 million former enemies and foreign nationals.

The over-all objective of this mission, as established by international agreements, surrender instruments, and policy directives to the military commanders, is to establish peaceful and responsible communities which never again will constitute a threat to the peace of the world.*

Military necessity requires, in the conduct of operations as well as in the fulfillment of obligations imposed upon invading forces under international law, that such forces institute control of civilian affairs by military government or otherwise in the occupied or liberated areas. The rules of international law and the established customs of war provide the authority for the control by civil affairs military government (CA/MG) and the exercise of such control is assumed by the occupation of an area by force or agreement.

The theater commander bears full responsibility for CA/MG; therefore, he is designated as military governor or civil affairs administrator, but is authorized to delegate his authority and title, in whole or in part, to a subordinate commander. In occupied territory the commander, by virtue of his position, has supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority, limited only by the laws and customs of war and by directives from higher authority.

* Germany: Potsdam Agreement, 2 August 1945 (see "The Potsdam Conference Statement," Information Bulletin, Issue No. 3, Aug. 11, 1945); JCS 1067 (see superseding directive, "US Policy in Germany," Information Bulletin, Issue No. 102, July 21, 1947); Secretary of State Byrnes' address at Stuttgart, Germany, 6 September 1946 (see "We Want a Lasting Peace," Information Bulletin, Issue No. 59, July 27, 1946).

Excerpts from Annual Report by US Secretary of the Army

INITIALLY in an enemy territory strict control is necessary if the objectives of military government are to be achieved. As conditions approach normal, the control exercised by CA/MG may be relaxed. The supervision of the occupying force may become less direct and supreme authority may finally be released to a recognized power. The control exercised by the occupying force varies according to future military operations, current military, political, economic, social and other pertinent factors.

Three years after the end of a global war, we still are engaged in the burdensome but all-important clean-up job in Germany and Japan. The Army's accomplishments, in its effort to achieve the occupation objective, must now be judged in the light of the world political situation. The difficulties faced today could not necessarily have been foreseen for many of the problems marking the occupation are not of indigenous origin—do not spring from the occupied territories or from their peoples. They stem from the ideology of one of the occupying powers whose own homeland is so extensive that it nearly touches Germany on the West and Korea on the East.

We will never know how much more rapidly we could have proceeded in preparing Germany and Japan to take their places in the world family of peace-loving nations, if all the occupying powers had sought this main objective and had worked in harmony. But we do know that if such had been the case, then, during the past year our troops could have been withdrawn from Austria, Trieste and Korea, and the "Berlin Blockade" would not now be a day-to-day threat to the peace of the world.

THE ARMY'S record, in the face of existing conditions, is one in which our oversea commanders, the

personnel under them and the whole Army can take pride.

Occupation is an expensive business. By 1 November 1948 the cost to the American taxpayer had exceeded \$2,500,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas. The cost to troop pay and maintenance (exclusive of the sizable indirect costs in the zone of interior required to support an army of occupation) has risen beyond \$4,500,000,000, and, in addition, expenditure for economic rehabilitation projects has amounted to over \$42,000,000.

These expenditures are not solely for a great humanitarian purpose. They were originally designed—and still are—to avert famine, disease, and unrest, which otherwise would have spread chaos and human suffering in the former enemy countries and would have left the world in tumult and misery.

Since the military occupation of enemy territory suspends the operation of the government of the occupied territory, the obligation arises under international law for the occupying force to exercise the functions of civil government looking toward the restoration and maintenance of public order. Control and supervision of the various occupied areas are maintained by different types of organizations. Though all areas receive direction from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the United States Army Chief of Staff acts as executive of the joint chiefs for transmitting direction to occupation commanders.

THE Civil Affairs Division, headed by Brig. Gen. George L. Eberle, is the staff division primarily responsible to the Chief of Staff for military government matters. (Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, now deputy director for logistics, was chief, Civil Affairs Division, during the period December 1946-July 1948.) The Civil Affairs Division and the work done under its direction are supervised closely by

(Continued on next page)

Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper, Jr., and Assistant Secretary of the Army Tracy S. Voorhees, who confer with the Secretary on questions of policy.*

As economic adviser to the United States military governor of Germany during the first 27 months of the occupation, Under Secretary Draper took a leading role in directing the rehabilitation of the economy of western Germany and in preparing its production and export for the vital part it is playing today in the European Recovery Program....

Assistant Secretary Voorhees officially assumed his present duties last September, after having rendered invaluable service in meeting an acute emergency during the period in which he was the food administrator for occupied areas, as well as in previous capacities in which he served the Secretary on special assignments.

There is, of course, a pronounced interdependence of the Department of the Army and the Department of State in matters of occupation policy-making. Consequently, a close working relationship is maintained, primarily with the offices of Charles E. Saltzman, Assistant Secretary of State for occupied areas. As the top policy agency of the United States Government in the field of foreign affairs, the Department of State looks to the Army for guidance with respect to military implications of foreign policy as well as with respect to the administrative implications of any governmental policy to be executed in the occupied areas. Both Departments turn to other Federal agencies for technical guidance when occupation policy enters another agency's field of competence.

CONTROL IN Germany is divided into four zones of occupation and the city of Berlin, which has four sectors. The United States military governor in Germany, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, is also commander in chief, European Command. According to international agreements, each of the four occupying powers exercises control in its own zone and participates in a quadripartite Allied Control Council on matters involving all of

Germany, so that according to these agreements, Berlin is under quadripartite control of the Allied Kommandatura.

According to the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, the occupying powers were to treat Germany "as a single economic unit". This objective has not been achieved due to the intransigence of the Soviet Union. The United States Government, hoping to effect quadripartite economic unification, offered to join its zone with any or all other zones for the purpose of economic control. The British Government accepted the offer, and late in 1946 the economic fusion of the United States and United Kingdom zones was completed. More recently steps were taken to join all three western zones into a single political and economic entity, with a considerable measure of self-government, but with certain matters such as foreign trade, foreign exchange, and foreign relations reserved to the control of the occupying powers....

DURING THE immediate postwar period, implementation of United States policy in occupied areas, particularly in Germany and Japan, was largely devoted to disarmament; demilitarization; removal from positions of influence of leaders responsible for policies of military aggression and national aggrandizement and racism; elimination of war potential, and prosecution of war criminals. The start of fiscal year 1948 saw all of these programs virtually completed, with a good measure of success.

The number of persons in the United States Zone of Germany against whom denazification trial proceedings had to be completed was only 32,372 at the end of August 1948. The backlog of appeals had been reduced to 28,813 and there remained only 2,144 internees in enclosures, of whom 1,127 were serving sentences imposed by the denazification tribunals. German personnel engaged in denazification activities were reduced 12 percent to 15,498 by the end of the month.

Gradually, the emphasis of occupation has shifted to a more positive phase—to programs of long-range development which seek to establish sound political, social, and economic institutions. This is es-

pecially true in Germany where western German economy holds the key to the success of the European Recovery Program (ERP). Western Germany's phenomenal economic improvement under military government programs, now integrated with the ERP, points the way to stability and economic well-being for all western Europe, of which it is a part...

THE ARMY repeatedly has urged that because of the politico-socio-economic character of present-day military government, the occupation assignment is one in which the military should retain only the police role. Although State-Army plans were nearly completed to transfer administrative responsibility for Germany to the Department of State at the end of the fiscal year 1948, the President, on 23 March 1948, decided under conditions then existing to postpone the transfer indefinitely. Thus, the fourth year of occupation commences with the Army continuing to perform these necessary administrative tasks, but willing to agree that "this is not a job for soldiers."

Germany and Japan do not yet possess the vigorous economy essential to promote the growth of democracy. As we continue to plant democratic seedlings, our attention should turn to proper economic nourishment and care. We can no more afford to risk Japan's and Germany's deterioration economically, with the consequent retardation of integrated world recovery, than we can again risk having the economic potentials of these countries directed into war-making channels. The Potsdam and Yalta agreements cover both contingencies, for both these aggressor nations. A sane and self-supporting Germany and Japan must share in the sound economy of a world politically at peace and peacefully at work.

The second installment in the next issue will contain that part of the report dealing with the political and social development in Germany.

+END

Philharmonic Invited to Scotland

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, which recently returned from an English tour, has been invited to play at the Edinburgh Festival in September.

* Since this report was prepared, Mr. Draper has resigned and Mr. Voorhees has been appointed under secretary.

BIZONE EMPLOYMENT AT POSTWAR HIGH

17,700,000 Persons Gainfully Occupied at End of 1948; Wage and Salary Earners Rose to 12,400,000, also New Record; Climb in Jobless Forecast

EMPLOYMENT in the Bizonal Area reached a postwar high of 17,400,000 by the end of 1948.

During the fourth quarter the total gainfully occupied rose to 17,700,000, a postwar record, as against a slight decline in the third quarter. Total wage and salary earners rose by 196,000 to 12,400,000, also a postwar high, including 6,400,000 industrial wage and salary earners. The latter total rose more sharply than in any quarter since 1946 to surpass the May 1939 level for the first time since V-E Day.

Increases in industrial employment were spread through all branches of manufacturing but were particularly large in glass, up 11 percent; textiles and ceramics, up 10 percent; iron, steel, and other metal production, up eight percent; and hardware up seven percent. Seasonal decreases were reported in agriculture, down seven percent, and fisheries, down four percent. The number of persons employed by the occupying forces declined four percent.

Seasonal declines in employment in the construction industry and brick manufacturing along with agriculture, together with shortages of electric power, increased unemployment in the Bizonal Area by 10 percent in December. At the end of December, unemployment was 780,900*, a total equal to about six percent of the total number of both employed and unemployed wage and salary earners and only 3,700 below the post-monetary reform peak on Sept. 9.

WITH THE exception of North Rhine-Westphalia, the number of unemployed in all states of the Bizonal Area had increased. Of the total rise of nearly 78,000 unemployed, Bavaria alone accounted for nearly 51,000, of whom 20,000 were construction workers and 14,000 unskilled laborers.

* Military Government's Semi-Monthly Report No. 108 said interim reports of state labor offices showed unemployment reached 1,019,000 on Feb. 15.

Additional layoffs were expected in Bavaria, where, as a result of shortages in electric power resulting from drought, the production schedules of many of the larger consumers of electric power, especially in the aluminum and fertilizer industries, had been curtailed. The increase in unemployment in Bavaria was being cushioned by unemployment relief and emergency relief in the form of short-time work projects.

Unemployment increases in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein were also considerable, approximately 20,000 and 14,000, respectively, being added in December. In Schleswig-Holstein the decline in employment was largely due to the curtailment of work in agriculture and, to a lesser extent, to dismissals of white-collar employees and railroad workers. The last two causes were largely responsible for the increase in unemployment in Lower Saxony.

SINCE MONETARY reform the average earnings of manual workers have increased. The weekly gross earnings of male manual workers in the manufacturing industries in the US Zone increased from RM 44.81 (\$13.44) in March 1948 to DM 52 (\$15.60) in September, and in the British Zone from RM 42.28 (\$12.68) to DM 51.46 (\$15.44)*. The earnings of female workers during the same period increased proportionately the same as those of male workers, namely, from RM 25.46 (\$7.64) to DM 30.75 (\$9.23) in the US Zone and from RM 23.82 (\$7.15) to DM 29.34 (\$8.80) in the British Zone, or roughly 20 percent.

The rise in the average weekly earnings was due as much to an increase in the average hours worked as to the higher average hourly earnings. The average hourly earnings of male manual workers increased between March and September in the two zones from about RM 1.06

(32 cents) to DM 1.16 (35 cents) and for female workers from RM 0.64 (19 cents) to DM 0.72 (22 cents).

The number of hours worked per week meanwhile increased from 41 in March to 44.5 in September for male workers and from 38 to 39 in March to 40 to 42 in September for female workers.

The largest increases in weekly gross earnings occurred in the building and allied trades, in book and flat printing, and in the textile industry, where the increases between March and September 1948 ranged from DM 10 to 13 (\$3 to \$3.90) per week. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 42.*

ECA Help Illustrated

The European Recovery Program and its benefits for western Germany and the 16 Marshall-Plan nations are graphically explained in a 14-panel exhibit prepared by the Information Services Division, OMGUS, for display in the 26 US Information Centers in the US Zone.

The exhibit traces the flow of funds from the Economic Cooperation Administration in the United States through the various steps of the economic cooperation program which have been undertaken to restore the economy of the participating nations by 1951.

Prominently featured in the exhibit are colored graphs which show how the \$504,600,000 allocated to western Germany compares with the overall distribution of ECA funds to the participating nations. Set off against these graphs are charts showing how western Germany and Austria have already benefited from the first year of operation of the Marshall Plan.

Phone Service to Japan

Telephone service with Japan was resumed in the three western zones of Germany on Feb. 1.

* Dollar-conversion for Reichsmark used before currency reform and Deutsche Mark introduced June 30 is based on 30 cents for one mark.

Every Child as "Human Being" Stressed

GERMAN education, welfare and health organizations must more effectively coordinate their activities," declared Dr. Martha Eliot, associate chief of the US Children's Bureau after conferences in Nuremberg with Military Government and German public health and welfare officials.

Dr. Eliot urged the dovetailing of education, health and welfare programs to the treatment of every child as an "individual human being." She specifically recommended the creation of children's centers in German cities to influence community action in these three fields. These centers should include a child study section, a nursery and a child guidance program, Dr. Eliot said.

After a zone-wide survey of children's hospitals, the US official reported that German children's hospitals are on a par with those in most of Europe. Dr. Eliot cited a desperate need for hospital equipment, including linen, X-ray machines and sterilizers. She also reported a lack of trained personnel.

Dr. Eliot was accompanied by Dr. Jessie Bierman, head of the Department of Maternal and Child Health at the University of California, and Dr. Gunner Dybwad, supervisor of the Children's Division, Michigan State Department of Social Welfare. The three experts made the study of the German child health and welfare problems at the invitation of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

DURING THEIR tour the American experts examined the causes for the infant and maternal mortality rate in the US area of occupation; problems of sickness and mortality of children; and techniques and procedures used currently in German maternal and child health programs. The group also studied the operations of child welfare agencies and institutions, conducted investigations of the standards of care and the possible need for additional services for refugee children.

On the basis of their observations the visiting consultants were to

advise Military Government and German state governments on improvements in the present child health and welfare programs. A MG official said special attention was given to the problems of overcrowding and improper sanitation in refugee camps; facilities for foster care of children; need for development of child guidance and mental health clinics; and the tuberculosis control program.

Dr. Eliot is famed in the United States for her work as director of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program during and after the war. More than 1,453,000 maternity and infant-care cases were authorized under her supervision. Her achievements won her a Lasker award of the American Public Health Association. In 1947 Dr. Eliot became the first woman president of the American Public Health Association.

IN COMMENTING on the survey of the three experts, Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, CAD director, said:

"Nazi programs for mothers and children won world notoriety because they were geared literally to production for war. Postwar collapse of these dictated programs leaves a vacuum. Germany urgently needs to reorganize her welfare provisions for mothers and children. At the same time we have an opportunity to help the Germans return their health programs to democratic bases of support within the community."

Even in Hitler's day, the CAD director pointed out, German infant mortality was higher than in the United States, and since the war it has risen still further.

Resettlement in Israel

The resettlement of Jewish displaced persons from the US Zone to Israel has been increasing each month. During December 4,491 Jewish DP's were moved by rail and boat to Israel, and an additional 898 were flown from Munich to Haifa. In 1948 the resettlement in Israel of Jewish displaced persons from the US Zone totaled 20,121.

Youth Are Urged To Eye Government

Hailing an estimated 2,000 German high school students as the "real coming leadership of Bavaria and Germany," Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, director of OMGB, urged close attention to government before an Upper Franconian Youth Forum at Hof.

The week-end meeting in mid-December was climaxed by an essay contest for the 250 official delegates to the forum, with the prize of a free three-day trip to Switzerland for the two winners.

Mr. Van Wagoner opened the forum, which was sponsored by the Hof newspaper, **Frankenpost**, by urging the students to prepare themselves to fulfill their future responsibilities. He said it was up to the students to learn the rules of international cooperation and to forge a bond of confidence between Germany and other nations of the world.

For opportunities to participate in local government, Mr. Van Wagoner referred to the town meetings and public forums being held throughout Bavaria. He praised Bavarian student projects where mock parliaments are formed or where students, in cooperation with local officials, "govern" the town for a day.

Recalling the Hitler regime, Mr. Van Wagoner warned: "Don't ever become so absorbed in your own activities or personal interests that you neglect your government."

Foreign Welfare Agencies

Military Government has decided that authorized voluntary welfare agencies of foreign nationality which operate within the US Zone are eligible to be licensed to accept contributions in Deutsche marks. These contributions, however, may only be spent within Germany for the purchase of non-rationed commodities which are necessary to the conduct of authorized welfare activities. Welfare agencies accepting such contributions will be required to submit to Military Government detailed monthly statements of receipts and expenditures in Deutsche marks.

KEY MG PERSONNEL

Office of the Commander in Chief

CINCEUR

Berlin, APO 742.

Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor: General Lucius D. Clay, Berlin 42481.

Aide-de-Camp: Capt. Allen E. Donnan, Berlin 42229.

Personal Assistant: Capt. Margaret C. Allen, Berlin 42481.

Acting Political Adviser: Mr. J. W. Riddleberger, Berlin 42630.

Special Adviser: Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, Berlin 45452.

Budget & Fiscal Director: Col. Stephen B. Elkins, Berlin 45405.

Executive Officer: Major Burford R. Barrett, Berlin 45415.

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

Chief, Management & Reports Branch: Mr. W. H. Schroder, Berlin 43794.

Director of Intelligence: Maj. Gen. W. E. Hall, Berlin 45372.

Inspector General: Maj. Gen. G. J. Richards, Berlin 45321.

Executive Officer: Col. H. R. Booth, Berlin 45322.

Deputy Inspector General: Col. Herman O. Lane, Heidelberg 02798.

Director of Civilian Personnel: Mr. Robert M. Barnett, Berlin 44368.

Acting Secretary General: Mr. Eric G. Gratton, Berlin 42006.

Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

Berlin, APO 742.

OMGUS

Commanding General and Deputy Military Governor: Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Berlin 44655.

Aide-de-Camp: Capt. W. E. Brayden, Berlin 42848.

Administrative Assistant: Miss Mary C. Epifanio, Berlin 43969.

Office of the Chief of Staff

OC/S

Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Berlin 42634.

Executive Officer: Major V. W. Bond, Berlin 45011.

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff

Deputy Chief of Staff: Mr. James E. King, Jr., Bad Nauheim 2250.

Office of the Secretary General

OS/G

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Executive Secretary: Major V. W. Bond, Berlin 45011.

Administrative and Personnel Officer: Miss Helen D. Brand, Berlin 42131.

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Assistant Staff Secretary: Mr. G. F. Corrigan, Berlin 43380.

Assistant Staff Secretary: Miss C. S. Murrie, Berlin 42225.

Assistant Staff Secretary: Mr. Robert M. Walsh, Berlin 44646.

US Secretary, Bipartite Secretariat: Major Walter E. Mather, Berlin 42078.

Deputy US Secretary: Mr. J. F. Golay, Berlin 44591.

US Secretary, Tripartite Secretariat (Prov): Major Walter E. Mather, Berlin 42078.

US Secretary, Allied Secretariat: Major G. L. C. Scott, Berlin 42300.

Assistant US Secretary: Mr. C. Ancrum Jr., Berlin 45068.

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CO

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Administrative Officer: Miss Helen D. Brand, Berlin 42131.

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Deputy Chief: Mr. A. D. Mittendorf, Berlin 43124.

MG Operations Report: Mr. G. S. Bushnell, Berlin 45450.

Organization: Mr. W. M. Pillsbury, Berlin 42218.

Laender (State) Affairs: Mr. T. F. Carson, Berlin 45376.

Manpower Control: Mr. E. W. Cordell, Berlin 45352.

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Chief, Fiscal Control Section: Mr. H. W. Graham, Frankfurt 21048.

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Chief, Reimbursement Analysis Section: Mr. F. W. Blanchette, Frankfurt 21144.

Purchasing & Contracting Officer: Mr. D. W. Bernhard, Frankfurt 21125.

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AG

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OPO

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Chief, Regulations & Procedures Section: Miss Phyllis N. Elledge, Berlin 43471.

Acting Chief, Administrative Section: Miss Betty Stickney, Berlin 43805.

Acting Chief, Personnel Records Unit: Miss Ruth G. Lingham, Berlin 43636.

Chief, Payroll Section: Mr. John W. Warner, Berlin 42969.

Deputy Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch (Frankfurt): Mr. Frederick L. Sheets, Frankfurt 8191.

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Deputy Chief, Training Section: Mr. Harry T. Searl, Frankfurt 8136.

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Acting Chief, Payroll Section: Miss Rita Adelman, Frankfurt 8392.

Office of the Inspector General

IG

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

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IG

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Chief, Plans & Policy Branch: Lt. Col. J. F. Eason, Bad Nauheim 2004.

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Chief, Political Branch-Frankfurt: Mr. Eric C. Wendelin, Frankfurt 6156.
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Chief, Frankfurt Consular Branch: Mr. Marshall M. Vance, Frankfurt 21601.

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Bremen: Mr. Maurice W. Altaffer, Consul General, Bremen 20779.
Bremerhaven: Mr. Robert B. Houston, Jr., vice consul, Bremerhaven 21578.
Frankfurt: Mr. Marshall M. Vance, Consul General, Frankfurt 26601.
Hamburg: Mr. Edward M. Groth, Consul General, Hamburg 34-4661.
Munich: Mr. Sam E. Woods, Consul General, Munich 2417.
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Chief, BICO-Branch: Mr. Stephen Freeland, Frankfurt 8677.
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Adviser: Mr. L. Wilkinson, Berlin 42683.
Deputy Adviser: Mr. Phillip Hawkins, Berlin 43773.
Special Assistant for Policy Coordination: Mr. F. S. Hanneman, Berlin 42783.
Executive Officer: Capt. E. W. Jones, Berlin 42700.
Chief, Administration Section: Miss M. Bethancourt, Berlin 43202.
Acting Chief, Central Secretariat: Mr. K. A. Scott, Berlin 42982.
Acting Chief, Food & Agriculture Group: Mr. Philip M. Raup, Berlin 42829 & 43554.
Acting Chief, Industry Group: Mr. F. L. Mayer, Berlin 42308.
Chief, Communications Group: Mr. E. H. Merrill, Berlin 42469.
Chief, Scientific Research Group: Mr. C. H. Nordstrom, Berlin 43243.
Acting Chief, Transport Group: Mr. W. T. Cantrell, Berlin 42655 & 43500.
Acting Chief, Reports & Statistics Group: Mr. C. K. Nichols, Berlin 43626.

Office of the Finance Adviser

OFA

Acting Finance Adviser: Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, Berlin 45451.
Deputy to the Finance Adviser: (vacancy), Berlin 42127.
Executive Officer: Mr. C. C. Caldwell, Berlin 42169.
Administrative Officer: Miss Zelma G. Henry, Berlin 42591.
Chief, Secretariat: Miss G. A. L. Beck, Berlin 42248.
Acting Chief, Internal & External Finance Group: Mr. Ralph McCabe, Berlin 43168.
Chief, Financial Intelligence Group: Mr. Emil Lang, Berlin 42192.
Chief, Central Bank Group: Mr. Henry C. Conrad, Frankfurt 22805.
Acting Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository Group: Mr. Frank J. Roberts, Frankfurt 21191.

Office of Naval Adviser

ONA

Commander, US Naval Forces, Germany, and Naval Adviser: Rear Admiral John Wilkes (USN), Berlin 42416.
Aide, Chief of Staff, and Deputy Naval Adviser: Capt. J. P. Thew (USN), Berlin 42363.
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence: Capt. A. H. Graubart (USN), Berlin 43220.
Assistant Intelligence Officer: Lt. Comdr. E. G. Riedel (USN), Berlin 42387.
Secretary for Naval Adviser, Executive Officer Headquarters Company, Personnel and Transportation Officer: Lt(JG), G. F. Cronin (USN), Berlin 42345.
Aide and Flag Lieutenant: Lt(JG), L. R. Pavelka (USN), Berlin 42416.

Armed Forces Division

AF

Director: Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges (USAF), Berlin 43934.
Chief, Executive Office: Major V. Milner, Jr., Berlin 43592.
Administrative Section: Miss Rachael Jones, Berlin 43013 and 42260.
Chief, Liaison Branch: Lt. Col. B. E. Steadman, Berlin 42062.

Chief, Civil Aviation Branch: Mr. Thomas D. Johnson, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 444.
Chief, Economics Regulations Section: Mr. Martin Her, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 448.
Chief, Airways Operations Section: Mr. Leonard N. Morris, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 448.
Chief, Airways Engineering Section: Mr. L. Meade Hammond, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 443.
Chief, Military Government Civil Airport Section Bavaria: Mr. Charles Daily, Munich 2681, ext. 505/595.
Acting Chief, Military Government Civil Airport Section Wuertemberg-Baden: Mr. John Cullen, Stuttgart 93955, ext. 258.
Chief, Meteorological Branch: Mr. H. D. Perry, Bad Kissingen 2271, ext. 67.
Chief, Meteorologist, Mr. C. L. Bristor, Frankfurt/Rhine-Main 843.

Civil Administration Division

CAD

Director: Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Berlin 42576.
Deputy Director for Operations: Mr. H. Philip Mettger, Berlin 44053.
Consultant: Mr. L. E. DeNeufville, Berlin 43928.
Consultant: Dr. Harold Landin, Berlin 44053.
US Representative, Tripartite Liaison Group: Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Frankfurt 8230.
Alternate US Member: Dr. Hans Simons, Frankfurt 8685.
Deputy Director for Bizonia and Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. Kenneth Dayton, Frankfurt 8429.
Assistant Adviser: Mr. Anton Pabsch, Frankfurt 8429.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Graham M. Leslie, Berlin 43676.
Chief, Secretariat & Reports Branch: Mr. Alexander Forest, Berlin 45202.
Associate Chief: Mr. W. Thad Lovett, Frankfurt 8064.
Chief, Governmental Structures Branch: Dr. Hans Simons, Frankfurt 8685.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. Leslie Grant, Berlin 43557.
Chief, Political Activities Branch: Mr. John Elliot, Frankfurt 8572.
Deputy Chief, Political Activities Branch: Mr. Dale Clark, Berlin 42556.
Chief, Population & Analysis Branch: Mr. Karl Shafer, Bad Nauheim 2765.
Chief, Civil Service & Administrative Courts Branch: Mr. Ellsworth C. Wolfspurger, Frankfurt 8205.
Chief, Evaluation Section: Mr. H. W. Thon, Frankfurt 8283.
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. Theo E. Hall, Berlin 42583.
Deputy Chief: Mr. J. L. McCraw, Bad Nauheim 2485.
Chief, Police & Fire Section: Mr. U. C. Urton, Bad Nauheim 2001.
Chief, Public Health Branch: Col. M. T. Kubin, Bad Nauheim 2026.
Deputy Chief: Lt. Col. W. R. DeForest, Bad Nauheim 2031.
Chief, Nutrition Section: Major Robert Ryer, Bad Nauheim 2033.
Chief, Narcotics Control Section: Mr. Charles Dyar, Bad Nauheim 2033.
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mrs. Mildred B. Smith, Bad Nauheim 2088.
Deputy Chief: Mr. T. M. Willcox, Bad Nauheim 2088.
Chief, Displaced Persons Branch: Mr. L. G. Kelly, Berlin 42175.
Displaced Persons Officer: Mr. E. L. Glazier, Berlin 45411.
Chief, Refugee Section: Mr. G. Weisz, Bad Nauheim 2083.
Chief, Civil Liberties & Democratization Branch: Mr. David R. Hunter, Frankfurt 8759.

Education and Cultural Relations Division

E&CR

Director: Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, Berlin 43981 and Bad Nauheim 2234.
Deputy Director: Dr. Milton E. Muelder, Bad Nauheim 2058.
Executive Officer: Mr. James L. Sexton, Berlin 42034.
Personnel Officer: Miss Paulette Stevenson, Bad Nauheim 2471.
Adviser to Director: Mr. Eric T. Carke, Bad Nauheim 2274.
Information & Editorial Specialist: Mr. Harry A. Jacobs, Bad Nauheim 2006.
Chief, Research & Planning: Dr. Wallace Strevell, Bad Nauheim 2064.
Chief, Cultural Affairs Branch: Dr. Ralph A. Burns, Bad Nauheim 2032.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Sam H. Lind, Bad Nauheim 2279.
Cultural Exchange Specialist: Mr. Theron A. Johnson, Bad Nauheim 2227.
Personnel Exchange Specialist: Miss Trude Gunther, Bad Nauheim 2222.
Materials Exchange Specialist: Mr. John B. Rhind, Bad Nauheim 2506.
Theater-Music Specialist: Mr. John Everts, Bad Nauheim 2496.
Fine Arts Specialist: Mr. Edgar Breitenbach, Bad Nauheim 2612 and Munich 4-390.
Libraries Specialist: Mr. Lester K. Born, Bad Nauheim 2214.
Museums Specialist: Mr. Theodore Heinrich, Bad Nauheim 2213 and Wiesbaden 21341 ext. 258.
Chief, Education Branch: Dr. John O. Riedl, Bad Nauheim 2092.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Lester K. Ade, Bad Nauheim 2086.
Vocational Education: Mr. George Ware, Bad Nauheim 2082.
Teacher Training: Mr. Joseph Roemer, Bad Nauheim 2517.
Secondary Education: Mr. William L. Wrinkle, Bad Nauheim 2208.
Elementary Education: Miss Emogene Talcott, Bad Nauheim 2529.
Chief, Community Education Branch: Mr. L. E. Norrie, Bad Nauheim 2228.
Deputy Chief: Mr. John C. Pixley, Bad Nauheim 2007.
Adult Education: Mr. C. L. VanderBie, Bad Nauheim 2080.
Youth Activities: Mr. Lee S. Wilson, Bad Nauheim 2246.
Women's Affairs: Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, Bad Nauheim 2573.
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. C. Arild Olsen, Bad Nauheim 2254.
Deputy Chief: Dr. E. Theodore Bachman, Bad Nauheim 2463.
Catholic Affairs: Dr. Urban H. Fleege, Bad Nauheim 2242.
Interfaith Relations: Mr. Harry Jones, Bad Nauheim 2505.

Information Services Division

Director: Col. Gordon E. Textor, Berlin 42258.
Deputy Director: Mr. Thomas P. Headen, Bad Nauheim 2217.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. A. D. Poinier, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Assistant Executive Officer: Mr. Norman A. Barnes, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Reports Officer: Mr. James G. Rogers, Berlin 43429.
Administration & Personnel Officer: Mr. James B. Jones, Berlin 42259.
Chief, Policy & Programming Branch: Mr. Alfred V. Boerner, Berlin 44179.
Chief, Plans & Directives Section: Mr. Michael Josselson, Berlin 42268.
Chief, Programming Section: Mr. Lawrence F. Babcock, Berlin 44724.
Chief, Political Studies Section: Mr. Manning H. Williams, Berlin 43854.
Chief, Fiscal & Budget Control Branch: Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, Berlin 44403.
Chief, Comptroller Section: Mr. Frederick J. Cavanaugh, Berlin 43558.
Chief, Fiscal Section: Mr. John A. Kidder, Berlin 43452.
Chief, Production Section: Mr. Fred B. Bleistein, Berlin 44294.
Chief, Opinion Surveys Branch: Mr. Leo P. Crespi, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Chief, Opinion Surveys Field Staff: Mr. Fred W. Trembour, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Chief, Editorial Projection Branch: Mr. John M. Stuart, Frankfurt 8521.
Chief, U.S. Feature Service: Mr. Charles B. Arnot, Frankfurt 8521.
Chief, Information Centers & Exhibitions Branch: Mrs. Patricia van Delden, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Chief, Motion Picture Branch: Mr. Arthur Mayer, Munich 4518.
Chief, Documentary Film Unit: Mr. Stuart H. Schulberg, Berlin 3466.
Chief, Newsreel Section: Mr. Samuel Winston, Munich 4519.
Chief, Film Production Section: Mr. Carl Winston, Munich 4268.
Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Charles S. Lewis, Berlin 43430.
Chief, Radio Central Control: Mr. Hans B. Meyer, Berlin 43569.
Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Arthur Eggleston, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Editor-in-Chief, News of Germany: Mr. Harold Fellman, Frankfurt 58941.
Chief, DENA Liaison Section: Mr. Alfred Jacobson, Frankfurt 58941.
Chief, Publications Branch: Mr. Lawrence P. Dalcher, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Chief, Copyright & Periodical Servicing Unit: Mr. B. Franklin Steiner, Bad Nauheim 2218.
Acting Operations Coordinator: Mr. Thomas J. Crowell, Munich 4361 ext. 278.
Chief, Publishing Operations Branch: Mr. Kendall Foss, Munich 4361 ext. 259.
Editor, Heute Magazine: Mr. Warren E. Trabant, Munich 4361 ext. 229.
Editor, Der Monat Magazine: Mr. Melvin J. Lasky, Berlin 42673.
Editor, Neue Auslese Magazine: Mr. Peter Hart, Welbeck (London) 4420 ext. 120.
Editor-in-Chief, Die Neue Zeitung (Munich): Mr. Kendall Foss, Munich 4361 ext. 259.
Editor-in-Chief, Die Neue Zeitung (Berlin): Mr. Enno R. Hobbing, Berlin 45230.
Editor-in-Chief, Die Neue Zeitung (Frankfurt): Mr. Edick M. Anderson, Frankfurt 21067.

Legal Division

Director: Col. John M. Raymond, Berlin 42456.
Associate Director: Mr. William E. McCurdy, Berlin 42276.
Assistant to the Director: William P. Abbey, Berlin 42596.
Consultant to the Legal Adviser: Mr. Samuel Kramer, Berlin 43461.
Administrative Officer: Miss Marie E. Johnson, Berlin 42501.
Reports Officer: Miss Carla H. Eddy, Berlin 42425.
Librarian: Miss Marjorie N. Robbins, Berlin 42404.
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. James E. Heath, Berlin 42352.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Harry H. Mitchell, Berlin 42361.
Chief, General Law Section: (vacancy).
Chief, German Law Section: Mr. Edmund H. Schwenk, Berlin 42157.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. John J. Barron, Berlin 44614.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Walter E. Menke, Berlin 44525.
Chief, German Legislation Section: Mr. Gerhart Huserli, Berlin 45042.
Chief, MG Legislation Section: Mr. Albert G. Avery, Berlin 42178.
Chief, Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. Mortimer Kollender, Bad Nauheim 2003.
Deputy Chief, Mr. Jonathan Rintels, Bad Nauheim 2287.
Chief, German Justice Section: Mr. Hans W. Weigert, Bad Nauheim 2036.
Chief, MG Justice Section: Mr. Leo F. Lightner, Bad Nauheim 2295.
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. Sidney H. Souter, Bad Nauheim 2282.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Edgar M. Gerlach, Bad Nauheim 2262.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Leo R. Werts, Berlin 42454.
Executive Officer: Mr. Rudolf F. Bertram, Berlin 42410.
Administrative Assistant: Miss Lufa B. Murphy, Berlin 42503.
Chief, Labor Information & Orientation Branch: Mr. Nels Anderson, Berlin 43326.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. D. S. Sherwin, Berlin 43642.
Chief, Labor Economics Branch: Mr. Earl R. Beckner, Berlin 42430.
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: Mr. John K. Meskimen, Berlin 43701.
Chief, Research & Analysis Branch: Mr. Albert H. Berman, Berlin 42507.

Property Division

Director: Mr. Phillips Hawkins, Berlin 43773.
Deputy Director: Mr. E. J. Cassoday, Berlin 43684.
Special Assistant to Director: Mr. Frank J. Miller, Berlin 43750.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Harry L. Carper, Berlin 43610.
Chief, Reparations & Restitution Branch: Mr. Orren R. McJunkins, Berlin 43050.

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Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick G. Draper, Berlin 43051.
Chief, Reparations & Restitution Liaison Office: Mr. Marshall H. McCord, Frankfurt 21249.
Deputy Chief for Cultural Restitution (MFA&A): Major Henry D. Anastasas, Frankfurt 21776.
Deputy Chief for Industrial Restitution: Mr. Malcolm H. Jones, Frankfurt 22429.
Reparation Missions: Mr. Elvis F. McCollum, Frankfurt 22429.
Chief, Property Control & External Assets Branch: Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 436.
Deputy Chief: Mr. William G. Daniels, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 437.
Chief, Central Filing Agency (Zentralmeldeamt): Mr. Bernhard Fischbein, Bad Nauheim 5093.

Military Tribunals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Executive Presiding Judge: Judge William C. Christiansen, Justice 61624.
Military Tribunal IV (Ministries Case).
Presiding: Judge William C. Christiansen, Justice 61624.
Judge Robert F. Maguire, Justice 61610.
Judge Leon W. Powers, Justice 61608.

Secretary General for Military Tribunals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Secretary General of Tribunals: Dr. Howard H. Russell, Justice 61281.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Herbert N. Holsten, Justice 61280.
Acting Marshall of the Courts: Capt. Gerald B. Sterling, Justice 61149.
Director, Defense Center: Capt. Lowell O. Rice, Justice 61782.
Director, Language Division: Mr. Hanns E. Gleichman, Justice 61368.
Chief, Court Archives: Mrs. Barbara S. Mandellaub, Justice 61272.

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Chief of Counsel: Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, Justice 61117.
Executive Officer: Capt. Donald T. Paul, Justice 61120.
Civilian Personnel Officer: Miss Sara L. Kruskall, Justice 61736.
Director, Document Disposal Division: Mr. Fred Niebergall, Justice 61406.
Director, Economics Ministries Division (Deputy Chief of Counsel): Mr. Morris Amman, Justice 61216.
Director, Political Ministries Division (Deputy Chief of Counsel): Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, Justice 61127.
Director, Publications Division (Deputy Chief of Counsel): Mr. Drexel A. Sprecher, Justice 61136.
Director, Publications Division (German Edition): Mr. Paul H. Gantt, Justice 61140.
Director, Public Relations Division and Public Information Officer: Mr. Eugene Philips, Justice 61261.
Director, Reproduction Division: Mr. Erich G. F. Rehberg, Justice 61020.

US Military Government Courts

Courts of Appeals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Chief Judge: Mr. William Clark, Nuremberg 61590.
Associate Judge: Mr. Thomas H. Goodman, Nuremberg 61591.
Associate Judge: Mr. Justin Harding, Nuremberg 61277.
Associate Judge: Mr. Carl Fulghum, Stuttgart 93374.
Associate Judge: Mr. Marc Robinson, Wiesbaden 21341.
Associate Judge: Mr. Juan Sedillo, Munich 4535.
Clerk of the Court: Hanns E. Gleichman, Nuremberg 61580.
Marshal of the Court: Floyd W. King, Nuremberg 61580.

Office of the Chief Attorney

Chief Attorney: Mr. Worth B. McCauley, Nuremberg 61587.
First Assistant Chief Attorney: Mr. Knox Lamb, Nuremberg 61773.

Secretary General for Courts Administration

Secretary General: Dr. Howard H. Russell, Nuremberg 61282.
Acting Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Herbert N. Holsten, Nuremberg 61280.
Administrative Officer: Capt. Lowell O. Rice, Nuremberg 61782.
Personnel Officer: Capt. Cora J. Walker, Nuremberg 61575.

Presiding District Judges

Ist Judicial District: Judge Robert L. Guthrie, Bremen 20014.
IInd Judicial District: Judge John A. Sabo, Berlin 21127.
IIIRD Judicial District: Judge DeWitt White, Marburg 2679/2.
IVth Judicial District: Judge Fred. J. Cohn, Frankfurt 21981/320.
Vth Judicial District: Judge Dillon Hartridge, Mannheim 40011.
Vth Judicial District: Judge Jesse C. Duvall, Stuttgart 93478.
VIIth Judicial District: Judge Homer M. Lyon, Augsburg 7717.

LD

MD

PD

VIIIth Judicial District: Judge Leo M. Goodman, Munich 2691/282.
IXth Judicial District: Judge Carl A. Turmo, Regensburg 2086.
Xth Judicial District: Judge Labre R. Garcia, Ansbach 8147 .
XIth Judicial District: Judge Alexander Kronhart, Wuerzburg 6416.

District Attorneys

Ist Judicial District: Mr. Maurice Lubore, Bremen 20027.
IInd Judicial District: Mr. Irvin Robbins, Berlin 2069.
IIIRD Judicial District: Mr. Hugh L. Hinchliffe, Marburg 2981.
IVth Judicial District: Mr. William F. Johnson, Frankfurt 21981/363.
Vth Judicial District: Mr. Thomas C. Lancian, Mannheim 40008.
VIth Judicial District: Mr. Lloyd H. Rooney, Stuttgart 93597.
VIIth Judicial District: Mr. Joseph A. Boatright, Augsburg 7721.
VIIIth Judicial District: Mr. Donald C. Noggle, Munich 2691/279.
IXth Judicial District: Mr. Julius I. Rudolph, Regensburg 2021.
Xth Judicial District: Mr. William D. Canfield, Ansbach 8121
XIth Judicial District: Mr. Jim S. Phelps, Wuerzburg 6438.

Board of Review (Internal Restitution)

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

President: Mr. Johnson T. Crawford, Nuremberg 61204.
Member: Mr. Meyer L. Casman, Nuremberg 61193.
Member: Mr. Peter J. Flanagan, Nuremberg 61202.
Member: Mr. Frederick G. Hulse, Nuremberg 61200.
Clerk: Mr. Henry Einstein, Nuremberg 61192.

Bipartite Board

(Berlin, APO 742)

US Member: General Lucius D. Clay, Berlin 42481.

Bipartite Secretariat

US Secretary: Major W. E. Mather, Berlin 42078
Deputy Secretary: Mr. J. F. Golay, Berlin 44591
Assistant Secretary: Mr. Ernest G. Wiener, Berlin 42291
Assistant Secretary: Mr. J. J. Coale, Berlin 43652
Acting Assistant Secretary: Mr. Julian C. Fox, Berlin 42465
Acting Assistant Secretary: Mr. William R. Engesser, Berlin 43697
Acting Assistant Secretary: Mr. Ronald D. Jeancon, Berlin 42465

Bipartite Control Office

(Frankfurt, APO 757)

Office of US Chairman

Chairman: Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Frankfurt 8872.
Deputy Chairman: Mr. R. K. Phelps, Frankfurt 8320.
Executive Officer: Mr. W. M. Kane, Frankfurt 8025.
Assistant Executive Officer: Mr. R. E. Brant, Frankfurt 8144.
Economics Adviser: Mr. F. C. Wright, Jr., Frankfurt 8449.
Assistant Economics Adviser: Mr. H. B. Dieter, Frankfurt 8449.
Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. K. Dayton, Frankfurt 8429.
Assistant Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. A. Pabsch, Frankfurt 8429.
Legal Adviser: Mr. R. D. Kearney, Frankfurt 8938.

US Secretariat

Chief: Mr. E. Linde, Frankfurt 8895.
Acting Deputy Chief: Mr. H. K. Wolbier, Frankfurt 8029.
Administrative Officer: Mr. J. F. Egnation, Frankfurt 8798.
Chief, Bipartite Meetings: Miss H. Wehberg, Frankfurt 8087-8844.
Acting Chief, Coordination w/Groups: Mr. T. Gikas, Frankfurt 8920.
Chief, Reports & Contact Branch, & Acting Chief, German Liaison: Mrs. M. L. Action, Frankfurt 8324.
Chief, Legislative Section: Mr. J. White, Frankfurt 8054.
Chief, Translation Review Section: Mr. C. S. Goldsmith, Frankfurt 8742.

ERP Secretariat (US Element)

Chief: Lt. Col. E. H. Harrelson, Frankfurt 8671.
Chief, Quarterly Program Section: Mr. G. H. Richey, Frankfurt 8863.
Chief, Program & Economic Analysis Section: Mr. C. K. Burke, Frankfurt 8231.

Statistics & Publicity: Mr. S. B. Updyke, Frankfurt 8705.

Management & Budget Office

Chief: Mr. E. L. MacDonald, Frankfurt 8047.
Deputy Chief: Mr. D. Tatum, Frankfurt 8053.

Reports Branch

Chief: Dr. C. B. Millican, Frankfurt 8057.
Deputy Chief: Mr. R. W. Hewetson, Frankfurt 8227.
Historian: Dr. F. W. Ganzert, Frankfurt 8563.

Administrative Services Branch

Chief: Mr. R. E. Brant, Frankfurt 8144.
Assistant Chief: Mr. R. W. Amsbury, Frankfurt 8762.

Office of the Adjutant General

Adjutant General: Lt. Col. G. M. Weir, Frankfurt 8415.
Assistant Adjutant General: Capt. E. R. Ates, Frankfurt 8772.
Cable Control Officer: Mr. M. A. Judge, Frankfurt 8421.
Mail, Message, & Records Officer: Mr. K. L. Kluger, Frankfurt 8958
Publications Officer: Mr. A. Roth, Frankfurt 6312.

Public Information Office

(see OMGUS)
Office of the Personnel Officer
(see OMGUS)

Office of UK Chairman

Chairman: Lt. Gen. Sir G. N. Macready, Frankfurt 8169.
Deputy Chairman: Mr. D. L. Anderson, Frankfurt 8394.
Economic Assistant to Deputy Chairman: Mr. C. P. Hardacre, Frankfurt 8750.

Legal Adviser: Mr. Harcourt Rose, Frankfurt 8553.
Legal Assistant: Dr. B. Wolff, Frankfurt 8543.

Political Adviser: Mr. C. D. W. O'Neill, Frankfurt 8833.
Head, Government Affairs Branch: Mr. W. Fliess, Frankfurt 8069.
Deputy Head: Mr. I. F. H. Sconce, Frankfurt 8905.
Diplomatic Secretary, German Liaison Branch: Mr. D. R. Ashe, Frankfurt 8344.

UK Secretariat

Secretary: Col. L. C. M. Nash, Frankfurt 8291.
Deputy Secretary: Mr. W. Neate, Frankfurt 8518.
Head, "A" Section (Policy, Meetings and General): Miss J. Thompson, Frankfurt 8639.

Head, "B" Section (Commerce & Industry, Finance, Food & Agriculture, and Manpower): Mr. A. J. Gilbert, Frankfurt 8560.

Administrative Officer: Miss G. Ashworth, Frankfurt 8014.

Monthly Reports Section

Reports Officer: Miss A. J. Keevil, Frankfurt 8673.

ERP Secretariat (UK Element)

Secretary: Mr. H. R. Moulton, Frankfurt 8568.
Deputy Secretary: Mr. A. R. Straughen, Frankfurt 8510.

Office of Industrial Control & Decartelization Adviser

Adviser: Brig. C. C. Oxborrow, Frankfurt 8876.
Deputy Adviser: Lt. Col. R. J. B. Williams, Frankfurt 8840.

I. G. Farben Control

Control Officer: Mr. E. L. Douglas-Fowles, Frankfurt 2148.

Economic Advisory Branch

Adviser: Mr. E. F. Schumacher, Frankfurt 8770.

Special Reports Branch

Head: Mr. L. Gardner, Frankfurt 21703.

British VIP Visitor's Bureau

Head: Miss B. J. Wright, Frankfurt 8080.

British Chairman's Library

Librarian: Mr. C. Fuller, Frankfurt 8417.

British Information Services

Director: Air Commodore F. Beaumont, Frankfurt 8328.
Deputy Director: Mr. D. A. Stewart, Frankfurt 8328.

Commerce and Industry Group

Chief: Mr. L. E. Spencer (US), Frankfurt 8370.
Deputy Chief: Brig. E. V. Daldy (UK), Frankfurt 8754.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. G. C. Dickinson, Frankfurt 8061.
Deputy Chief: Mr. J. C. Nisley, Frankfurt 8790.
Chief, Industry & Production Branch: Mr. A. S. Radford, Frankfurt 8667.
Deputy Chief: Mr. A. C. Hall, Frankfurt 8023.
Chief, Chemical Industries: Dr. J. E. G. Harris, Frankfurt 8865.
Chief, Consumer Industries: (vacancy).
Leather: Mr. H. S. Stebbing, Frankfurt 8766.
Paper, Pulp, Printing & Woodworking: Mr. F. H. Blackburn, Frankfurt 3780
Textiles: Mr. R. A. Mortimore, Frankfurt 8788.
Chief, Engineering Industries: Mr. S. Poole, Frankfurt 8796.
Electrical Engineering: Mr. H. L. Assig, Frankfurt 8889.
Mechanical Engineering: Mr. C. N. Downing, Frankfurt 8861.
Mechanical Engineering: Mr. R. E. Felix, Frankfurt 8892.
Optics & Fine Mechanics: Mr. Dagobert Horn, Frankfurt 8661.
Shipbuilding: Mr. R. K. Duncan, Frankfurt 8803.
Transport Supplies: Mr. J. Yule, Frankfurt 8879.
Chief, Metal Industries: Mr. A. C. Hall, Frankfurt 8023.
Iron & Steel: Mr. H. E. Brown, Frankfurt 8412.
Non-Ferrous Metals: Mr. R. F. Rennie, Frankfurt 8374.
Chief, Mandatory Requirements: Mr. R. S. Brown, Frankfurt 8817.
Chief, Military Requirements: Lt. Col. J. K. Flemming, Frankfurt 8752.
Deputy Chief: Mr. H. Murray, Frankfurt 8113.
Chief, Fuel & Power Branch: Mr. F. K. McQueary, Frankfurt 8619.
Chief, Coal Section: Mr. V. R. Shrigley, Frankfurt 8476.
Chief, Oil Section: Mr. L. R. Hulls, Frankfurt 8615.
Deputy Chief: Mr. A. C. Cornish, Frankfurt 8558.
Chief, Public Utilities Section: Mr. M. S. Fitzwilliam, Frankfurt 8378.
Chief, Electricity Section: Mr. R. W. F. Poole, Frankfurt 8603.
Chief, Gas & Civil Engineering Section: Mr. A. S. Radford, Frankfurt 8780.
Chief, Plans & Allocations Branch: Dr. K. F. Bode, Frankfurt 8744.
Deputy Chief: (vacancy).
Allocations: Mr. B. C. Atkins, Frankfurt 8588.
ECA Implementation Section: Mr. F. M. Bianco, Frankfurt 8712.
ECA Quarterly Budgets: Mr. J. B. Zehner, Frankfurt 8803.
Annual Plans: Mr. P. F. Buckingham, Frankfurt 8817.
JEIA Quarterly Programs Section: Dr. P. G. Hermberg, Frankfurt 8732.
Chief, Research & Statistics Branch: Miss D. Naramore, Frankfurt 8497.
Deputy Chief: Mr. J. H. West, Frankfurt 8473.
Chief, Forms Control Section: Mr. A. Wise, Frankfurt 8887.
Chief, Reports Section (vacancy)

Chief, Statistics Section: Mr. J. S. Smith, Frankfurt 8437.
 Chief, Price Control Section: Mr. L. B. Lovell, Frankfurt 8760.
 Assistant: Mr. D. M. Philipson, Frankfurt 8851.
 Chief, **OMGSTEIG Branch**: Mr. J. C. Cunningham, Frankfurt 8716.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. C. R. Mahder, Frankfurt 8792.
 Chief, Ammunition Recoveries: Mr. M. Rapkin, Munich 4265.
 Chief, Depot Control Section: Mr. E. E. Harding, Frankfurt 8697.
 Chief, Finance Accounting Control Section: Mr. I. S. Smith, Frankfurt 8423
 Chief, Property Accounting & Distribution Section: Mr. A. Gruber, Frankfurt 8635.
 OMGSTEIG Officer, Bavaria: Mr. F. A. Bentley, Munich 4265.
 OMGSTEIG Officer, Bremen: Mr. J. H. Snyder, Bremen 2-0134.
 OMGSTEIG Officer, Hesse: Mr. R. L. Stith, Wiesbaden 21341, ext. 244.
 OMGSTEIG Officer, Wuerttemberg-Baden: Mr. R. J. Stamp, Stuttgart 40756, ext. 218.

Food, Agriculture & Forestry Group

Chief: Mr. S. Andrew (US), Frankfurt 8695.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. G. E. Hughes (UK), Frankfurt 8629.
 Assistant to Chief: Mr. G. Garnett, Frankfurt 8710.
 Assistant to Chief: Mr. B. A. Cash-Reed, Frankfurt 8536.
 Special Assistant to Chief & ECA Coordination & Planning Officer: Dr. O. Pancoast, Frankfurt 8207.
 Special Assistant to Chief & ERP Liaison Officer: Mr. R. O. Grayson-Evans, Frankfurt 8207.
 Special Assistant to Chief (also Special Projects): Dr. C. Hammar, Frankfurt 8225.
 Chief, Inspectorate: Mr. H. Taylor, Frankfurt 8017.
 Chief, Secretariat: Dr. H. A. Cullen, Frankfurt 8631.
 Deputy Chief: Mrs. M. P. Welsh, Frankfurt 8645.
 Chief, **Allied Administration Branch**: Mr. R. C. Nichols, Frankfurt 8718.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. N. S. Rogerson, Frankfurt 8031.
 Chief, Agricultural Plans & Organization Branch: Mr. K. F. Taster, Frankfurt 8439.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. S. L. Williams, Frankfurt 8026.
 Chief, Agricultural Production Section: Mr. W. J. Littlejohn, Frankfurt 8388.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. J. Mills, Frankfurt 8994.
 Chief, Land Policy & Farm Organization Section: Mr. C. Ross, Frankfurt 8948.
 Legal Adviser: Mr. E. Foster, Frankfurt 8815.
 Finance Officer: Mr. J. H. Whitelaw, Frankfurt 8815.
 Chief, **Food Planning & Statistics Branch**: Mr. B. A. Cash-Reed, Frankfurt 8536.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. K. Beachley, Frankfurt 8944.
 Chief, Food Planning Section: Mr. S. H. van Dyke, Frankfurt 8243.
 Chief, Joint Food Procurement Office: Mr. William A. Close, Frankfurt 8468-8481.
 Chief, Statistics Section: Mr. H. J. Steer, Frankfurt 8021.
 Chief, **Food Supply Branch**: Mr. G. Garnett, Frankfurt 8710.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. A. H. Hassell, Frankfurt 8875.
 Chief, Food Planning & Distribution Section: Mr. P. Quintus, Frankfurt 8441.
 Chief, Fisheries Control Section: Mr. C. F. Bailey, Frankfurt 8441.
 Chief, **Forestry Branch**: Mr. J. C. Kircher, Frankfurt 8990.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. J. E. Rummey, Frankfurt 8489.

Transport Group

Chief: Sir R. Inglis (UK), Frankfurt 8009.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. W. A. Fagan (US), Frankfurt 8407.
 Assistant Deputy Chief: Mr. C. C. Eaves, Frankfurt 8085.
 Financial Adviser: Mr. A. H. Wilson, Frankfurt 8514.
 German Adviser: Mr. P. Welf, Frankfurt 8285.
 Chief, Technical Supply Section: Mr. H. H. Winberg, Frankfurt 8841.
 Chief, **Secretariat & Reports Branch**: Mr. F. J. Failin, Frankfurt 8073.
 Assistant Chief: Mr. H. P. Cooper, Frankfurt 8302.
 Chief, **Highway & Highway Transport Branch**: Mr. E. B. Sutton, Frankfurt 8445.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. S. Middleton, Frankfurt 8445.
 Chief, Operations Section: Mr. H. Jordan, Frankfurt 8578.
 Chief, **Inland Water Transport Branch**: Mr. H. Calvert, Frankfurt 8801.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. Allen Fore, Frankfurt 8039.
 Chief, Engineering & Stores Section: Mr. H. J. Andrews, Frankfurt 8512.
 Chief, Traffic Section: Mr. E. G. Dale, Frankfurt 8360.
 Chief, **Maritime Ports & Shipping Branch**: Mr. G. H. McNeill, Frankfurt 8438/8706.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. A. A. MacNichol, Frankfurt 8890.
 Chief, Ports Section: Mr. F. P. Scott, Frankfurt 8610.
 Chief, Shipping Section: Mr. L. R. Smith, Frankfurt 8403.
 Chief, **Movements Branch**: Mr. B. S. Lloyd, Frankfurt 8564.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. E. T. Ruddock, Frankfurt 8526.
 Chief, Ocean Shipping Movement Section: Mr. S. W. Ellis, Frankfurt 8659.
 Chief, Programming & Inland Movements Section: Mr. W. T. Burns, Frankfurt 8652.
 Chief, **Plans & International Affairs Branch**: Mr. A. A. Earley, Frankfurt 8641.
 Deputy Chief and German Adviser: Mr. S. Shulits, Frankfurt 8641.
 Chief, **Rail Branch**: Mr. H. G. Warvel, Frankfurt 8366.
 Acting Deputy Chief: Mr. C. L. Dibben, Frankfurt 8637.
 Chief, Accounts & Statistics Section: Mr. R. W. McEwan, Frankfurt 8581.

Chief, Commercial Section: Mr. C. L. Dibben, Frankfurt 8197 and Frankfurt 31794 ext. 5553.
 Chief, Engineering Section: Mr. L. H. Starbird, Frankfurt 31794 ext. 5563.
 Chief, Mechanical Section: Mr. G. A. R. Trimming, Frankfurt 31794 ext. 5533.
 Chief, Operating Section: Mr. T. G. Kiernan, Frankfurt 31794 ext. 5545.
 Chief, Stores Section: Mr. A. C. Pumphrey, Frankfurt 31794 ext. 5551.

Communications Group

Chief: Mr. L. G. Semple (UK), Frankfurt 8495.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. J. W. Campbell (US), Frankfurt 8063.
 Chief, **Finance Branch**: Mr. W. L. Slattery, Frankfurt 8485.
 Deputy Chief: (vacancy).
 Chief, **Posts & Personnel Branch**: Mr. P. R. J. Marr, Frankfurt 8663.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. D. J. Cotter, Frankfurt 8443.
 Chief, **Reports & Statistics Branch**: Mr. R. Ransier, Frankfurt 8722.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. C. F. Shapley, Frankfurt 8199.
 Chief, **Telecommunications Branch**: Mr. A. J. Hinkley, Frankfurt 8592.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. C. A. L. Nicholls, Frankfurt 8904.

Finance Group

Chief: Mr. J. C. Brommage (UK), Frankfurt 8910.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. P. Jones (US), Frankfurt 8831.
 Chief, Secretariat: Miss C. H. Milne, Frankfurt 8350.
 Deputy Chief: Miss A. Cunningham, Frankfurt 8123.
 Chief, **Financial Policy & Institution Branch**: Mr. H. C. F. Holgate, Frankfurt 8153.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. R. P. March, Frankfurt 8267.
 Chief, Research Section: Mr. H. L. Seligmann, Frankfurt 8177.
 Chief, **Public Finance Branch**: Mr. A. M. Hillhouse, Frankfurt 8463.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. J. T. Lisle, Frankfurt 8398.
 Chief, Audit Section: Mr. J. Wilson-Heathcote, Frankfurt 8596.
 Acting Deputy Chief: Miss J. A. Mundell, Frankfurt 8103.
 Chief, Budget Section: Mr. J. O. Rees, Frankfurt 8314.
 Deputy Chief: Miss L. C. Bristow, Frankfurt 8173.
 Chief, Taxation Section: Mr. H. W. M. Copeman, Frankfurt 8908.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. M. A. Monk, Frankfurt 8170.

Manpower Group

Chief: Mr. G. W. J. Cole (UK), Frankfurt 8720.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. S. G. Wynn (US), Frankfurt 8643.
 Chief, Secretariat & Administration: Mr. T. E. Gucwa, Frankfurt 8222.
 Chief, **Labor Relations Branch**: Mr. C. S. Lovell, Frankfurt 8383.
 Deputy Chief: Miss R. F. Maxson, Frankfurt 8383.
 Chief, **Labor Allocations Branch**: Mr. E. C. M. Cullingford, Frankfurt 8200.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. T. A. Veenstra, Frankfurt 8622.
 Chief, **Reports & Statistics Branch**: Mr. E. L. Deuss, Frankfurt 8130.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. F. C. Chubb, Frankfurt 8130.
 Chief, **Social Insurance Branch**: Mr. T. J. Beatty, Frankfurt 8114.
 Chief, **Wages & Labor Standards Branch**: Mr. J. L. Harmon, Frankfurt 8004.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. A. W. H. Loft, Frankfurt 8001.
 Chief, OMGUS Manpower Adviser's Office, Frankfurt Branch: Mr. W. E. Northey, Frankfurt 22059.
 Consultant, Mr. D. L. Snyder, Frankfurt 8164.

Civil Service Group

Chief: Mr. E. C. Wolfesperger (US), Frankfurt 8316.
 Deputy Chief: Major V. A. T. Wade (UK), Frankfurt 8433.
 Personnel Specialist: Lt. Comdr. A. Doelberg, RN, Frankfurt 8673.
 Personnel Specialist: Mr. R. L. Hogan, Frankfurt 8673.
 Administrative Officer: Miss Penny Angelus, Frankfurt 8316.

Decartelization Commission (US Element)

Chief: Mr. R. Bronson, Frankfurt 22547.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. Collison, Frankfurt 22559.
 Secretariat: Miss K. R. Beaty, Frankfurt 51969.
 Administrative Office: Mr. P. T. Hinojosa, Frankfurt 22540.
 Attorney Adviser: Mr. S. L. Kobre, Frankfurt 22438.
 Business Economist: Mr. William Blitz, Frankfurt 22285.
 Business Economist: Mr. C. A. Dilley, Frankfurt 22467.
 Legal Administrator: Mr. R. E. Cotton, Frankfurt 22455.
 Control Officer, **I. G. Farben Control Office**: Mr. M. M. Maupin, Frankfurt 21318.
 Deputy Control Officer: Mr. E. Mueller, Frankfurt 21194.

Legal Group

Chief: Mr. R. D. Kearney (US), Frankfurt 8938.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. Rose (UK), Frankfurt 8553.
 Legislative Counsel: Mr. J. von Elbe, Frankfurt 8849.
 Legislative Counsel: Dr. B. Wolff, Frankfurt 8543.
 Patent Adviser: Mr. V. L. Billings, Frankfurt 8260.
 Patent Adviser: Mr. F. C. Allison, Frankfurt 8260.
 Commercial Law Adviser: Dr. R. F. Moores, Frankfurt 8575.

Bipartite Statistical Office

Chief: Mr. E. H. Slade (UK), Frankfurt 8367.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. H. H. Lee (US), Frankfurt 8620 and Wiesbaden 21023.

Chief, "A" Branch (Program Planning & Special Studies): Mr. F. R. Yates, Frankfurt 8027 and Wiesbaden 21026.
Analysis & Review: Miss E. Philips, Frankfurt 9095.
Chief, "B" Branch (Technical Liaison & Investigation): Mr. R. E. Chapman, Frankfurt 8098 and Wiesbaden 21095.

US Customs Group

Chief: Mr. J. Miles, Frankfurt 8420.
Deputy Chief: Mr. M. A. Monk, Frankfurt 8170.

Central Bank Group

Office of Finance Adviser (US):
Chief: Mr. H. C. Conrad, Frankfurt 21071.
Deputy Chief: Mr. R. Leonard, Frankfurt 22805.
Credit Policy Analyst: Mr. E. Boorstein, Frankfurt 22219.
Policy Correspondent: Mr. J. Marti, Frankfurt 21536.
Comptroller for Foreign Exchange: Mr. T. Hitchman, Frankfurt 22238.
Office of Financial Adviser (UK):
Director: Mr. L. Ingrams, Frankfurt 22368.
External Finance: Mr. R. C. Beerenzen, Frankfurt 22992.
Fusion Agreement: Mr. W. Kalberer, Frankfurt 22992.

Combined Coal Control Group

(Villa Huegel, Essen 4441, APO 757)
US Chairman: Mr. W. J. German, Essen, ext. 76.
Special Adviser to US Chairman: Dr. R. G. Wayland, Essen, ext. 141.
Chief, Production Branch: Mr. A. F. Marshall, Essen, ext. 12.
Deputy Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. J. C. Jones, Essen, ext. 83.
Head, Hard Coal Section: Mr. W. E. Fourqurean, Essen, ext. 103.
Head, Brown Coal Section: Mr. R. L. Collins, Essen, ext. 2.
Head, Mines Supplies Section: Mr. J. P. Tipper, Essen, ext. 85.
Head, Inland Section: Mr. D. E. Wilson, Essen, ext. 18.
Food & Agriculture Adviser: Mr. L. J. Stahler, Essen, ext. 117.
Press Relations Officer: (vacancy) Essen, ext. 123.

Joint Foreign Exchange Agency

(Frankfurt APO 757)

US Member: Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, Frankfurt 21071.

Allied Bank Commission

(Frankfurt APO 757)

Acting US Member: Mr. J. F. Freeman, Frankfurt 21071.
Special US Assistant: Mr. E. Stoker, Frankfurt 22249.
UK Member: Sir E. Coates, Frankfurt 22368.
UK Alternate Member: Mr. D. H. Macdonald, Frankfurt 22368.
French Member: Mr. P. L. Beaulieu, Frankfurt 22936.
French Alternate Member: Mr. M. Mitzakis, Frankfurt 22936.

Military Security Board (US Personnel)

(Berlin, APO 742)

Commissioner: Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges (USAF), Berlin 43934.
Deputy Commissioner: Col. Earl F. Thomson, Berlin 42860.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. R. A. Steele, Berlin 42111.
Chief, Military Division: Lt. Col. Glen W. Campbell, Berlin 42013.
Chief, Industrial Division: Mr. Frank L. Mayer, Berlin 42308.
Chief, Scientific Research Division: Dr. C. H. Nordstrom, Berlin 43243.

Joint Export-Import Agency

(Frankfurt, APO 757)

Director General: Mr. William John Logan, Frankfurt 8668/8676.
Deputy Director General: Mr. J. F. Cahan, Frankfurt 8664/8666.
Deputy Director General: Mr. P. Arnal, Frankfurt 8614/8693.
Executive Officer: Mr. W. Thorson, Frankfurt 8606.
Deputy Executive Officer: Mr. G. H. Thomas, Frankfurt 8696.
Chief, Administrative Branch: Miss F. Barker, Frankfurt 8707.
Assistant Chief: Mr. J. J. Donahue, Frankfurt 8042.
Personnel Office (US): Miss F. Barker, Frankfurt 8707.
Personnel Office (UK): Miss D. F. Furse, Frankfurt 8048.
Personnel Office (French): Mrs. J. Cusin-Berche, Frankfurt 8288.
Personnel Office (German): Miss R. V. Goelz, Frankfurt 8797.
Chief, US Secretariat: Mr. B. R. Thorne, Frankfurt 8275.
Chief, UK Secretariat: Mr. T. H. Cox, Frankfurt 7536.
Chief, French Secretariat: Mrs. R. F. Fougere, Frankfurt 8774.
Special Adviser to the Director General: Mr. F. C. Kempner, Frankfurt 8626/8628.
Chief, Legal Office: Mr. C. Denney, Frankfurt 8547/6581.
Legal Adviser (US): Mr. J. D. Motzef, Frankfurt 8537.
Legal Adviser (UK): Mr. G. Reide, Frankfurt 8527.
Chief, Reports & Statistics Office: Mr. H. P. Dawson, Jr., Frankfurt 8965.

Deputy Chief: Mr. A. J. Cefaratti, Frankfurt 8686.
Chief, Hollerith Accounting & Statistical Section: Mr. E. A. Palmer, Frankfurt 8281/8644.

Office of the Comptroller

Comptroller: Mr. M. C. McIntosh, Frankfurt 8454.
Assistant Comptroller Mr. R. W. Kimball, Frankfurt 8616.
Chief of Internal Audits: Mr. N. O'nick, Frankfurt 8454.
Chief, Budgetary Accounts Branch: Mr. W. J. Baker, Frankfurt 8149.
Chief, Imports & Payments Branch: Mr. E. J. Pocock, Frankfurt 8357.

Office of Foreign Trade

Director: Mr. C. E. Bingham, Frankfurt 8654/8656.
Director: Policy & Trade Negotiations: Brig. M. R. L. Robinson, Frankfurt 8634/8636.
Deputy Director: Mr. R. du Chaxel, Frankfurt 8452/8235.
Policy & Planning
Deputy for Policy & Planning: Mr. H. E. Rome, Frankfurt 6452/8235.
Chief, Operational Planning & Procedures Branch: Mr. R. B. Stanage, Frankfurt 8957/8967.
Deputy Chief: Mr. C. Rotstein, Frankfurt 8816.
Trade Negotiations
Deputy for Trade Negotiations: Miss E. B. Dietrich, Frankfurt 8757/8565.
Chief, Foreign Markets Branch: Mr. W. L. Haskell, Jr., Frankfurt 8747/8961.
Deputy Chief: Mr. A. F. K. Schlepegrel, Frankfurt 8767/6305.
Chief, ERP Planning & Statistics Branch: Mr. E. P. Pierce, Frankfurt 8947.
Deputy Chief: Lt. Col. C. C. Todd, Frankfurt 8715.

Office of the Director of Operations

Director of Operations: Mr. M. S. Verner, Frankfurt 8442/8513.
Chief, Export Branch: Mr. T. D. Palmer, Frankfurt 8305/8332.
Deputy Chief: Col. J. A. Wilson, Frankfurt 8352/8395.
Chief, Bulk Commodities & Chemical Section: Mr. M. O. Witham, Frankfurt 8317/8372.
Chief, Consumer Goods Section: Miss M. Mackie, Frankfurt 8315.
Chief, Heavy Industry & Machinery Section: Mr. W. P. Jenkins, Frankfurt 8898.
Chief, Hotel Section: Mr. J. J. Morley, Frankfurt 8507.
Chief, Invisible Exports & Trade Fair Section: Mr. Z. B. Hyde, Frankfurt 8345/8355.
Chief, Textile Section: Mr. J. L. Schuman, Frankfurt 8368/8486.
Chief, Shipping & Forwarding Section: Miss H. E. Adlercron, Frankfurt 8036/8566.
Chief Import Branch: Mr. J. French, Frankfurt 8296/7545.
Chief, Textile & Pulp Section: Mr. G. C. Anderson, Frankfurt 8076/8006.
Chief, Manufactured Goods Section: Mr. R. W. Castle, Frankfurt 8268.
Chief, Chemical Section: Mr. S. H. Ottley, Frankfurt 8175.
Chief, Miscellaneous Section: Mr. R. F. Lewis, Frankfurt 8244/8240.
Chief, Commitment Control & Statistical Section: Mr. R. H. Samples, Frankfurt 8145/8135.
Chief, Joint Food Procurement Office (BICO-JEIA): Mr. W. A. Close, Frankfurt 8468/8481.

Branch Offices:

Chief, Berlin Branch Office: Mr. H. N. Higgins, Berlin 42882.
Chief, Bremen Branch Office: Mr. Bertrand Clarke, Bremen 20221.
Chief, Duesseldorf Branch Office: Lt. Col. T. H. C. Raikes, Duesseldorf 28414.
Chief, Hamburg Branch Office: Mr. Pat Lloyd, Hamburg 313202.
Chief, Hanover Branch Office: Mr. J. S. Walton, Hanover 892447.
Chief, Kiel Branch Office: Mr. A. G. Barr, Kiel 37-610.
Chief, Munich Branch Office: Mr. Paul S. Nevin, Munich 4295/4296.
Chief, Stuttgart Branch Office: Mr. G. L. Simonson, Stuttgart 93221, ext. 335.
Chief, Wiesbaden Branch Office: Mr. J. A. Hillmann, Wiesbaden 21341/21349, ext. 260.
Chief, Baden-Baden Branch Office: Mr. P. Perone, Baden-Baden 2871.

Allied Control Authority (US Representatives) ACA

(Berlin, APO 742)

Member, Control Council: General Lucius D. Clay.
Member, Coordinating Committee: Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.
Allied Secretariat:
Acting US Secretary: Major G. L. C. Scott.
Deputy US Secretary: (vacancy).
Assistant US Secretary: Mr. C. Ancrum.

Office of Military Government for Bavaria

(Munich APO 407-A)

State Director: Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Munich 206.
Special Adviser: Mr. Edward F. Kennedy, Munich 208.
Deputy State Director: Mr. Clarence M. Bolts, Munich 207.
Acting Assistant State Director: Mr. R. R. Lord, Munich 205.
Acting Chief, Administration Branch: Mr. Howard M. Cook, Munich 583.

Chief, **Personnel Branch**: Mr. Schubert E. Smith, Munich 604.
 Chief, **Investigation & Claims Branch**: Mr. David A. Gallant, Munich 567.
 Chief, **Real Estate & Budget Control Branch**: Dr. Augustus B. Hill, Munich 558.
 Chief, **Public Information Branch**: Mr. Jack M. Fleischer, Munich 615.
Economics Adviser: Mr. Harold A. Taylor, Munich 235.
 Deputy Adviser: Mr. Jacob Fullmer, Munich 260.
Finance Adviser: Mr. Kurt Fredericks, Munich 315.
 Deputy Adviser: Mr. Joseph T. Bartos, Munich 320.
Manpower Adviser: Mr. Frantz G. Loriaux, Munich 554.
 Deputy Adviser: Mr. Abe Kramer, Munich 556.
Transport Adviser: Mr. Theodore E. Zadra, Munich 640.
Denazification Adviser: Mr. Curtis H. Shell, Munich 500.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. Leonard J. Ganse, Munich 530.
 Chief, **Legal Advice Branch**: Miss Eleanor C. Raynor, Munich 534.
 Chief, **Legislation Branch**: Mr. Bertram C. Oberry, Munich 536.
 Chief, **German Courts Branch**: Mr. Paul J. Farr, Munich 546.
 Chief, **Prisons Branch**: Mr. John J. Raymond, Munich 544.

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Director: Dr. Charles D. Winning, Munich 538.
 Deputy Director: Dr. Robert C. Dawes, Munich 538.
 Chief, **Education Branch**: Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, Munich 461.
 Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch**: Dr. James M. Eagan, Munich 467.
 Chief, **Cultural Affairs Branch**: Mr. Louis M. Miniclier, Munich 528.
 Chief, **Group Activities Branch**: Mr. Clayton C. Jones, Munich 468.
 Chief, **University Branch**: Dr. Clifton C. Winn, Munich 464.

Food, Agriculture & Forestry Division

Director: Mr. Kenneth W. Ingwalson, Munich 250.
 Deputy Director: Mr. Vernon W. Darter, Munich 251.
 Chief, **Food Processing & Distribution Branch**: Mr. Willard C. Muller, Munich 254.
 Chief, **Agriculture Programs Branch**: Mr. Ray E. Cameron, Munich 255.
 Chief, **Field Inspections Branch**: Mr. Buford J. Miller, Munich 331.
 Chief, **Forestry Branch**: Mr. Birger Berg, Munich 256.

Property Division

Director: Mr. William Harrison, Munich 312.
 Chief, **Property Control & External Assets Branch**: Mr. J. H. Lennon, Munich 313.
 Chief, **Restitution Branch**: Mr. Otto F. Janisch, Munich 288.
 Chief, **Reparations Branch**: Mr. Clifton H. Day, Munich 270.
 Chief, **Decartellization Branch**: Mr. Francis A. O'Connell, Munich 241.

Information Services Division

Director: Mr. James A. Clark, Munich 400.
 Deputy Director: Mr. Herbert C. Gross, Munich 593.
 Chief, **Press Branch**: Mr. Ernest Langendorf, Munich 413.
 Chief, **Publications Branch**: Mr. Don C. Travis, Jr., Munich 412.
 Chief, **Radio Branch**: Mr. Edmund Schechter, Munich 366.
 Chief, **Information Centers Branch**: Mr. Chester S. Wright, Munich 401.
 Chief, **Film Branch**: Mr. William P. Dubensky, Munich 521.

Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Albert Schweizer, Munich 223.
 Deputy Director: Mr. Al D. Sims, Munich 234.
 Chief, **Governmental & Political Branch**: Mr. John P. Bradford, Munich 225.
 Chief, **Public Health Branch**: Dr. Robert I. Hood, Munich 470.
 Chief, **Public Safety Branch**: Mr. William R. Rohan, Munich 476.
 Chief, **Public Welfare & Displaced Persons Branch**: Mr. William R. Gosser, Munich 492.

Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. Don T. Shea, Munich 407.
 Acting Chief, **Research Branch**: Mr. William Hoffmann, Munich 428.
 Chief, **Analysis Branch**: Mr. Albert P. Mayo, Munich 406.
 Chief, **Reports and Statistics Branch**: Mr. Thomas J. Coad, Munich 430.

Field Operations Division

Director: Mr. Kenneth E. Van Buskirk, Munich 214.
 Deputy Director: Mr. William J. Moran, Munich 212.

Branch "A"-Wuerzburg

Branch Chief: Mr. Sidney C. White Jr., Wuerzburg.
 Deputy Branch Chief: Mr. V. R. Hurst, Wuerzburg.
 MGO Kissingen: Mr. Alexander D. Robb, Bad Kissingen.
 MGO Schweinfurt: Mr. Robert L. Rigg, Schweinfurt.
 MGO Hammelburg: Mr. Daniel R. Miller, Hammelburg, with suboffice for Gmuenden.
 MGO Bruckenaue: Mr. Ray D. Fogg, Bruckenaue.
 MGO Neustadt: Mr. Robert J. Annis, Neustadt a. Saale.
 MGO Mellrichstadt: Mr. Ellis H. McKay, Mellrichstadt.
 MGO Koenigshofen: Mr. Ernest B. Brown, Koenigshofen.
 MGO Hofheim: (vacancy), Hofheim, with suboffice for Hassfurt.
 MGO Ebern: (vacancy), Ebern.
 Assistant MGO Wuerzburg: Mr. Everett H. Upton, Wuerzburg with suboffices for Ochsenfurt and Marktheidenfeld.

MGO Kitzingen: Mr. Vincent T. Schuster, Kitzingen, with suboffice for Gerolzhofen.

MGO Karlstadt: Mr. John H. Phillips, Karlstadt, with suboffice for Loehr.
 MGO Aschaffenburg: Mr. Frank D. Rossborough, Aschaffenburg, with suboffice for Alzenau.

MGO Obernburg (vacancy), Obernburg, with suboffice for Miltenberg.

Branch "B"-Nuremberg

Branch Chief: Mr. Robert M. MacWhorter, Nuremberg.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. John T. Davis, Nuremberg.
 MGO Nuremberg: Mr. Harold T. Lund, Nuremberg.
 MGO Fuerth: Mr. Charles Emerick, Fuerth.
 MGO Schwabach: Mr. John S. Hilliard, Schwabach, with suboffice for Hilpoltstein.
 MGO Coburg: Mr. Joseph C. Joub'anc, Coburg, with suboffice for Staffelstein.
 MGO Kronach: Mr. Lynn C. Keck, Kronach, with suboffice for Lichtenfels.
 MGO Kulmbach: Mr. Thomas G. Tadross, Kulmbach, with suboffice for Stadtsteinach.
 MGO Hof: Mr. Jack D. Brooks, Hof, with suboffice for Muenchberg.
 MGO Naila: Mr. Rudolph Mendhl, Naila.
 MGO Rehau: Mr. Gerald Teran, Rehau.
 MGO Wunsiedel: Mr. John W. Vonier, Wunsiedel.
 MGO Bamberg: Mr. Nathan R. Preston, Bamberg, with suboffice for Forchheim.
 MGO Hochstadt: Mr. Joe F. Hackett, Hochstadt.
 MGO Erlangen: (vacancy), Erlangen.
 MGO Scheinfeld: Mr. Theodore B. Ruddock, Scheinfeld, with suboffice for Neustadt a. Aisch.
 MGO Bayreuth: Mr. Charles L. Leven, Bayreuth, with suboffice for Ebermannstadt.
 MGO Pegnitz: Mr. William F. Bossemeyer, Pegnitz.
 MGO Lauf: Mr. Milton L. Aliff, Lauf, with suboffice for Hersbruck.
 MGO Ansbach: Mr. Frederick Roessler, Ansbach, with suboffice for Gunzenhausen.
 MGO Rothenburg: Mr. Gerald S. Foley, Rothenburg, with suboffice for Uffenheim/Windsheim.
 MGO Dinkelsbuehl: Mr. John R. Ward, Dinkelsbuehl, with suboffice for Feuchtwangen.
 MGO Weissenburg: Mr. Josif Marcu, Jr., Weissenburg, with suboffice for Eichstaedt.

Branch "D"-Regensburg

Branch Chief: Mr. Eimer F. Warnke, Regensburg.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. John J. May, Regensburg.
 MGO Regensburg: Mr. Louis F. Keally, Regensburg, with suboffice for Mallersdorf.
 MGO Kelheim: Mr. William E. Donehoo, Kelheim, with suboffice for Riedenburg.
 MGO Neumarkt: (vacancy), Neumarkt, with suboffice for Beilngries.
 MGO Parsberg: (vacancy), Parsberg.
 MGO Cham: Mr. Riley C. Gilley, Cham, with suboffice for Roding.
 MGO Waldmuenchen: Mr. Forrest G. Tilton, Waldmuenchen, with suboffice for Neuburg.
 MGO Burglengenfeld: Mr. James O. Lipman, Burglengenfeld.
 MGO Koetzing: Mr. Charles Pearce, Koetzing, with suboffice for Viedtad.
 MGO Straubing: Mr. Philip F. Bubser, Straubing, with suboffice for Bogen.
 MGO Landshut: Mr. Bertel Arnberg, Landshut, with suboffice for Vilsbiburg.
 MGO Landau: Mr. Harry G. Mullin, Landau, with suboffice for Dillingen.
 MGO Mainburg: (vacancy), Mainburg, with suboffice for Rottenburg.
 MGO Deggendorf: Mr. Marvon Glossop, Deggendorf.
 MGO Grafenau: (vacancy), Grafenau.
 MGO Passau: Mr. Albert V. Digiuni, Passau, with suboffice for Vilsbiburg.
 MGO Wolfstein/Zwiesel: (vacancy), Wolfstein/Zwiesel.
 MGO Pfarrkirchen: Mr. Carl R. Hansen, Pfarrkirchen.
 MGO Wegscheid: Mr. Joseph P. Lanzano, Wegscheid.
 MGO Regen: Mr. John J. Greeley, Regen.
 MGO Griesbach: Mr. George E. Stringer, Griesbach.
 MGO Eggenfelden: Mr. Dimitri Kitrina, Eggenfelden.
 MGO Amberg: Mr. Alfred J. Dann, Amberg, with suboffice for Sulzbach-Rosenberg.
 MGO Eschenbach: Mr. Harry H. Ellis, Eschenbach, with suboffice for Kemnath.
 MGO Oberviechtach: Mr. Carlson M. Parker, Oberviechtach, with suboffice for Nabburg.
 MGO Vohenstrauß: Mr. Marcus G. Cameron, Vohenstrauß.
 MGO Tirschenreuth: Mr. Frank J. Gates, Tirschenreuth.
 MGO Neustadt/Weiden: (vacancy), Neustadt/Weiden.

Branch "E"-Munich

Branch Chief: Mr. Richard F. Wagner, Munich.
 Deputy Chief: Mr. Jerome A. Walker, Jr., Munich.
 MGO Munich: Mr. James H. Kelly, Munich.
 MGO Ingolstadt: Mr. William G. Keen, Ingolstadt.
 MGO Pfaffenhofen: Mr. Roger Montcalm, Pfaffenhofen, with suboffice for Schrobenhausen.
 MGO Freising: Mr. Louis F. McAnnally, Freising.

MGO Dachau: Mr. William A. Rubin, Dachau, with suboffice for Aichach.
 MGO Erding: (vacancy), Erding.
 MGO Rosenheim: Mr. Lee Emerick, Rosenheim.
 MGO Wasserburg: Mr. Yale Richmond, Wasserburg.
 MGO Altoetting: Mr. Richard von der Haar, Altoetting, with suboffice for Muehldorf.
 MGO Berchtesgaden: Mr. Gerald F. McMahon, Berchtesgaden.
 MGO Traunstein: Mr. Russel A. Wickman, Traunstein, with suboffice for Laufen.
 MGO Garmisch: Mr. William J. Garlock, Garmisch.
 MGO Weilheim: Mr. Everett W. Schoening, Weilheim.
 MGO Schongau: Mr. Robert J. Schermer, Schongau.
 MGO Starnberg: Mr. John C. Midzor, Starnberg.
 MGO Fuerstenfeldbruck: Mr. Henry Carley, Fuerstenfeldbruck.
 MGO Toelz: Mr. Franz F. Egger, Bad Toelz.
 MGO Wolfratshausen: Mr. Melvin A. Weightman, Wolfratshausen.
 MGO Miesbach: Mr. William R. Corbett, Miesbach.
 MGO Aibling: Mr. Francis W. Schillig, Aibling, with suboffice for Ebersberg.

Branch "G"-Augsburg

Branch Chief: Mr. William C. Rhyne, Augsburg.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Herbert D. Hart, Augsburg.
 MGO Augsburg: Mr. Donald S. Root, Augsburg, with suboffice for Friedberg.
 MGO Donauwoerth: Mr. Delbert G. Reck, Donauwoerth, with suboffice for Noerdlingen.
 MGO Neuburg a. Donau: Mr. Thomas E. Eshleman, Neuburg a. Donau.
 MGO Dillingen: Mr. Williard R. Ritzinger, Dillingen, with suboffice for Wertingen.
 MGO Guenzburg: Mr. Francis C. Lindaman, Guenzburg, with suboffice for Krumbach.
 MGO Neu-Ulm: Mr. John K. Huston, Neu-Ulm, with suboffice for Illertissen.
 MGO Landsberg: Mr. Andrew J. Sikora, Landsberg, with suboffice for Schwabmuennen.
 MGO Kaufbeuren: Mr. Sidney S. Siskind, Kaufbeuren, with suboffice for Markt Oberdorf.
 MGO Mindelheim: Mr. Thomas J. Smith, Mindelheim.
 MGO Memmingen: Mr. Donald J. Angers, Memmingen.
 MGO Kempten: Mr. Joseph P. Montgomery, Kempten.
 MGO Sonthofen: Mr. Gordon F. Feehan, Sonthofen.
 MGO Fuessen: Mr. Dewey M. Campbell, Fuessen.

Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector

Berlin, APO 742-A

OMGBS

Director: Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, Berlin 43116.
Deputy Director: Mr. W. T. Babcock, Berlin 43414/43138.
Deputy Director: Mr. A. W. Moran, Berlin 43161.
Executive Officer: Major R. F. Smith, Berlin 43163.
US Commandant, Allied Kommandatura Berlin: Brig. Gen. F. L. Howley, Berlin 44919.
Chief of Staff: Mr. E. A. Taylor, Berlin 44915.
Assistant Chief of Staff: Mr. J. R. Callender, Berlin 44914.
Chief, Civil Administration and Political Affairs Branch: Dr. H. L. Franklin, Berlin 42938.
Deputy: Mr. J. T. Butterwick, Berlin 42119.
Chief, Communications Branch: Mr. J. H. Gayer, Berlin 42614.
Deputy: Mr. C. R. Ballard, Berlin 42616.
Chief, Economics Branch: Mr. D. H. Hair, Berlin 42987.
Deputy: Mr. J. W. Darling, Berlin 43543.
Chief, Commerce & Industry Section: Mr. O. S. Curran, Berlin 42988.
Chief, Food & Agriculture Section: Mr. L. J. Steck, Berlin 43114.
Chief, Requirements & Allocations Section: Mr. E. W. Kunkel, Berlin 43038.
Chief, Transportation Section: Mr. C. A. Dix, Berlin 43064.
Chief, Building & Housing Section: Mr. A. B. Fuller, Berlin 42888.
Chief, Education & Cultural Relations Branch: Mr. J. C. Thompson, Berlin 42837.
Deputy: Dr. C. B. Garnett, Berlin 43715.
Chief, Youth Activities Section: Mr. T. Strong, Berlin 42863.
Chief, Higher Education Section: Mr. H. W. Johnston, Berlin 43298.
Chief, Theater & Music Section: Mr. M. Lettunich, Berlin 44841.
Chief, Education & Curricula: Dr. H. B. Wyman, Berlin 43248.
Chief, Teacher Training & Cultural Exchange: Dr. E. C. Broome, Berlin 42865.
Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. J. F. Kilduff, Berlin 42787.
Deputy: Mr. J. Wangler, Berlin 42788.
Chief, Information Services Branch: Mr. T. R. Hutton, 44821.
Deputy: Mr. K. T. Downs, Berlin 44801.
Chief, Publications Section: Mr. G. R. Parson, Berlin 44808.
Chief, Film Section: Mr. L. P. Bachman, Berlin 42213.
Chief, Radio Section (RIAS): Mr. W. F. Heimlich, Berlin 3381.
Chief, US Information Centers: Mr. C. A. Legge, Berlin 3103.
Chief, Legal Branch: Mr. W. F. Pape, Berlin 42916.
Deputy: Mr. A. A. Birnkrant, Berlin 42937.

US Director, Spandau Allied Prison: Major M. Miller, Berlin 934100.
Chief, Intelligence Branch: Dr. H. E. Stearns, Berlin 44307.
Chief, Manpower Branch: Mr. G. N. McClusky, Berlin 43087.
Deputy: Mr. J. H. Genung, Berlin 45140.
Chief, Manpower Allocation Section: Mr. M. Wye, Berlin 44318.
Chief, Labor Relations & Social Insurance Section: Mr. E. L. Gardner, Berlin 44317/45183.
Chief, Wages & Labor Standards Section: Mr. J. F. Allison, Berlin 42161.
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. J. P. McNulty, Berlin 42814.
Deputy: Mr. F. J. Gregg, Berlin 43387.
Chief, Public Health Branch: Major R. S. Paine, Berlin 42738.
Deputy: Mr. J. J. Gibson, Berlin 42738.
Chief, Public Relations, Statistical & Historical Branch: Mr. F. W. Shaw, Berlin 42737.
Deputy: Mr. L. L. Bennett, Berlin 45264.
Chief, Berlin Press Review: Mr. J. F. Kraus, Berlin 43922.
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. R. Ashworth, Berlin 43945, ext. 21.
Chief, Administrative & Fire Section: (vacancy) Berlin 43945, ext. 12.
Chief, Police Section: Mr. C. C. Bond, Berlin 43945, ext. 24/25.
Chief, Investigation Section: Mr. C. E. Westrum, Berlin 43945, ext. 38.
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. W. Froistad, Berlin 42638.
Deputy: Miss F. C. Steele, Berlin 42663.
Chief, Public Assistance Section: Mr. P. J. Gangloff, Berlin 43973.
Chief, Welfare Services Section: Mr. C. H. Shireman, Berlin 42665.
Chief, Public Works & Utilities Branch: Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh, Berlin 42714.
Deputy: Mr. A. G. Skina, Berlin 42715.
Chief, Sewerage-Garbage Removal-Streets & Bridges Section: Mr. A. T. Germano, Berlin 42716.

Liaison Officers (with mayors):

Berlin: Mr. K. F. Mautner, Berlin 3577.
 Neukoelln: Mr. P. J. Kent, Berlin 3586.
 Kreuzberg: Mr. C. J. Melders, Berlin 3528.
 Schoeneberg: Mr. C. J. Melders, Berlin 3427.
 Steglitz: Mr. W. J. Pugh, Berlin 43040.
 Tempelhof: Mr. P. J. Kent, Berlin 5266.
 Zehlendorf: Mr. W. J. Pugh, Berlin 2203.

Office of Military Government for Bremen

Bremen, APO 751

OMGLB

Director: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs (USN), Bremen 20279, 20280.
Executive Officer: Mr. Joseph L. Payette, Bremen 20281, 20761.
Public Information Officer: Mr. Howard W. Calkins, Bremen 20359.

Bremerhaven L&S Detachment

Liaison and Security Officer: Mr. Edward E. Merone, Bremerhaven 21150.

Administrative & Personnel Division

Chief: Mr. Robert L. R. Marshall Jr., Bremen 20094.
Personnel Officer: Miss Genevieve Sullivan, Bremen 20435.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Joseph Bartolino, Bremen 20460.
Budget & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Robert L. R. Marshall Jr., Bremen 20094.

Information Services Division

Chief: Mr. Duncan D. MacBryde, Bremen 20149.

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Chief: Mr. Harold H. Crabill, Bremen 20421.

Public Affairs & Legal Division

Chief: Mr. Robert W. Johnson, Bremen 20010.
Civil Administration Adviser: (vacancy).
Intelligence Officer: Mr. Nicholas Metal, Bremen 20145.
Legal Adviser: Mr. Robert M. Donihi, Bremen 20015.
Public Welfare Adviser: Miss Melba M. Foltz, Bremen 20271.
Public Health Adviser: Mrs. Olga Edwards, Bremen 20270.
Public Safety Adviser and Prisons Officer: Mr. John S. Baber, Bremen 20255.
Denazification Adviser: Mr. Joseph F. Napoli, Bremen 20355.

Waterfront Division

Acting Chief: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs (USN), Bremen 20279/20280.
Chief, Port Supervision: Mr. Stanley A. Clem, Bremen 20040/20163.
Chief, Marine Security: Mr. Stanley E. Davies, Bremen 20362.

Civil Resources Division

Acting Chief: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs (USN), Bremen 20279/20280.
Economics Adviser: Mr. Osborne M. Taylor, Bremen 20487.
Finance & Property Control Adviser: Mr. William H. Goehring, Bremen 20324.
Manpower & Housing Adviser: Dr. George R. Mursell, Bremen 20188.
Acting Civilian Transportation Adviser: Mr. Joseph L. Payette, Bremen 20281/20761.

Attached Organizations

BICO

Communications: Chief, Mr. Harry A. Lenhart, Bremen 20480.
Commerce and Industry (OMSTEG): Chief, Mr. John H. Snyder, Bremen 20134.
Rail Branch: Chief, Mr. Edward F. Sinclair, Bremen 20317.
Marine Production and Control: Chief, Mr. Carley H. Paulsen, Bremen 20320.
Weser Field Organization: Chief, Mr. Kenneth E. McGregor, Bremen 20222.

JEIA

Bremen Branch Office: Chief, Mr. Bertrand R. Clarke, Bremen 20221.
Bremerhaven Branch Office: Chief, Mr. H. C. Higginson, Bremerhaven 21137.

OMGUS

Combined Travel Board, Bremen Branch Office: Chief, Mr. Walter J. Thimm, Bremen 20017.
Public Opinion Survey: Chief, Mr. Ernest J. Colton, Bremen 20146.
Reparations Section: Chief, Mr. C. J. H. Goinga, Bremen 20395.
Civil Aviation Branch: Administrative Officer, Mr. A. M. Wallace, Bremen 20265.

Office of Military Government for Hesse OMGH

(Wiesbaden, APO 633)

(Tel. Nos. 21341 to 21349)

Director: Dr. James R. Newman, Wiesbaden ext. 382/21424.
Deputy Director: Mr. Francis E. Sheehan, Wiesbaden ext. 283/21436.
Executive Officer: Mr. Ernest K. Neumann, Wiesbaden ext. 216/21463.
Assistant Executive Officer: Mr. Robert W. Bruce, Wiesbaden ext. 216/21463.
Adjutant: 1st Lt. Robert D. Thayer, Wiesbaden ext. 470.

Personnel Division

Chief: Mr. James R. Haarstad, Wiesbaden ext. 480.
Chief, **Administrative Branch and Accomodations Branch**: 1st Lt. Robert D. Thayer, Wiesbaden ext. 460.

Historical and Field Reports Division

Chief: Mr. Robert A. Irving, Wiesbaden ext. 409.

Public Information Division

Chief: Mr. Hillard A. Rhoades, Wiesbaden ext. 380.

Intelligence Division

Acting Chief: Mr. Robert H. Cunningham, Wiesbaden ext. 330/331.

Property Division

Chief: Mr. William R. Rule, Wiesbaden ext. 360/561.
Deputy Chief: Mr. John R. Cain, Wiesbaden ext. 366.
Chief: Reparations Section: Mr. Ernst J. Bootz, Wiesbaden ext. 290/291.

Investigation Division

Acting Chief: Mr. Allan Wilson, Wiesbaden ext. 362.

Legal Division

Chief: Mr. Franklin J. Potter, Wiesbaden ext. 340/341.
Chief, **Prison Branch**: Mr. Wallace Lawrence, Wiesbaden ext. 349.
Chief, **Administration of German Justice, Legislation and Legal Branch**: Mr. Ernst Anspach, Wiesbaden ext. 342/339.

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Chief: Mr. Vaugh R. Delong, Wiesbaden ext. 300.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Leroy Vogel, Wiesbaden ext. 301.
Chief, **Theater and Music Branch**: Mr. Everett B. Helm, Wiesbaden ext. 322.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Gibson Morrissey, Wiesbaden ext. 322.
Chief, **General Education Branch**: Mr. Eugene R. Fair, Wiesbaden ext. 403.
Chief, **Higher Education Branch**: Dr. Franz Montgomery, Wiesbaden ext. 304.
Chief, **Adult and Vocational Education Branch**: Dr. Howard Oxley, Wiesbaden ext. 302.
Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch**: Mr. George F. Donovan, Wiesbaden ext. 307.
Chief, **Youth Activities Branch**: Mr. Austin Welch, Wiesbaden ext. 306, 305, 309.

Civil Administration Division

Chief: Mr. Dale Noble, Wiesbaden ext. 220/221.
Chief, **Government Affairs Branch**: Mr. Milton M. Mayer, Wiesbaden ext. 223.
Chief, **Public Safety Branch**: Mr. Jesse W. Callahan, Wiesbaden ext. 390/592.
Chief, **Public Health Branch**: Lt. Col. Charles H. Moseley, Wiesbaden ext. 370/372.

Chief, **Public Welfare Branch**: Mr. Sharon L. Hatch, Wiesbaden ext. 400/507.

Acting Chief, **Denazification Branch**: Mr. Roger E. Raynolds, Wiesbaden ext. 232, 236.

Information Services Division

Chief: Mr. Arthur Reef, Wiesbaden ext. 321.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Raymond J. Stover, Wiesbaden ext. 320.
Chief, **Radio Branch**: Mr. Robert H. Lochner, Frankfurt 50401.
Chief, **Press Branch**: Mr. Raymond J. Stover, Wiesbaden ext. 327.
Chief, **Publications Branch**: Mr. Victor C. Anderson, Wiesbaden ext. 328.
Chief, **Information Centers Branch**: Mr. Emil P. Jallouk, Wiesbaden ext. 319/519.

Bizonal Liaison Division

Chief: Mr. Stanley H. Sisson, Wiesbaden ext. 240.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Joseph I. Taylor, Wiesbaden ext. 242.
Chief, **Transportation Branch**: Mr. Theodore E. Dodds, Wiesbaden ext. 420/280.
Chief, **Food & Agriculture Branch**: Dr. James S. Hathcock, Wiesbaden ext. 250/556.
Chief, **Manpower Branch**: Mr. Glenn E. Garrett, Wiesbaden ext. 350-352.

Finance Division

Chief: Mr. Donald S. Spigler, Wiesbaden ext. 310.

Liaison and Security Control Division

Chief, Mr. A. L. Yakoubian, Wiesbaden.
Deputy Chief: Mr. D. Rosendale, Wiesbaden.
Administrative Officer: Mr. L. L. Madsen, Wiesbaden.

Darmstadt

Senior L&SO: Mr. P. H. Radigan, Darmstadt.
L&SO, Suboffice Bergstrasse: Mr. John Koppelman, Heppenheim.
Suboffice Dieburg: (no resident officer), Dieburg.
Suboffice Erbach: (no resident officer), Erbach.
L&SO, Suboffice Gross-Gerau: Mr. E. C. Breitenkamp, Gross-Gerau.

Frankfurt

Senior L&SO: Mr. G. C. Sola, Frankfurt.
L&SO, Suboffice Obertaunus: Mr. F. N. Grove, Bad Homburg.
L&SO, Suboffice Friedberg: Mr. J. W. Jergensen, Friedberg.
L&SO, Suboffice Offenbach: Mr. W. R. Sheehan, Offenbach.
Suboffice Usingen: (no resident officer), Usingen.

Fritzlar-Homberg.

Senior L&SO: Mr. P. E. Perry, Fritzlar.
L&SO, Suboffice Melsungen: Mr. E. L. Weyland, Melsungen.
L&SO, Suboffice Waldeck: Mr. C. Stanton, Waldeck.
Suboffice Ziegenhain: (no resident officer) Ziegenhain.

Fulda

Senior L&SO: Mr. M. S. Clark, Fulda.
L&SO, Suboffice Hersfeld: Mr. J. F. Green, Hersfeld.
L&SO, Suboffice Huenfeld: Mr. W. L. Burns, Huenfeld.
L&SO, Suboffice Rotenburg: Mr. F. Keough, Rotenburg.

Giessen

Senior L&SO: Mr. G. P. Moore, Giessen.
L&SO, Suboffice Alsfeld: Mr. W. J. Hoffman, Alsfeld.
Suboffice Lauterbach: (no resident officer), Lauterbach.

Hanau

Senior L&SO: Mr. Mr. R. O. Didlo, Hanau.
L&SO, Suboffice Buedingen: Mr. E. S. Wilkens, Buedingen.
L&SO, Suboffice Gelnhausen: Mr. J. A. Goodnight, Gelnhausen.
Suboffice Schluechtern: (no resident officer), Schluechtern.

Kassel

Senior L&SO: Mr. R. A. Goetheaus, Kassel.
L&SO, Suboffice Eschwege: Mr. Z. S. Stangwilo, Eschwege.
Suboffice Hofgeismar: (no resident officer), Hofgeismar.
Suboffice Wolfhagen: (no resident officer), Wolfhagen.
L&SO, Suboffice Witzenhausen: Mr. J. E. Monaghan, Witzenhausen.

Marburg

Senior L&SO: Mr. S. R. Combs, Marburg.
Suboffice Biedenkopf: (no resident officer), Biedenkopf.
Suboffice Frankenberg: (no resident officer), Frankenberg.

Wetzlar

Senior L&SO: Mr. J. R. Hyde, Wetzlar.
Suboffice Dill: (no resident officer), Dillenburg.
Suboffice Oberlahn: (no resident officer), Weilburg.

Wiesbaden

Senior L&SO: Mr. G. E. Vadney, Wiesbaden.
L&SO, Suboffice Limburg: Mr. J. S. Huffner, Limburg.
L&SO, Suboffice Maintaunus: Mr. N. G. Turner, Hofheim.
Suboffice Rheingau: (no resident officer), Ruedesheim.
Suboffice Untertaunus: (no resident officer), Bad Schwalbach.

Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden

OMGWB

(Stuttgart, APO 154, Tel. Nos. 93221, 90751, 92146, 40756)

Director: Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, Stuttgart ext. 550.
Deputy Director: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, Stuttgart, ext. 275.
Executive Officer: Mr. David F. Anderson, Stuttgart ext. 542.

Personnel & Administrative Division

Chief and Assistant Executive Officer: Mr. Harry B. Wolfe, Stuttgart ext. 383/676.
Adjutant: 1st Lt. Felix Zak, Stuttgart ext. 538/642.
Administrative Officer: Miss Lucille Speck, Stuttgart ext. 355.

Intelligence & Reports Division

Chief: Mr. J. Ward Starr, Stuttgart ext. 510.
Chief, Intelligence Branch: Mr. Peter Vacca, Stuttgart ext. 541.
Chief, Reports Branch: Mr. James B. Larwood, Stuttgart ext. 534.

Public Information Office

Chief: Mr. Michael J. Valenti, Stuttgart ext. 486.

Inspections Office

Chief: Lt. Col. Joseph H. Rousseau, Jr., Stuttgart ext. 379.

French Adviser

Chief: Mr. Robert R. Hutton, Stuttgart ext. 264.

Governmental Affairs Division

Chief: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, Stuttgart ext. 266.
Chief, Civil Affairs Branch: Mr. Harold A. Wyatt, Stuttgart ext. 258.
Public Health Adviser: Dr. William D. Raddcliffe, Stuttgart ext. 515.
Refugee and Welfare Adviser: Mr. James H. Campbell, Stuttgart ext. 548.
Public Safety Adviser: Mr. Robert L. Perry, Stuttgart ext. 429.
Denazification Adviser: Mr. Walter S. Leeds, Stuttgart ext. 540.

Bipartite Affairs Division

Chief: Mr. George L. Erion, Stuttgart ext. 549.
Transportation Adviser: Mr. Arthur M. Garrison, Stuttgart ext. 557.
Manpower Adviser: Mr. Newton S. Friedman, Stuttgart ext. 253.
Finance Adviser: Mr. John van Stirum, Stuttgart ext. 531.
Food, Agriculture & Forestry Adviser: Mr. Paul F. Taggart, Stuttgart ext. 214.
Industrial Adviser: Mr. Lionel J. Brunton, Stuttgart ext. 520.
Decartelization Adviser: Mr. Otto E. Hurlimen, Stuttgart ext. 339.
Commerce Adviser: Mr. Arthur M. Garrison, Stuttgart ext. 557.

Property Division

Chief: Mr. Zinn B. Garret, Stuttgart ext. 563.
Chief, Reparations Branch: Mr. John A. Holbrook, Stuttgart ext. 562.
Chief, Restitutions Branch: Mr. Edward O. Smith, Stuttgart ext. 348.

Legal Division

Chief: Mr. Richard A. Jackson, Stuttgart ext. 259.
Chief, German Justice Branch: Mr. Charles T. Bloodworth, Stuttgart ext. 332.
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. Paul J. Gernert, Stuttgart ext. 262.
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. Wesley A. Smith, Stuttgart ext. 221.

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Chief: Mr. John P. Steiner, Stuttgart ext. 527.
Chief, Education Branch: Mr. Payne Templeton, Stuttgart ext. 243.
Chief, University Branch: Mr. Robert T. Ittner, Stuttgart Ext. 516.
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. Karl J. Arndt, Stuttgart ext. 216.
Chief, Group Activities Branch: Mr. Leon E. Shelnut, Stuttgart ext. 574.
Chief, Cultural Affairs Branch: Mr. Cecil Headrick, Stuttgart ext. 346.

Information Services Division

Chief: Mr. Nicholas Canaday, Stuttgart ext. 529.
Chief, Plans & Operations Branch: Mr. John H. Boxer, Stuttgart ext. 388/629.
Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Maurice M. Frink, Stuttgart ext. 577.
Chief, Publications Branch: Mr. Ewald W. Schnitzer, Stuttgart ext. 579.
Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Fred C. Taylor Jr., Stuttgart 93678/40658.
Chief, Film Branch: Mr. Harry D. Brockman, Stuttgart ext. 378.
Chief, Exhibition & Information Centers Branch: Mr. Michael Barjansky, Stuttgart 93091.

Field Relations Division

Chief: Mr. Eugene P. Walters, Stuttgart ext. 556.

Wuerttemberg Area

MGO Aalen: Mr. Daniel F. Craig, Aalen.
MGO Backnang: Mr. Richard K. Darr, Backnang.
MGO Boeblingen: Mr. Loren L. Goldman, Boeblingen.
MGO Crailsheim: Mr. Ralph L. Bowers, Crailsheim.

MGO Esslingen: Mr. Nicholas Semaschko, Esslingen.
MGO Goepfingen: Mr. Nathaniel W. Barber, Goepfingen.
MGO Heidenheim: Mr. John Christenson, Heidenheim.
MGO Heilbronn: Mr. James W. Butler, Heilbronn.
MGO Kuenzelsau: Mr. James Grant Lyons, Kuenzelsau.
MGO Leonberg: Mr. George W. Bartels, Leonberg.
MGO Ludwigsburg: Mr. Thomas E. Griswold, Ludwigsburg.
MGO Mergentheim: Mr. Boni V. Bloom, Bad Mertheim.
MGO Nuertingen: Mr. Henry Walter, Nuertingen.
MGO Oehringen: Mr. Pierre C. Nelson, Oehringen.
MGO Schwaebisch Gmuend: Mr. Thomas E. R. Smith, Schwaebisch Gmuend.
MGO Schwaebisch Hall: Mr. Eugene P. Oja, Schwaebisch Hall.
MGO Stuttgart: Mr. Marcus L. Hoover, Stuttgart.
MGO Ulm: Mr. John F. Capell, Ulm.
MGO Vaihingen: Capt. Arthur J. Matheny, Vaihingen/Enz.
MGO Waiblingen: Mr. Charles H. Wright, Waiblingen.

Baden Area

MGO Bruchsal: Mr. Donald H. Feick, Bruchsal.
MGO Buchen: Mr. Marshal Prentice, Buchen.
MGO Heidelberg: Mr. William T. Neel, Heidelberg.
MGO Karlsruhe: Mr. Charles J. West, Karlsruhe.
MGO Mannheim: Mr. Hugh Mair, Mannheim.
MGO Mosbach: Mr. John Zecca, Mosbach.
MGO Pforzheim: Mr. Raymond Lascoe, Pforzheim.
MGO Sinsheim: Mr. Martin J. Savell, Sinsheim.
MGO Tauberbischofsheim: Mr. Louis A. McCracken, Tauberbischofsheim.

European Command (Headquarters)

EUCOM

Heidelberg, APO 403

Commander-in-Chief: General Lucius D. Clay, Berlin.
Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chief of Staff EUCOM, Commanding General US Army Europe: Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner, Heidelberg.

US Constabulary

Commander: Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White, Stuttgart.

1st Infantry Division

Commander: Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Bad Toelz.

American Graves Registration Command

Commander: Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham, Paris.

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation

Commander: Col. Hugh T. Mayberry, Bremerhaven.

Augsburg Military Post

Commander: Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce, Augsburg.

Berlin Military Post

Commander: Col. Robert A. Willard, Berlin.

Frankfurt Military Post

Commander: Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff, Frankfurt.

Garmisch Military Post

Commander: Col. W. Hamilton Hunter, Garmisch.

Heidelberg Military Post

Commander: Col. Henry P. Perrine, Heidelberg

Nuremberg Military Post

Commander: Brig. Gen. David L. Ruffner, Nuremberg.

Stuttgart Military Post

Commander: Brig. Gen. Arnold J. Funk, Stuttgart.

Munich Military Post

Commander: Col. Sevier R. Tupper, Munich.

Wetzlar Military Post

Commander: Col. Orion L. Davidson, Wetzlar.

Wuerzburg Military Post

Commander: Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, Wuerzburg.

Army Security Agency

Chief: Lt. Col. Robert T. Walker, Frankfurt.

US Air Forces in Europe

Commanding General: Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon (USAF), Wiesbaden.

Wiesbaden Military Post (USAF).

Commander: Brig. Gen. Fay R. Upthegrove (USAF), Wiesbaden.
Chief, 1807 AACs Wing: Lt. Col. Jess R. Guthries (USAF), Wiesbaden.
Chief, 1602 AT Wing, ATLD, MATS: Col. Clinton U. True (USAF), Wiesbaden.

US Naval Forces, Germany

Commander: Rear Admiral John Wilkes (USN), Berlin.



(PIO, OMGB photo)

Gifts of dresses, underwear, shoes, bed linen, toys, food, candy and soap were presented at Christmastime to the 31 children of the Protestant orphanage at Bamberg by Mr. C. S. Wright, chief of Information Centers Branch, OMGB, and Mrs. Wright. The gifts were sent by their hometown, Hayworth, Ill., population 1,000. On the suggestion of Mr. Wright, the town adopted the orphanage in 1947 and has sent other shipments of relief supplies in the past.

Bavaria to Adopt US Traffic Check

Military Government and Bavarian authorities have agreed to introduce a traffic ticket system similar to that used in most American cities in an effort to reduce the heavy toll of traffic accidents and deaths in Bavaria.

In Bavaria during 1948, excluding December, there were 7,967 traffic accidents, 955 of them fatal.

Under the proposed system violators will be issued tickets at the scene of the offense and charged a set fine, to be pre-determined by the seriousness of the violation. Within 24 hours after issuance, the ticket will be presented at a *Schnellgericht* (traffic court) at which the ticket holder can plead.

If the accused pleads guilty, the fine will be forfeited. If he elects to have the case tried, he is subject to payment of a larger fine and court costs, or a refund of the original fine, subject to the findings of the court.

Leipzig Loses Former Publishing Prestige under Soviet Control

Soviet controls have throttled the publishing industry in Leipzig, one-time center of the German book world, according to a report of the Publications Branch, ISD, OMGUS.

While publishing controls of the western occupation authorities have been gradually relaxed, controls have been tightened in Leipzig. Soviet-sponsored "cultural committees" exercise control over all publications. Private publishers must submit their programs for comment and guidance to these cultural committees.

Recently, Soviet authorities have clamped rigid controls on the book trade, even dictating royalties that publishers must pay to authors. These royalties are standard and allow no variation. All publishers must submit complete cost figures to political authorities to demonstrate that no undue profit is being made. No allowance is made for risks.

Books published in Leipzig consist largely of communist propaganda. Biographies of leading Russians appear

in large numbers while some book shops sell nothing but works by Marx, Stalin, Lenin, Pieck, Gottwald and Ehrenburg. No official notice is taken of the fact that these books may go unpurchased in large quantities.

Russian zone publishers are warned against publishers "nonconformist ideas," or anything which does not contribute directly to the political intentions of the state. Particular pressure is applied to publishers who display interest in American or western European writings.

Less than 50 publishers are operating in Leipzig, which once contained several hundred, and many publishers have moved to the western zones. The shift started when anti-Nazi publishers were invited to withdraw from Leipzig with the American Forces. After Russian authorities took over, many more publishers emigrated.

Foreign authors, publishers and book dealers who once considered Leipzig the publishing capital of Ger-

many are now turning to Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich, the report states. Stuttgart and Munich each boast more than 100 publishing firms. The three western sectors of Berlin have become an important publishing center in spite of existing economic handicaps. Frankfurt is becoming the new distribution center of German language publications.

Release of Refugee Funds

The State Central Banks in the US Zone, holding assets surrendered by political refugees and displaced persons at the time of their entry into the zone, have been instructed by Military Government to release these assets to the owners at the time of their departure from the country. In those instances in the past in which this step was not taken, the State Central Banks were instructed to forward such assets to the present residence of the owners outside of Germany.



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Why are the Germans not allowed to make synthetic gasoline, buna, synthetic fats and on the other hand the United States is paying for the import of such items?

The Potsdam Agreement adopted the principle of prohibiting German production of certain war materials and controlling the production of other materials necessary to a war economy. The quadripartite agreement on the Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy specifically designated the materials to be so prohibited or controlled and placed synthetic gasoline, buna and fats in the category of production which was to be "permitted only until sufficient imports will be possible and can be paid for." Actually, all of these products are or have been made in the Bizonal Area. Synthetic fats and fatty acids are presently being produced for soap and industrial uses. A small amount of gasoline is obtained as a by-product of this process. Synthetic rubber (buna, etc.) was made in quantity in the Bizonal Area until July 1, 1948. Imports of natural raw rubber then became available in sufficient quantity to permit suspension of the synthetic production.

Both processes (synthetic fats and rubber) require large amounts of coal which is of vital importance to the western European economy as a whole. The curtailing of these processes makes available coal for export at the expense of imports of crude oil and raw material rubber. Aside from the war potential considerations, the use of the natural product instead of the synthetic is economically desirable. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

If the Deutsche mark becomes internationally acceptable, can it be used to buy food products such as fruits, olive oil, etc., surplus to other European countries?

When the Deutsche mark becomes internationally acceptable, it becomes hard money and may be used to buy any export whether surplus or not. In order for the Deutsche mark to become internationally acceptable, however, Germany must acquire, through export of German products, foreign exchange sufficient to satisfy all her import requirements. This condition is not imminent. It will be necessary, therefore, to retain minimum controls over German foreign trade for some time to come. During this period the Deutsche mark will have only limited acceptance abroad and physical transfers of the currency will be limited by law. (OFA-OMGUS)

* * *

Why can my American fiance entertain me in American clubs while I am not free to entertain him in German clubs?

This prohibition is based on Military Government Regulation 12-341, which among other things prohibits the purchase by individual members of the US Forces, including civilians attached thereto, of rationed food from producers, wholesalers, retailers, restaurants or other sources. This has been further implemented by directives from appropriate military commanders, directing the enforcement of the regulation. (EUCOM Hq)

* * *

Will the livestock reduction program permanently injure our livestock production industry?

No. A livestock reduction program was necessary in 1946 and 1947 in order to devote larger areas to the cultivation of crops for direct human consumption and because there was not sufficient fodder to feed existing livestock. The resultant increase of areas under cultivation and better crop yields, plus imports of food and fodder under the ERP, has made possible a livestock increase program which is being implemented through selection, import of high quality breeding animals, artificial inseminat-

ion and better feeding practices. Livestock increases already have been achieved and the livestock population in 1952-53 should approach that of the 1936-38 average. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

Will private schools charge tuition (under the Bavarian school reform)?

Naturally, private schools will charge tuition if they wish to do so. However, there is nothing to prevent the Bavarian state government from granting a subsidy to any or all private schools to ease the provisions of free tuition. (E&CR-OMGB)

* * *

Is it possible for a German national to obtain American patent protection for a new product or invention?

Yes. Procedures governing the acquisition of patent rights in the United States by German nationals are contained in JEIA Instructions No. 24, copies of which are obtainable from any foreign trade bank (Aussenhandelskontor) or state economics ministry (Landeswirtschaftsministerium). Rights in patents acquired under this procedure by German nationals are subject to MG Law No. 53, which means that any sale or other disposition or transfer of such rights must be licensed by JEIA under established procedures. The services of a German patent attorney should be engaged by any individual who does not feel competent to handle the problems involved in his particular case after reading JEIA Instructions No. 24. (Legal-OMGUS)

In this section are printed the best and most repeated questions and answers which are forwarded to the Information Bulletin. Questions, especially those addressed by Germans to occupational personnel, may be sent to the Editor, and the competent authority on the subject will be requested to prepare the reply. The questions must be confined to the sphere of US Military Government or affiliated activities in Germany.

European Recovery Program

"Western Germany" Study

EVEN MORE THAN recovery from the tremendous physical destruction during the war, the chief problems of western Germany are recovery from the complete disorganization of economic life and political institutions which followed the defeat, and the difficulties of adjusting to the separation from industrial western Germany of the predominantly agricultural eastern territories which were formerly a major source of food for the West.

The population of western Germany has increased substantially over prewar levels and is at present about 66 percent as great as that of all Germany before the war, as the result of a large influx of population from the separated areas, Czechoslovakia and, more recently, from the eastern zone. By 1952 the ratio may be expected to rise to about 72 percent.

On the other hand, the industrial resources of western Germany represented only 59 percent of total German resources before the war, and its agricultural resources comprised only 45 percent of prewar Germany's arable land. The unavailability of imports from the territory east of the Oder-Neisse, which is now under Polish Administration, has deprived western Germany of a major source of food supply.

The Economic Cooperation Administration marked its first anniversary on April 3 of its activities in carrying out the US program of assisting European countries in helping themselves and each other on the road to recovery from the effects of the war. A series of Country Studies was given to Congress last month detailing the progress made in each cooperating country. The summary and conclusions of the study dealing with western Germany are reprinted here.

Report
by **Paul G. Hoffman**
Economic Cooperation Administrator

Under present conditions, it must import more than 40 percent of the food needed to support its population. It can pay for this food only by raising exports of manufactured goods to levels well above prewar.

TO RAISE exports to the required level, the economy of western Germany must make much further progress. Industrial production, which at the end of 1948 was at about 78 percent of its 1936 level, must be raised by about 50 percent. Agricultural output, particularly animal husbandry, must be raised to restore indigenous food production to its prewar magnitude. The amount of food and manufactured products available to the population must be augmented sharply in order to provide a tolerable standard of living which, while remaining significantly below prewar, would still provide the economic incentives necessary for efficient productive effort.

The economic recovery of western Germany is necessary to enable it to become economically self-supporting and to avoid the political dangers which might well resolve from economic distress. A democratic western Germany with a functioning economy can make valuable contributions to the recovery of all western Europe, both by making available needed exports and by providing a market for products of other participating countries and it can, thus, play an important role as a responsible member of a revived western European community.



MANY OBSTACLES must be overcome before these objectives can be achieved. Effective government must be established. The financial structure must be put in order and government costs must be reduced. Germany's internal price structure must readjust to existing conditions. This will require acceptance of a lower standard of real incomes than before the war. Externally, a workable relationship must be reestablished between Germany's internal prices and world market prices for the commodities which Germany must import or export. Germany's trade relations with the rest of the world must be restored as rapidly as possible.

It will be necessary not only that Germany's industrial production be increased but also that the industrial structure be reoriented to make the most efficient possible use of available resources, particularly of increased manpower.

Following the surrender in May 1945, the German economy was in a state of almost complete collapse. Industrial production was at a virtual standstill. Imports ceased completely, except for food enough to prevent actual starvation which was brought in by the United States and the United Kingdom.

FOLLOWING the surrender, the territory east of the Oder-Neisse, which represented 24 percent of prewar Germany's total land area, and 28 percent of its arable land was placed under the provisional admini-

(Continued on next page)

stration of the Polish Government. The remainder of Germany was divided into four occupation zones operating as separate economic units.

In late 1946 the United States and the United Kingdom merged their two zones of occupation; this merger combined, in a single economic area, the most important industrial section of prewar Germany.

During 1948 the barriers to the movement of goods and persons which had previously existed between the Bizone and the French Zone were removed. Steps were taken to integrate the foreign trade of the French Zone

morale and efficiency. The drastic currency conversion at the end of June restored normal economic incentives for the first time since the occupation and greatly stimulated all fields of activity.

AS A RESULT of all these factors, industry pushed ahead rapidly during 1948. The general level of production in the Bizone increased from 44 percent of the 1936 rate in December 1947 to 78 percent in December 1948, a rise of more than 75 percent. Bizonal exports during 1948 were 21/2 times those of 1947.



Twenty percent of leather in these shoes being packed in plant at Hoechst, Hesse, came from ERP assistance

(US Army photo)

with that of the Bizone through the Joint Export-Import Agency. Agreement was reached upon the establishment of a uniform ration standard for the two areas.

Since the beginning of 1948, particularly since the end of June, there has been substantial economic progress in western Germany. This has been due, in part, to the large increase of industrial raw materials made possible, not only by ECA aid, but more importantly by revenue from the sale of exports. The exceptionally mild winter of 1947/48 increased the availability of coal to industry and the excellent crops of the past year and greater US financed food imports permitted an increase in the food ration, which greatly improved working

The food ration for the "normal consumer" was increased by 300 calories per day during the year, or to 1,850 calories. Allowing for supplemental rations and for off-ration consumption, this corresponds to an average food consumption by the non-farm population of about 2,450 calories. Despite the recent improvement, this remains about 15 percent below prewar in quantity and the diet is seriously deficient in quality with a preponderance of starches and a continuing shortage of proteins, fats and protective foods.

The level of industrial production in the French Zone was somewhat lower than that in the Bizone during the first few years of occupation. In June 1948 production had reached 51

percent of 1936, or the same relative level as in the Bizone. By October 1948, output was at 66 percent of the 1936 level as compared with 73 percent in the Bizone.

Despite considerable improvement during 1948, the availability of consumer goods in western Germany remains far below prewar, whereas requirements are well above normal because of the extreme shortage of supplies during recent years. Perhaps the most acute need is for adequate housing. Arrears of new construction and maintenance have accumulated since 1939. War damage has expanded this deficiency to major proportions. Destruction and damage in the Bizonal Area is equivalent to at least 3,000,000 dwelling units. The large increase of population further aggravates the problem, the solution of which will take many years.

ONE OF THE most serious economic problems of the Bizone during the immediate postwar years was the enormous excess of currency, which resulted in extreme inflationary pressures and largely destroyed normal economic incentives. A drastic currency reform was introduced during June 1948, under which 6.5 new Deutsche marks were given in exchange for each 100 old Reichsmarks, of which six Deutsche marks were for free use while one-half Deutsche mark was blocked for medium and long-term credits. At the time there was a widespread relaxation of the very strict price and rationing controls which had previously existed.

As already stated, the currency conversion proved to be a major economic stimulus. However, prices have advanced persistently since the reform. Early fears that the money supply would be too tight were apparently unfounded, and it is possible that further expansion of money circulation or credit would be dangerous. Proper use of the counterpart fund should help to combat this danger.

For the next few years further economic recovery in western Germany cannot be achieved without substantial foreign aid. It is completely impossible for Germany's in-

dustries, at their present reduced level of production, to provide the exports needed to pay for the imports of food required to provide even a minimum diet and for the raw material without which its manufacturing plants could not operate.

THE LONG-TERM recovery programs, submitted by the authorities of the Bizone and the French Zone, contemplate that by 1952/53 agricultural production in western Germany would be restored to about prewar levels and that industrial production will be about 10 percent greater than in 1936. This industrial production target is regarded as too low to permit the economy to become self-supporting, and it is believed that it should be raised to at least 120 percent of the 1936 rate, as the minimum compatible with the objectives of the European Recovery Program.

In general, the industrial capacity and manpower needed to achieve this rate of production are available, despite the destruction during the war. Considerable investment will be needed, particularly to expand electric generating capacity, which is the major present and potential bottleneck. There will also have to be extensive investment in housing and other reconstruction, in the transport system, and in the mining industry. These four areas comprise more than half of the total long-term investment program.

On the basis of the separate plans submitted by the authorities of the Bizone and the French Zone, the overall foreign accounts of western Germany would be close to balance for 1952/53. There would, however, be a remaining deficit of about \$ 300,000,000 with the Western Hemisphere. This assumes, moreover, a very considerable expansion of trade with eastern Europe. If this does not materialize, the Western Hemisphere deficit would be significantly greater.

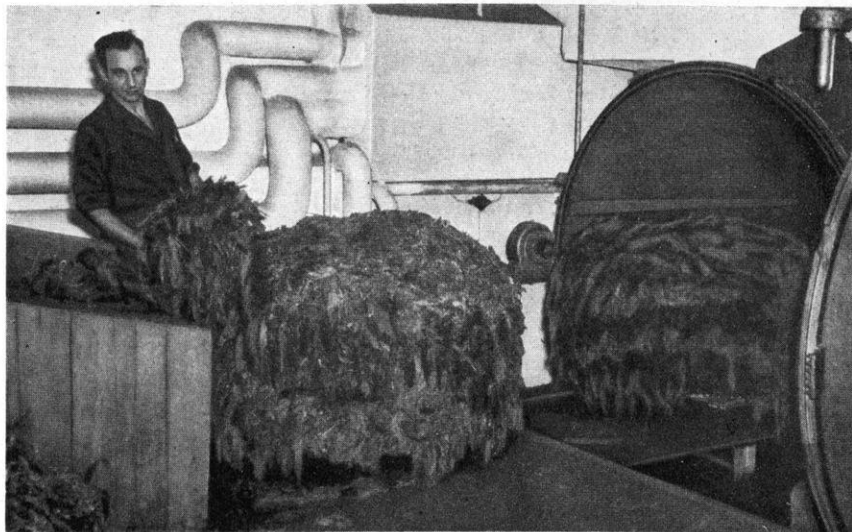
This difficulty in balancing dollar accounts reflects the fact that the bulk of Germany's imports are food and raw materials, which come largely from sources outside western Europe, while the natural market for most of its exports lies within Europe.

IT IS OBVIOUS that western Germany must make every possible effort to achieve closer balance in its dollar accounts by limiting its imports from the Western Hemisphere to those clearly essential for its economy and which cannot be obtained elsewhere, and by increasing its Western Hemisphere exports. It is questionable, however, whether western Germany can avoid incurring a substantial, continuing, dollar deficit, though careful planning might reduce its magnitude significantly. The full solution of this difficulty probably does not lie within Germany alone;

French Zone

French Zone request (gross dollar aid)	\$ 100,000,000	\$100,000,000
OEEC recommendation of gross dollar aid	\$ 100,000,000	a
ECA estimate of gross dollar aid	\$ 99,200,000	\$115,000,000
a — National submissions for 1949/50 not yet reviewed by OEEC.		

During 1948/49 the Bizone has received external aid from three sources. These have included a contribution by the British Government of \$70,000,000 in sterling, direct appropriations through the Department of the Army under the Budget for Government and Relief in Occupied



(US Army photo)

American tobacco, obtained under provisions of the Marshall Plan, being processed in Bremen

it is to be hoped that it can be found within the cooperative framework of the OEEC.

The totals of the first two annual programs for the Bizone and French Zone are summarized in the following table:

Bizone

Bizone Request:	1948/49	1949/50
Total aid	\$1,083,000,000	\$912,100,000
Less CARIOA	\$ 637,000,000	\$539,700,000
ECA aid	\$ 446,000,000	\$372,400,000

OEEC Recommendation:

Total aid	\$1,051,000,000	a
Less CARIOA	\$ 637,000,000	a
ECA aid	\$ 414,000,000	a

ECA Estimate:

Total aid	\$ 984,000,000	\$880,600,000
Less CARIOA	\$ 573,400,000	\$476,600,000
ECA aid	\$ 410,600,000	\$404,000,000

Areas (CARIOA) and from ECA. Originally it had been planned that the CARIOA appropriation would be \$637,000,000 and that ECA would provide \$414,000,000. The actual amount of CARIOA funds will be about \$64,000,000 below the original estimate, reflecting price reductions, higher crops and shift of food procurement to European sources. Although exports to all countries are running considerably higher than originally anticipated, dollar exports will probably not exceed the original estimates significantly. Consequently, it is essential to maintain at least \$410,600,000 of ECA aid.

The Bizone received direct aid from ECA of \$109,000,000 in the second calendar quarter of 1948. The aid for

(Continued on next page)

the current fiscal year granted out of present appropriations amounts to \$307,100,000, of which \$225,500,000 is direct and \$81,600,000 conditional aid. Consequently, a supplemental allotment of \$103,500,000 is needed for the second calendar quarter of 1949 to complete the total for the fiscal year.

IN THE CASE of the French Zone, ECA aid is the only form of foreign assistance available. The French occupation authorities submitted a request for ECA aid for fiscal year 1948/49 in the amount of \$100,000,000. This was approved by the OEEC and

ditional \$26,900,000 is therefore required to complete the program for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The net drawing rights position of both the Bizone and French Zone is about in balance during fiscal 1948/49.

THE STRIDES which have been made by the economy of western Germany during 1948 have set the stage for considerably further improvement for the fiscal year 1949/50. By the middle of 1950, if adequate aid is forthcoming, western Germany should be able to restore its industrial production to a level about

Both programs were prepared before there had been adequate opportunity to assess the full impact of the economic upturn, which started in July. The extent of recovery has substantially exceeded expectations in many fields and as a result the objectives, which had been set, already appear low.

In the case of the Bizone, the plans submitted by the Bizonal authorities called for increasing the level of industrial output to an average of 80 percent of 1936 for the fiscal year 1949/50. By December 1948, however, production had already reached 78 percent of the 1936 level. The goals projected in the plan for many individual industries have already been surpassed. Consequently, it is believed, a target of 90 percent of 1936, as the average for the next fiscal year, should represent a minimum objective.

In the case of the French Zone, it was proposed to raise the industrial level to 75 percent of 1936. It is essential that progress in this area be accelerated so that it should not act as a drag upon western German economy. While it may take somewhat more than 12 months for the French Zone to catch up with the Bizone fully, it would appear that the industrial production targets for the French Zone should be at least 80 percent of 1936 for the fiscal year 1949/50.



75 freight cars, built in Czechoslovakia, delivered at Furth i/W, Bavaria, under ERP

(photo by Byers)

finally recommended at \$99,200,000 by the ECA. On a per-capita basis this amount of aid is considerably lower than that provided for the Bizone during 1948/49, despite the fact that the French Zone would have required proportionately more assistance in order to permit it to accelerate its progress from its relatively more depressed level.

The French Zone received direct aid of \$20,000,000 in the second calendar quarter of 1948. \$72,300,000 has been allotted to the French Zone out of the ECA appropriation since the beginning of the fiscal year, (of which \$61,200,000 is direct and \$11,100,000 conditional aid). An ad-

ditional 10 percent below prewar and to provide for its population a standard of living which, although well below that of 1936, would still be sufficiently improved to constitute a real incentive for further effort.

While the 1949/50 programs for the Bizone and the French Zone show roughly the same degree of progress, the present level of economic activity in the French Zone is below that of the Bizone. Consequently, the realization of the plans, as presented, would still leave the French Zone, by the middle of 1950, at an economic level substantially below that of the Bizone.

THE ORIGINAL bizone program submission forecast a deficit of \$937,000,000 in all currencies for 1949/50. This was to be met by a United Kingdom contribution of \$70,000,000 in sterling, by a GARIOA appropriation of \$540,000,000, and by ECA funds in the amount of \$372,000,000. In return, the program contemplated that the Bizone would make available to other participating nations drawing rights in the amount of \$45,000,000.

Subsequent revisions, designed to improve the feeding level, resulted in a rise in the import program. Total export targets were correspondingly increased, reflecting the probability that the production goals originally set could be bettered substantially.

(Continued on page 34)

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Basic Law Draft Stirs Editorial Discussion

CHIEF EDITORIAL topic in the German press in early March was the Basic Law in the final stages of deliberations. A compromise on the voting question, which will permit survival of splinter parties, had a bad press. Catholic writers continued violent attacks on the Bonn solution of the school question. Many papers demanded a plebiscite on the Basic Law.

The *Neue Wuerttembergische Zeitung* (Goeppingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden) asserted: "The Germans have repeatedly asked for precise formulation of what points in the draft appear unacceptable to the Allies, but have not received it." Fundamental changes in the Basic Law are therefore still possible. But it is also imaginable that the German politicians will finally get to the point of saying: "This is the limit we will go. After all, we are supposed to create a state in which Germans, and not Americans or British are to live."... It is no small task for the politicians to reconcile the wishes of the victors with the varying demands of their own people. Looked at from this point of view the Bonn delegates deserve high praise."

Bavarian Minister President Dr. Hans Ehard said in the *Fraenkischer Tag* (Bamberg, Bavaria) that he is "frequently being asked what my final attitude toward the Bonn Basic Law will be and whether in the end, when the Bavarian government has to tell the people its point of view, a 'yes' or a 'no' is to be expected."

Dr. Ehard actually gave no clear answer to this question, but said that Bonn did not succeed in finding "a somewhat acceptable solution in the

field of finance... The provision in the constitution giving the federation the power in urgent cases to create sub-offices out of federal funds... is unsupportable because it would undermine the state administration and threatens the state with an invasion of federal offices...

"Anybody who could believe—that I unfortunately was circulated—that I could subordinate the duties I am fulfilling toward my Land to any personal ambition must be told that he does not know me!... A great task has fallen to the CDU and for the sake of that task I am devoting to it all my strength. I belong to the whole CDU, and to no wing nor person. The Christian Union must unite in the spirit of union or it will disappear."

These words, spoken at a party meeting, were interpreted by *Suedost-Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria) as indicating Dr. Ehard's readiness to take over the chairmanship of his party which was in danger of splitting up over the issue of adopting and rejecting the work of Bonn.

Thomas Dehler, chairman of the FDP in Bavaria, answered Ehard's article, also in the *Fraenkischer Tag* (Bamberg).

"The organization of the (German) federation is much more federal than, for instance, the Constitution of the United States. In the United States a direct influence of the state governments on federal legislation or ad-

ministration is impossible... If we weaken the powers of the federal government still further we will get... the shadow of a German state which it would not pay to create at all. A state in the 20th century can survive only when it has the right not only to raise taxes but also to use its financial powers to carry out its purposes...

"The Basic Law provides that only under quite special circumstances can federal sub-offices be established. This provision is hedged about with so many precautions (particularly the requirement that two-thirds of the representatives of the state governments must agree) that it constitutes no danger for the federal character of the federation. I cannot admit that it makes possible an 'undermining of the state administration or that it threatens the states with an invasion of federal offices.' These are words emanating from an unfounded distrust and a lack of good will..."

"One question arises: can one really talk of Bavaria's consent to the Basic Law?... Can the Bavarian government throw its point of view into the balance? The German Basic Law is the business of the German people... The state governments are not concerned... As little as there can be a Lower Saxonian or a Wuerttemberg point of view in the question of the German state, just as little can there be a Bavarian point of view."

Konrad Mommsen, Bonn correspondent of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said one of the traditional characteristics of Bavarian democracy is the inclination to say "no," but warned against saying "no" to the hard-won compromises of Bonn. He continued:

"The federalistic delegates of Bavaria were successful in gaining a federal council with strong legislative powers. In other points which seemed and seem no less important to them, they have not prevailed. For that reason strong forces within the CSU

(Continued on next page)

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

*) Attention is directed to instructions reprinted in the Information Bulletin: "Meaning of Six-Power Agreement," No. 138 of June 28, 1948; "Plan Submitted for Federal Setup," No. 140 of July 27, 1948; "Constitution-Making at Bonn," No. 145 of Oct. 6, 1948; "Seven Basic Points Listed for West German Constitution," No. 150 Dec. 14, 1948; "Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft," No. 157 of March 22, 1949.

and the Bavaria Party demand rejection of the constitution...

"The position of the federalist minority group in Bonn was made much more difficult by the fact that most of its demands coincided with the recommendations of the Allies. This minority regrets that it was defeated in many important points. But it could not welcome it if these decisions would now be changed to comply with non-German wishes."

Heinrich Haug (CDU), licensee of **Suedost-Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall) dealt with the community vs. confessional school issue under the heading "The Tragedy of Bonn":

"Those who accuse churches of 'power politics,' a phrase reminiscent of the Nazi state, are poisoning public opinion... To speak of an 'extreme cleric-political faction' suggests that one wants again to shut in religion behind church walls as in the infamous twelve years. When our Christian politicians remain unyielding... they are only battling for human rights in a fight for liberty against a newly arising state absolutism."

Der Allgaeuer (Kempten, Bavaria) carried a plea by a liberal refugee for community schools (as against confessional schools) and for tolerance in general. The author dared to assert that "while people in German big cities and places open-to-the-world had become conscious of the value of indulgence toward deviating opinions, a zealous, persecuting dogmatism was still going strong in other parts of Germany."

The reaction of **Der Allgaeuer's** readers in one of the most conservative and Catholic regions of Germany can be gauged from a statement the editors put on the front page:

"The editors did not have the intention to make propaganda for the community school. A daily paper which deserves to be called 'independent' and that wants to serve all parts of the population is bound to give the word to the opposition once in a while. Intolerance is neither democratic nor Christian..."

"To heap abuse and threats on an opponent is just as little a convincing argument as to discontinue newspaper subscriptions. All honor to the Ca-

tholic student of theology who started his letter to our office with the words: 'One certainly can't hold it against the *Allgaeuer* to have given space to a plea for the community school...'"

This was followed by a fervent plea by this same student for the confessional school culminating in an appeal to history which is said to prove that community schools would be "unworthy of human beings... the final ruin."

* * *

Good Books in Demand

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Bavaria) tried to answer the question: "What books are being bought?" The paper found to its surprise that "while theater and art are in an unparalleled crisis the demand for good books has not been equally effected... During Christmas season record figures were reached in practically all book stores throughout the western zones... and the willingness to buy has been maintained in recent weeks..."

"First place is taken by professional books... The demand for youth literature is not being met by supply. In the field of fiction Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel with his 'Song of Bernadette,' and Hermann Hesse come first... 'I Chose Freedom' by Kravchenko is much in demand... There is interest for outstanding foreign authors like T. S. Eliot, André Gide and D. H. Lawrence..."

"Price does not play as big a role as one might expect... The question of format has never before been of such importance. Publications in pamphlet form are rejected. The nicely bound book on good paper is what the customer wants."

* * *

Gifts for America

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel, Hesse) reported on gifts being sent to America, but said by way of introduction:

"With little publicity and without expecting any quid pro quo American citizens have been sending gigantic quantities of food, clothing and other articles to us for three years... About 24,000 CARE packages have been received in Kassel since the fall of 1946 and 50,000 gift packages were delivered by the post office in the course of five months. No department store could offer a greater selection of canned food, shoes, clothing, suits, underwear and toys than the packages which are every day going through the customs office in the Cassel railroad station. Most recipients go home radiantly after short formalities..."

"Since October of last year parcels from German firms and private individuals can be sent to the United States. Fifteen small parcels are received daily on the average... Wood carvings, city coats-of-arms, tea cozys and many samples of handicraft go across the big pond, small signs of gratitude and sympathy."

Police Discrimination Draws Warning

German police in Wetzlar have recently displayed signs of resurgent anti-foreign sentiment in arresting persons who come under their jurisdictions, Public Safety Section, OMG Hesse, announced.

Before taking action against an apparent violator of the law, Wetzlar police in various instances asked the person to disclose his nationality.

Mr. H. L. Teitelbaum, OMGH public safety chief, has warned the Wetzlar police chief that the duty of the police is to determine whether a person

coming under their jurisdiction has broken a law, without regard to his nationality or religion. He asked for a report showing what corrective action was being taken.

In one reported case of this nature, a Wetzlar policeman arrested a non-German for loitering in the railroad station, but only after he had learned that the alleged loiterer was of foreign origin. According to Mr. Teitelbaum, Wetzlar police checking on loiterers did not make arrests when persons they questioned were Germans.

TOURISTS FROM MID-WEST SEE GERMANY

ERP Money "Well Spent," Says Omaha Housewife; Bavarian Equipment and Conditions Compared to Modern American Machinery and Operating Methods

HOW GERMANY looks to the typical American visitor may be gauged by comments of the first post-war group of American tourists to reach the US Zone. The group — 33 women and two men from mid-western states — spent four days in Bavaria recently seeing for themselves. Their chief interests lay in observing rural farm life, displaced persons and refugee conditions and the working of the European Recovery Program.

The group was outspoken about ERP. Said Mrs. Chester Cunningham of Omaha, Neb., "Before I came to Europe on this trip, I was not sure whether American money for the Marshall Plan was being used to good advantage or going down a rathole. On the basis of what I have seen in France, Italy and Bavaria, I now am convinced the money is being well spent."

Comparing farm conditions with those in America drew some interesting observations from the tourists. Mrs. Henry Dinklage of Pender, Neb., had difficulty convincing a Bavarian Frau farm woman that six men with modern farm machinery handled all the work on her 900-acre farm in the United States. Visiting a typical Ger-

man farm near Nuremberg, the American women showed special interest in the primitive wash basin, spinning wheel, old-fashioned stove and similar utensils now generally outmoded in the United States.

WHILE VISITING a Protestant mothers home for overworked women, especially refugees, several of the American women were moved by the stories of hardship told by the refugee women. The director of the home, Dr. Antonie Nopisch, told the group:

"This country has not only ruined houses, but ruined hearts. We must rebuild from the grass roots. Many of you are mothers — you are busy, too, and often tired. You will understand that these women need rest. We take them away from their troubles for a fortnight and do everything we can for them. We want to give them a fresh start, a new life and bring some beauty and peace into their lives again. We want to help them out of the dust of the ruins."

A strong reaction to the human suffering observed came from Mrs. W. H. Bodemer of Cozad, Neb. "It is not only what these poor women say that is tragic; it's things you can feel

which they don't talk about. If only the women of the world could get together, we could stop all this!"

NOT ALL was sympathy for the lot of the German people, however. When questioned by German reporters shortly before leaving Bavaria, Mrs. Ella Meyers of Carroll, Iowa, stated, "I wonder why the Germans are rebuilding so many churches rather than houses, which I think are more important at this time."

She also felt that, in contrast to American women, German women were not active enough in civic affairs and that they took too much of a back seat to the men. "We American women have minds of our own and we do what we want to do; at the same time our husbands feel that they are for it, too. The German women take too many orders from their husbands, who are often little dictators," said Mrs. Meyers.

On leaving, the Americans said that they would recommend to their friends back home to come to Germany as tourists because they had found the JEIA-sponsored hotel, restaurant and taxi accommodations excellent and, in fact, the best they had experienced to date on their tour through France and Italy.



(US Army photos)

Americans observe loaves of German bread fresh from ovens (left) and inspect house in refugee camp near Munich

STEG

by America to the German people and may well be an important factor in the economic rehabilitation of Germany. The original cost value of the total STEG goods of US origin will approximate \$1,000,000,000, and of ex-German goods approximately RM 1,500,000,000.

The following major programs are involved:

1. Demilitarization of all ex-German ammunition, bombs, explosives, etc. as well as any US surpluses of these materials.

2. Demilitarization of all other armament materials and equipment.

3. Salvage and reclamation of all aluminum, particularly aircraft scrap of both German and US origin.

4. Segregation and declaration of all materials and equipment found among the ex-German war materials released, that are subject to restitutions.

5. Salvage and reclamation of all strategic and critical materials, including non-ferrous metals other than aluminum for theater stockpile to support the continued maintenance of the American Occupation Forces.

6. Acquisition and disposal into the German economy of all other ex-German war materials and equipment.

7. Acquisition and disposal into the German economy of all US Army surpluses released, including the demilitarization and dyeing of certain types of US Army clothing.

8. Demilitarization and disposal of ex-German navy inland vessels and coastal boats with financing of the conversion of the applicable vessels for use in the fishing fleet.

THE AMERICAN Occupation Forces and Military Government have a vital and direct interest in the success of STEG in these programs. STEG directly relieves both organizations from executing the programs and solving the tremendous number of operating problems which properly qualified Germans can handle for the benefit of their own economy. The present Allied observation, review, advice, and liaison with STEG activities is exercised by a small integrated staff composed of the

OMGSTEG Branch, Commerce & Industry Group, Bipartite Control Office, plus one OMGSTEG official stationed in each state of the Bizonal Area and the British and American Sectors of Berlin. +END

(Continued from page 6)

Battle against TB

counties to 55.5 percent in 13-years-olds in cities of more than 100,000 population. The table on this page shows the percentage of positive reactors in various age groups. Data for boys and girls have been combined, since there were no statistically significant differences between the sexes.

SINCE 34.8 percent of all the children between 6 and 14 years of age in Hesse were positive reactors, then 65.2 percent of those given the test were non-reactors. Actually, the number of non-reactors is less than 300,000, since a large proportion of the children tested were more than 14 years of age, and the percentage of non-reactors in the older age groups progressively decreases. Approximately 140,000 non-reactors have been vaccinated in Hesse.

A measurement of success of this campaign in Hesse is found in the following comparisons. It is estimated

that there are 683,000 children between ages 5 and 15 in Hesse and approximately 475,000 children have been given tuberculin tests. However, this number includes a small proportion of children above 15 years of age. More than 142,000 non-reactors (approximately 50 percent of the non-reactors who started the tests) have been vaccinated. In many counties more than 95 percent of all children completing the various tuberculin tests voluntarily submitted to vaccination. No adverse effects have resulted from these vaccinations.

The tuberculosis morbidity rate in Hesse in 1948, as measured by reported new cases, among children 5 to 15 years of age, was almost twice as high as that in the remainder of the population. This high rate among children is due in large part to errors in reporting which are now being eliminated. The mass BCG vaccination program just completed undoubtedly will reduce immediately the true incidence of tuberculosis among children, and in later years will lower the number of tuberculosis cases among all age groups. +END

Mann's Play as Reading

Thomas Mann's "Fiorenza" was given in Frankfurt as a reading instead of as a play. This experiment was well received.

Precooked Beans Flown to Berlin

The first shipment of precooked beans, the fourth of the special weight- and fuel-saving foods developed to meet the feeding requirements of blockaded Berliners, has been flown to Berlin for general ration distribution, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group has announced.

The possibility of supplying Berlin with precooked and dehydrated food, to save vital fuel in the besieged city and cut down bulk in flight, was first investigated by staff members of the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group last July.

One month later Bizonal plants were producing dehydrated potatoes, and two months later quick-cooking cereals. Three types of precooked concentrated soups, for which pro-

cessing facilities already existed in the Bizone, were first flown to Berlin less than a month after the airlift began last June 26.

Trial shipments of the precooked beans were flown to Berlin as early as last October and tested on some of the population. Letters were received by the Berlin Food Administration, expressing enthusiasm over the quality and taste of the new product and requesting that it be regularly included on the ration.

About 425 tons of these precooked beans, which reduce cooking time from several hours to a few minutes, had been sent to Berlin by Dec. 31. About 2,000 tons are scheduled to be produced monthly during 1949.



Who Ought to Have Charge of Germany?

Corpus Christi (Tex.) Caller-Times:

It is an odd thing that the State Department and the army differ about Germany. General Clay says the Germans should rule Germany, subject, of course, to protection of occupation interests by the army. The State Department people want, themselves, to run Germany, perhaps with the army as the instrument of enforcement in Germany.

Clay, of course, knows Germany better than the State Department does. In particular, he knows that democratic processes in Germany have no chance so long as we don't let German democrats (with the little "d," you notice) try their hands at high policy.

The State Department is thinking of Europe, instead of confining the problem to Germany. The State Department is going to have to persuade England and France to do certain things. We may have to promise the leaders of these countries that they may have something that Germany will want to keep. In that case, it will be awkward for Germany to be able to rise up and say no.

In the long run—though it is a great temptation to ignore the long run of events and policies—it will pay to have a sound Germany in a sound Europe. The soundness of Germany means more than maintaining a buffer state to go up against Russia in case of trouble. The soundness most immediately required—as well as for the long run—is the soundness of the German heart and mind.

Clay is thinking about that. He has dealt with the Germans, the British, the French and the Russians more intimately even than the State Department has. Although he can not expect to dictate the shaping of the Truman Doctrine or of the Marshall Plan, he knows a thing or two that can't be learned at a Washington desk. He could be wrong, but he is in a

Collected by
Reports and Analysis Branch
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army

spot where being wrong is almost fatal. That assures that at least he is not nonchalant in his views.

* * *

Hoover Commission Report

Indianapolis (Ind.) News: One surprise contained in the report of the Hoover Commission . . . is the recommendation against the State Department taking over German administration from the Army . . . it is hoped that the Hoover Commission's stop signal on a disruptive 11th-hour crossing from Army to State Department civil rule will be heeded by our policy makers.

* * *

German Visitors

Washington Post: A farsighted move is the bringing to this country this month of eight German women leaders to observe how the American system works. German women's influence on the future of Germany has been too long neglected by American occupation authorities. Both Americans and British have lagged behind the Russians in recognizing the importance of German women, who greatly predominate in numbers over men, as mothers who will shape the Germany of tomorrow.

The present group's two-month tour of this country is being paid for by the American Military Government and sponsored by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund. The visitors, all leaders in their fields, will observe government, civic, labor, parent-teacher and other activities here. In addition, a movement is on foot among American women's organizations to sponsor a visit of possibly 30 German women to study life in the United States.

Women of Germany are carrying greater responsibilities than the

women of any other nation. A large proportion of their men were killed and disabled, so that they must function as heads of families, as wage earners and as community leaders. By reason of their long domestic background and their lack of freedom, particularly under Hitler, they have not been prepared for the demands they face. The Soviet Union's answer to this has been to organize and propagandize them.

Only recently did American occupation authorities establish a women's affairs department with a woman in charge. But in the cold war over the German woman, this country's most strategic move—one that the Soviet Union is unlikely to duplicate—is to bring influential German women here and let them freely see all of American life.

* * *

Avoid Power Vacuum

Ivan H. Peterman in Philadelphia Inquirer: When and as General Clay is allowed to relinquish his job . . . Washington should think long and carefully upon his successor. The top posts in Germany (and in Japan), in the opinion of those who know the score in Europe, are second only to the American portfolios of State and National Defense . . .

Having denuded their Red Zone of Germany, having lugged off scores of German factories only to discover they wouldn't function without German skills and resources, the Kremlin planners since 1947 have been angling for the Ruhr—intact. And that's why it's important to be careful in selecting Clay's successor.

An equally vital, within the limitations of strict control and prevention of a new German military menace, is to restore a balance in this power vacuum into which the Russkies planned to rush.

European Recovery Program

However, despite all efforts to shift procurement to non-dollar sources, it appears impossible to avoid an increase of about \$10,000,000 in the deficit with the dollar area.

At the same time, the estimated availability of GARIOA funds has been reduced by about \$63,000,000. It was not believed advisable to increase the estimated amount of ECA aid sufficiently to make up for the increase in the dollar deficit and the reduction in GARIOA funds. Accordingly, it is now estimated that \$404,000,000 of ECA should be available to the Bizone in 1949/50. This would still leave an uncovered dollar deficit of approximately \$42,000,000. In return, it is estimated that the Bizone should make a very substantial amount of drawing rights available to other participating countries.

In the case of the French Zone, the program submitted by the occupation authorities requested ECA aid in the amount of \$100,000,000. In order to bring feeding levels in line with those projected for the Bizone, and in order to accelerate industrial expansion, it would appear that total imports would have to be increased by at least \$15,000,000. Since the export program as submitted by the French Zone authorities already appears optimistic, this would make it necessary to increase the amount of aid available. Accordingly, it is estimated that the French Zone will require \$115,000,000 in ECA aid during fiscal 1949/50.

THE TOTAL amount of ECA dollar aid estimated as required for western Germany for 1949/50, therefore, amounts to \$519,000,000. In order to ensure the greatest degree of progress and the most effective utilization of this aid, it is essential that closer coordination be achieved between the programs for the Bizone and the French Zone. There should be agreement upon approximately equal consumption levels in both areas, and at least an approach to equivalent production objectives. The programs should plan for the most effective use of mutually available resources.

+END

Three Years of GYA

Germany, and who have devoted so much of their own time and energies to insure its success, deserve all our gratitude for their vital help toward building a stable Germany."

Early in 1948, a comprehensive study was undertaken to determine what revisions, if any, were needed to guarantee the stability and continued growth of the GYA Program. On the basis of this study which included conferences with Military Government officials and key field GYA officers, and the study of numerous reports, a new directive was published in November 1948 which restated the entire program and made certain new provisions for its implementation (EUCOM Circular 149).

Among the important changes made were the placing of major responsibility for GYA in the hands of post commanders in order to insure stable, well-rounded programs in all areas; prescribing the types of activities which experience had proved to be most fruitful in reaching the objectives of reorientation, and setting

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- Previous articles published in the Information Bulletin include:
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 - Army Outlines Aid to German Youth, No. 64, Oct. 21, 1946.
 - Army Youth Program (pictorial), No. 80, Feb. 17, 1947.
 - The Army's Role in GYA, No. 117, Nov. 3, 1947.
 - German Youth Problems (German view) No. 95, June 2, 1947.
 - German Youth Program (pictorial), No. 67, Nov. 11, 1946.
 - Golden Gloves, No. 152, Jan. 11, 1949.
 - GYA Civic Centers, No. 103, Sept. 8, 1947.
 - GYA Conference, No. 95, June 2, 1947.
 - Hand-Built City, No. 117, Nov. 3, 1947.
 - "How Could It Happen?" (German reaction), No. 38, April 22, 1946.
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 - The "Plight" of the Innocent Young Nazi (German reaction), Nov. 9, Sept. 12, 1945.
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 - Youth Activities Program, No. 62, Oct. 7, 1946.
 - Youth Helps Youth, No. 153, Dec. 14, 1948.
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up of new's standards and new methods in the assignment, training and supervision of GYA personnel.

AT PRESENT, the GYA Program reaches an average of 600,000 German young people each month through the efforts of 275 assigned military personnel, 1,000 trained German employees, and about 1,500 volunteers, including Germans.

Two hundred ninety youth centers, similar to Teen-age Clubs in the United States, but with perhaps a far more important objective, are available to organized and unorganized youth; tons of supplies accruing from both military sources and donations are made available to youth groups, schools and other agencies.

Activities sponsored and assisted by GYA range all the way from sports and recreation through discussions and forums to large scale community projects. Strides have been made in overcoming the early suspicions of German adults that the GYA Program was one of American propaganda or one developed solely to serve American interests. This is evidenced by the large numbers of German volunteers who are now giving their assistance, and by an increasing tendency for German youth officials to initiate and support youth projects in conjunction with GYA and MG officials.

GYA's future looks immeasurably brighter than its past which was often impeded by the program's newness and uniqueness, and by the difficulties encountered in proving its true worth and the soundness of its purposes. Whatever its future course may be, it will be based upon these principles which have been learned through long and hard experience:

German youth need help instead of exploitation.

Democracy can be taught only by example and practice—not by talking or adapting a policy of "laissez-faire."

German youth need places and opportunities where they can all come together regardless of religion, politics, social or economic standing.

Positive material and moral assistance must be given to German groups and communities if they are to develop youth along democratic lines.

+END

Excerpts from Official Instructions Announcements

EUCOM Housing Rules

Policies for assigning accommodations to US, Allied, and neutral military and civilian occupation personnel were announced by Headquarters, European Command. EUCOM officials emphasized that the personnel groupings in the new circular No. 22 will be used only for the purpose of future assignments of billets or housekeeping quarters.

The accommodations will be assigned through the use of a single list for military and civilian applicants within each personnel group for housekeeping quarters, or bachelor billets. Heretofore, separate lists of Military and civilian applicants have been used in allotting housing.

The priority of military and civilian persons within each personnel sub-group now is based on the date of rank or civilian grade, in the order shown in a new table of housing groups. Individuals, within comparable ranks and grades, will be listed in the order of dates of such ranks or grades, and the accommodations will be assigned in the order of the names on the list.

Ties in seniority will be broken by the bidder with the earliest date of entry into the European Command on his current assignment. If a second tie results, the housing will go to the bidder with the largest number of dependents.

Once assigned adequate accommodations, the assignee will retain the quarters or billets, unless the post commander considers a shift necessary because of unusual circumstances.—From EUCOM Headquarters announcement.

Foreign Auto Licensing Procedure

Automobiles of foreign businessmen visiting bizonal Germany should bear license plates of the owner's home countries, Bipartite Transport Group has announced. Licensing and registration of foreign businessmen's automobiles in Germany and Austria was banned by EUCOM Jan. 31. However, representatives of business firms directly servicing US and British Occupied Forces are not effected by either the EUCOM ban or this BICO directive.

A registration certificate issued by the same country from which license plates are secured is also required. The registration certificate must be accompanied by a German translation certified by a recognized government authority or association such as an automobile club. Two additional documents necessary are a driver's permit and a customs clearance. The driver's permit which can originate in either the owner's home country or a neighboring European country, must be likewise accompanied by a German translation.

The customs clearance, the "carnet de passage an douane," must be presented at the frontier and be in the owner's possession while traveling in bizonal Germany. It was explained that German police at the border will not remove the foil or counter-foil from the carnet. Businessmen complying with these new regulations, may keep their automobiles in Germany for one year. Insurance is not compulsory for foreign visitors in Germany, but is desirable.

The Transport Group quoted from the new directive which outlines the procedure for obtaining gasoline, oil and lubricating (POL) supplies, "POL supplies are obtained through purchasing coupons either at Deutsches Reisebuero (travel office) offices in JEIA-sponsored hotels of the US Zone, Deutsches Reisebuero offices at main railway stations and agencies in the US and British Zones, or at CCG Travel Bureau."

"Payment is made in dollar instruments in the US Zone and sterling instruments in the British Zone. To obtain POL supplies, the power must present his vehicle registration and his passport. A maximum of 200 liters of gasoline per week is allowed, and amounts of purchases are listed in the buyer's passport."

"After purchasing coupons," the directive concludes, "gasoline, oil and lubricants are obtained from German-operated ZB stations without further payment. All ZB stations display a white sign with the letters 'ZB' painted in black."

Restitution Petitions

Article 70 of Military Government Law No 59 provides that, in certain circumstances, the public prosecutor at the seat of the Restitution Chamber may file on or before June 30, 1949, a petition on behalf of a successor organization where no petition for the restitution of confiscated property has been filed by Dec. 31, 1948.

In order to set forth the policy of Military Government with reference to the application of Article 70, the procedure to be followed pursuant thereto, and the circumstances under which petitions may be filed under that article, it is requested that the ministers president (in Bremen the president of the Senate) be directed to issue appropriate instructions to the public prosecutors at the seat of the restitution chambers, to the following effect:

a. That Article 70 was not intended to serve as an extension of the filing period prescribed by Article 11 (para. 1) and 56, but was designed to provide for cases in which Military Government, within a period of six months after the prescribed filing period, might grant special permission for the filing of petitions in extraordinary and meritorious cases.

b. That the consideration of requests for petitions pursuant to Article 70 is thus not obligatory upon the public prosecutor, but, subject to the conditions set forth below, is a matter within his discretion.

c. That public prosecutors at the seat of the restitution chambers, after examining requests to file petitions received by them under Article 70, should recommend for Military Government approval only those cases which they consider to be extraordinary and meritorious.

d. That petitions shall be filed with the Central Filing Agency only after approval of each individual case by Military Government.

e. That a petition may be filed on behalf of a successor organization, pursuant to Article 70, only if the claim is within the scope of the appointment given the successor organization by Military Government.

f. The ministers president shall issue necessary regulations concerning revenue.

Requests for approval of Military Government are to be addressed by the public prosecutors, through proper channels, to the Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, c/o OMG Hesse, APO 633, US Army, Wiesbaden.—From OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (PD), Feb. 28.

Denazification in Berlin

A deadline of June 1 for completion of denazification appeals in Greater Berlin was set by the Allied Kommandatura in orders issued to the Berlin Magistrat Feb. 16. At the same time, a limitation on acceptance of denazification appeals beyond Feb. 26 was laid down. After this date former members of the Nazi party who have not been cleared by a denazification commission may be liable to the following sanctions:

1. Loss of civil rights.
2. Disqualification from public employment or private employment in a supervisory capacity.
3. Ineligibility for pensions or emoluments, other than poor relief, from public funds.
4. Fines based on a percentage of total assets, ranging from 0-60 percent on a sliding scale.
5. An additional denazification tax of two percent of total assets to be paid by all persons subject to sanctions.

The several categories of persons subject to sanctions were outlined in the Kommandatura order, as follows:

(a) Former Nazis who failed to register with the police in accordance with existing Berlin Kommandatura denazification orders will be liable to sanctions for a period of three years and to prosecution for failing to register.

(b) Persons who registered with the police but failed to enter an appeal for rehabilitation will be liable to sanctions for either one or three years, depending on their denazification classification.

(c) Persons who registered with the police but whose appeals for rehabilitation have been denied will suffer sanctions for a period of three years from the date of registration of their appeal.

(d) War criminals and persons convicted of crimes against peace and humanity will be subject to sanctions in addition to any penalties imposed by a court.

Prisoners-of-war and former Berlin residents returning to the city may apply within 30 days to the appropriate Military Government for rehabilitation, which will be granted provided they are not subject to sanctions under the terms of the new order. Sanctions will not be imposed on any person who has been cleared by a denazification commission in the occupied zones of Germany and whose categorization has been accepted by the appropriate Military Government in Berlin.

From the date of the new order no person will be removed or excluded from any post in public or private employment because of his past political history unless he falls within the category of persons against whom sanctions may be applied. Once the period of sanctions has expired and the necessary fees and fines paid, rehabilitation will be granted.

Jewish Observances

Commanders are authorized to excuse Jewish personnel from normal duties so as to permit attendance at the Passover Seders and services, scheduled for observance from sundown April 13 to sundown April 15 at Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart. It is desired that attendance of Jewish personnel involved be facilitated and necessary transportation furnished, if available, on the above dates. The special Passover menu in lieu of standard "A" ration menu for the number of persons designated by local Jewish chaplains is prescribed for issue.

In the case of civilian employees, commanding officers may rearrange work, schedules to provide for substitute work time, or charge the absence against annual leave is not available, such absence is a proper charge to leave without pay with no prejudice to the employee's standing. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 10

GYA Funds

In view of the fiduciary nature of funds held for GYA by the occupation authorities, and in accordance with decisions regarding such funds by the Allied Bank Commission, has determined that the action stated above be reversed and that conversion be effected, pursuant to MG Law 63.

All Reichsmark instruments legally held on the date of the Monetary Reform (20 June 1948) in GYA Funds authorized by EUCOM Cir 38 of 1948, and which are either presently on hand, or for which receipt has been obtained from German banking authorities to whom they were turned over, may now be converted into Deutsche marks at an approximate conversion ratio of 6/100, pursuant to the provisions of MG Laws 63 and 65. Military Government has taken steps to disseminate this authority for conversion to the German banking authorities. — From EUCOM letter AG 353.3 GOT-AGO, Feb. 16.

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Platinum Bars Released

The MG Foreign Exchange Depository has released to the Bank of German States (Bank deutscher Laender) some 1,000 ounces of platinum bars taken into custody by the US forces at the time of the capitulation. The available records indicate that this platinum had been acquired by the Reichsbank in Berlin by purchase from the Reich Chancellery. Originally, the bars were donated to Hitler in 1936 by a German national.

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