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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

PARADE IN BRONZE

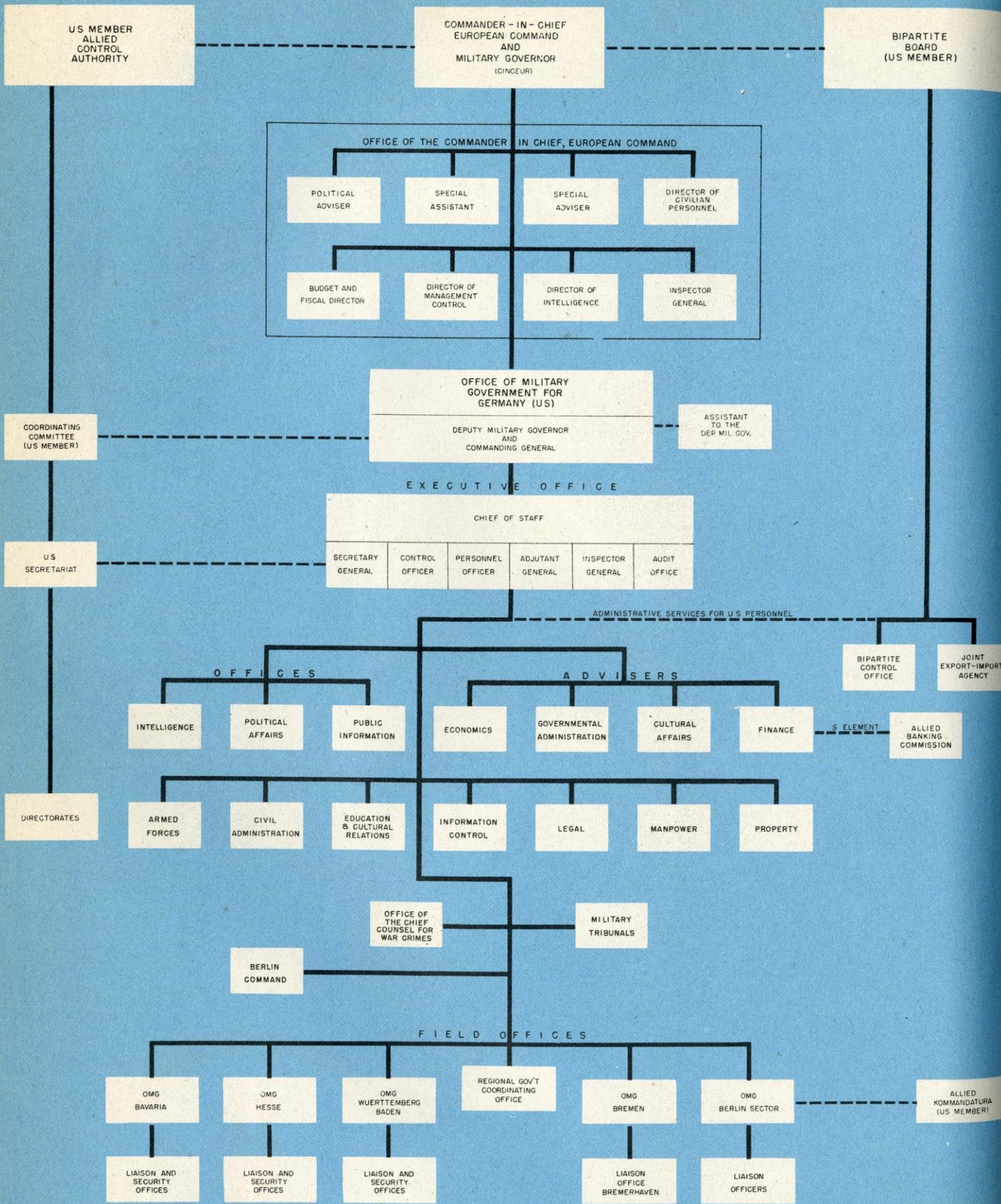


NO. 138

JUNE 29, 1948

THIS • STARTING —  
ISSUE • JUSTICE CASE

# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

PARADE IN BRONZE — Statues of kings, poets, soldiers, inventors as well as church bells have been reprieved from their wartime doom of being broken up and melted for use in armaments. In Hamburg, these "survivors" are being sorted and returned to their original owners.

(photo by Friedrich Boeltz for HEUTE)

The *Information Bulletin* is a bi-weekly publication of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US). It is a popular-styled medium for dissemination of authoritative information concerning policies, regulations, instructions, operations, and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations to the occupational personnel in Europe and to public-interest organizations in the United States. The *Information Bulletin* is distributed without charge as a public service.

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# CURRENCY REFORM

**T**HE LONG EXPECTED currency reform in Germany began June 20 with the joint promulgation by the Military Governments of Great Britain, the United States and France of the first law for their respective zones. The German territory under Soviet occupation and the quadripartite-controlled city of Berlin did not participate in the initial program.

The promulgations by the US Military Government for the US Zone are MG Law No. 61, "First Law for Monetary Reform (Currency Law)," MG Ordinance No. 25, "First Ordinance for the Exchange of Currency by Displaced Persons," and MG Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 61.

The old German money—the Reichsmark, the Rentenmark and mark notes issued in Germany by the Allied military authorities—became invalid June 21. The new\* currently is the Deutsche mark, which is divided into 100 Deutsche pfennig.

The only exceptions are old mark notes and coins up to a denomination of one mark. In order to prevent a temporary shortage of small change, these small notes and coins remained in use until further notice at one-tenth their old or nominal value. Nobody, however, need accept more than 50 pieces of small change in payment of any kind. Postage stamps also remained valid at one-tenth their nominal value.

As a first measure, each inhabitant of the three western zones received a certain sum in the new Deutsche mark. This per capita sum amounted to 60 marks, paid against an equal sum of old bank notes. Forty marks were paid out Sunday, June 20; the remaining 20, one month later. For example, for a family of four, 240 marks of old money could be paid in, for which the family received immediately 160 Deutsche marks and an additional 80 marks one month later.

**O**THER MONEY held by the German public, as well as savings accounts in banks, savings banks, and postal savings institutions, were to be converted into Deutsche marks at a later date. The conversion rate, which would drastically reduce the total amount of money in circulation, as well as other details concerning the exchange of these amounts of money, were to be published shortly after the first announcement in further laws.

During this later conversion operation, the per capita quota already received would be deducted from the Deutsche mark funds then converted or credited to the

individual. Thus, if a person had an account with a bank which, through this later conversion, was reduced to 200 Deutsche marks, he would still have deducted from this the 60 marks which he already received as his per capita quota in the new currency.

The per capita quota was paid June 20 by the same offices issuing food rationing stamps. In order to receive the new money, all persons had to observe the following instructions:

Individuals must show their food rations and identity cards and hand in 60 marks in old money. As far as families are concerned, the per capita quota for the whole family were delivered to the head of the family after he had produced the food ration and identity cards for each family member and had handed in 60 marks for each person.

**P**ERSONS WHO were physically incapable of appearing themselves might send a representative who, however, had to be authorized by a letter stating the reason for non-appearance of the person concerned. If the head of a family was incapacitated, by sickness, or otherwise, from appearing, another member of the family could pick up the per capita quota, again submitting an authorization. Special regulations applied to travelers; they were to find them at the nearest food rations office.

Wages and salaries had to be paid in the new currency as of June 20. Wage and salary recipients who were paid on a bimonthly or monthly basis in advance were to get a reimbursement of 70 percent, in new money, for the days between the tenth day after currency reform and their next pay day (for which they were paid in advance in old currency).

There was a moratorium of one week for all money obligations in Reichsmark. That was to say: during the week ended June 26, no debts should be paid.

Prices were not affected by the currency reform. In all laws, administrative regulations, contracts, etc., the new currency simply replaced the old.

Business enterprises, upon application, received advances to tide them over. This aid in new Deutsche mark depended on the number of employees and the size of their holdings in old money. In principle, they received 80 marks per employee, the total aid not to exceed their holding in old currency.

In preparation for the exchange of old money in circulation and bank accounts, the old money now in the

Continued on Page 13

**This article contains only the initial announcements concerning Currency Reform. When all the laws have been promulgated and are in operation, an article will be prepared for publication in the Information Bulletin.**



# M.G. SCHOOL

By Fred C. Dirks

Deputy Chief, Governmental Structure Branch  
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS

**S**CORES OF Military Government employees, recently declared surplus from US occupational activities, have been appearing with enthusiasm before a new institution, the Oral Examining Boards set up by the OMGUS Personnel Office to screen applicants for the position of county liaison officer. Those accepted have begun to go to school again at Oberammergau in Southern Bavaria.

The trip to Oberammergau is not all play. Rather, it means serious study and attendance at classes for about 40 hours a week, with homework in the evenings, for more than three weeks. After this refreshener, the graduates will try their hand at being MG liaison officers in the counties of the US Zone.

The positions of liaison officer, although recently reduced in number, have taken on a new urgency in the MG program, due to reduction of personnel and concentration of functions, and have assumed greater possibilities for furthering the occupation.

**T**HE NEED for training county liaison officers in the US Zone became apparent during the latter part of 1946. Most of the liaison officers serving at that time had received MG training in the United States or in England. As many of these officers

became eligible for redeployment, new recruits had to be obtained and these came mainly from EUCOM military units, and had no previous MG experience.

After a survey of available training facilities, the Control Office, OMGUS, took the initiative in March 1947 in working out a program for three weeks of orientation for the county liaison officers at the EUCOM Intelligence School in Oberammergau.

The Intelligence School, located in this little mountain village famous for the Passion Play, close to the Austrian border, uses a group of barracks which was attached during the war to an underground assembly plant for jet planes. The buildings are still camouflaged but otherwise life in the peaceful village has few reminders of the war.

Most of the students in the school—more than 200—are training for various Army and MG intelligence programs. The MG course with around 40 students comprises, therefore, only a minor part of the Intelligence School. OMGUS assigns MG students, and

*Above photo — scene of a classroom during discussion of agricultural questions.* (Photo from ECIS School)

maintains an MG representative to observe student progress, to collate new OMGUS directives and implementing instructions, and to assist the school in securing guest speakers on MG subjects.

**A**S THE COURSE was first set up, about one-third of the 90 hours of classroom time provided background understanding of the German people, their history, and their institutional practices. Enlightening aspects of German history, geography, educational development, religious movements, government structure, and political parties have been emphasized.

Additional background was provided by reviewing some of the institutional practices of the other occupying powers, showing how differences in their national organization and political predilections have tended to be reflected in their respective occupation policies. The remaining half of the course then dealt with the specific problems of occupation, sketching quickly the major objectives and policies, and taking up the concrete measures through which these have to be carried out.

During the early months of the school, the program placed a heavy emphasis on military security and on the negative phases of MG policy such

as demilitarization, denazification tribunals, investigation and MG court procedure. More recently, the balance of emphasis in the MG course has tended to shift toward the positive programs still remaining to be accomplished.

More time is now spent analyzing the problems faced by Military Government—at headquarters as well as at local levels—in such varying fields as revival of industrial and agricultural production, foreign trade, labor relations, housing, education, political philosophy, and concrete measures for arousing local German interest in discussing these problems.

**A**S OPERATIONS along the former negative lines are gradually wound up, the function of the county liaison officer becomes increasingly one of public relations work, following up in local communities the re-orientation efforts begun by MG broadcasts and other public information releases, helping to make the Germans realize that our chief occupational aim is to interest local Germans to acquire democratic control of their governmental policies.

In providing prospective liaison officers with background on these problems and an insight into the delicacies of judgment required in meeting practical questions, the instructors of the Oberammergau School have been helped by a variety of guest speakers, some of them practicing liaison officers and some technical experts from state headquarters.

In the first year of operation, the MG School faced many training problems, some of them outside its jurisdiction to solve. One, for example, was the problem of developing in the students a detailed technical compe-

tence in a great variety of fields covering the whole range of municipal government.

So long as county liaison personnel were obliged to supervise and directly intervene in the operation of virtually all local government matters, they needed a range of professional background which would normally take years, if not decades, to acquire. The problem of condensing such training into an oversimplified and yet useful package was one which could not really be solved until MG policy was revised to eliminate the occasion for operational intervention.

The duties of the liaison officer have become increasingly restricted to providing intelligence and stimulating local populations to take an interest in exercising political and civic rights.

Today the pressure for immediate technical decisions is relieved, and difficult questions can be treated more generally in terms of requisite tact and background information. The present MG course at Oberammergau goes far toward meeting this training objective.

**A**NOTHER DIFFICULT PROBLEM during the first year of the school arose from the method of selecting military personnel to be assigned as county liaison officers. In response to requests from the state directors, requisitions for new county personnel were made to EUCOM, and in many cases tended to be filled in an arbitrary manner by unit commanders without regard to the fitness or inclination of officers for Military Government work.

In fact, less than 20 percent of the officers assigned to Military Govern-

ment work and sent to the school during 1947 had applied for that type of service, and many good officers who did apply were not approved because they were too useful to their unit commanders. Moreover, few of the officers had had college training or professional background.

**T**HE PROBLEM of personnel selection was helped greatly by the civilianization program which was drafted last summer by the OMGUS Personnel Office assisted by other interested divisions. This program called originally for placing all county liaison officers on a civilian basis by July 1948. Incumbent military personnel were not to be civilianized into their jobs automatically, but were to appear before oral examining boards for an evaluation interview. New applicants for county jobs were also to appear before the review boards.

These examining boards were established by the OMGUS Personnel Office with three members, representing the Personnel Office and two other functional divisions of OMGUS. Their task was to weed out present liaison officers who seemed uninterested or unfitted for their work; and to screen the hundreds of new applicants who have applied for this sort of work following termination of their former work with OMGUS and state MG divisions.

In general, each applicant has appeared for 45 minutes or more before a board and has been questioned to find how well informed he is on American political and labor practices, on similar practices in Germany, and on the general economic problems with which Germany is faced. The applicant's answers on these subjects have usually provided a fair basis for judging how he would respond in answering similar informational queries and

(Left) Dining hall at the school. (Right) ECIS Chapel at Oberammergau, with Bavarian Alps in background.

(photos by Matilda Goodwin)



arguments from local Germans; on his ability to meet people; his judgment and other qualities desirable in an American liaison officer.

**I**N MAKING their recommendations, the examining boards have also weighed heavily any previous experience of the applicants in Military Government work, and the final decisions of the Personnel Office have also taken into account recommendations of the state directors.

The result of the examining boards' work has been reflected already in the first group of MG students selected under the new program and sent to Oberammergau in April. Then, for the first time, the class was comprised entirely of men who had applied voluntarily for the job and who were interested in finding out as much as they could it from the instructors. Drawn from various functional divisions, they brought a variety of professional backgrounds which added greatly to class discussions and compelled the instructors to modify and to raise the level of instruction.

**A** FINAL training problem still remaining for the school concerns the procurement of qualified guest speakers. In view of the school's location, it has been difficult to get speakers from centers farther away than OMGB headquarters in Munich, and pressure of current work has frequently obliged prospective speakers to cancel their trips at the last moment or to send substitutes. As the numbers of MG personnel in state headquarters and in the counties are further cut back, increasing difficulty is expected in securing guest speakers.

While the initial orientation of county liaison officers seems to be well under control, the provision of continuous consultation and guidance in meeting new situations and in interpreting new angles of MG policy is still under discussion.

So far, there appear to be no uniform facilities in the various states of the US Zone for bringing together county liaison officers or other MG personnel to exchange experiences and ideas in handling new situations. In Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, liaison officers are brought to state headquarters once a month for a few



*Reference library, especially its material on post-Nazi Germany, is a valuable part of the school.*  
(Photo from ECIS School)

hours to present administrative or policy problems which they may feel are being handled unsatisfactorily.

In Bavaria, where the liaison offices are farther from state headquarters, liaison officers do not meet regularly.

**D**URING THE FIRST half of 1947, meetings were sponsored by OMGUS in all the regional headquarters at which liaison officers and other personnel were addressed by the Military Governor, the Deputy Military Governor, and the political adviser to the Military Governor, but these meetings provided little oppor-

**The MG School at Oberammergau is under the supervision of the CAD's Governmental Structures Branch, of which Mr. Dirks is deputy chief. Mr. Dirks formerly was with the Finance Division, OMGUS, and with the Federal Reserve Board.**

tunity for the listeners to exchange experiences and ideas with each other. At the end of September, OMGB convened four regional seminars of a day each in Wuerzburg, Nuremberg, Regensburg and Munich, at which liaison officers had an opportunity to engage in discussions and to get helpful comments from functional experts visiting from Munich and Berlin.

For the future, the provision of discussion opportunities and functional guidance may be approached in either of two ways. One would be additional

regional seminars such as were held in Bavaria last September, to occupy a day or two every month. An alternative approach would be the institution of a formal refresher course at some central point such as the Intelligence School in Oberammergau.

Current discussions of possible training programs include the question whether they should be extended to embrace all professional MG personnel intending to remain in Germany for some time, rather than merely county liaison officers. Among the advantages of broadening the training program in this way is the aid it would give functional specialists in reviewing their own programs and keeping them in balance with over-all broad occupation programs, and the opportunity which would be afforded policy draftsmen to meet with local officers charged with applying these policies, so that each might become aware of the obstacles and problem encountered by the other.

**I**N THIS CONNECTION, it is interesting to observe that the British Military Government some six months ago established a school with orientation and advanced courses, not merely for county liaison officers, but for bringing together representatives from all segments of Military Government, including the Foreign Office in London. This approach stresses the benefits to be obtained from having such diverse groups become aware of each other's problems and to develop in the process a feeling of working together in an integrated organization.



## "The Great Rehearsal" Placed in Libraries

One hundred copies of Carl Van Doren's "The Great Rehearsal", a book about the making of the constitution of the United States, are being distributed to textbook and information centers and university libraries in the US Occupied Areas of Germany as a result of the efforts of George B. McKibbin, governmental administration adviser of OMGUS.

Mr. McKibbin became convinced that an account of the vicissitudes encountered by the fledgling United States such as is recounted in "The Great Rehearsal" might encourage the German people to face their present problems with new patience. Therefore he wrote Viking Press, offering to contribute \$100 toward the purchase of 100 copies, to be used for the benefit of German educators and scholars.

Mr. Van Doren waived his royalties, the book club which sponsored the book agreed, and Viking consented to furnish the books at less than cost.

Representatives from the Civil Administration Division, Information Control Division and Education and Cultural Relations Division met with Mr. McKibbin and a plan for the distribution of the books was decided upon.

Thirty-three of the volumes are going to Bavaria for use in textbook centers, information centers, and the Universities of Munich, Erlangen, Regensburg and Wuerzburg.

Eighteen will be placed in Hesse, in the Universities of Frankfurt, Marburg, and in libraries, textbook and information centers.

The University of Heidelberg will receive three of the 18 copies which are being sent to Wuerttemberg-Baden, the University of Berlin one copy of the 25 to be distributed in the city, others going to libraries and textbook centers. Bremen is receiving four copies for information centers and libraries.

One copy each will be sent to the University of Tuebingen in the French Zone and to the University of Goettingen in the British Zone.

## Berlin Gets 750 Tons of CRALOG Food

Needy persons totaling 319,000 in the four sectors of Berlin have received 1,500,000 pounds of food from CRALOG since the beginning of its Berlin relief program April 1, 1947, public welfare officials of OMG Berlin Sector have announced.

Approximately 40 percent of the CRALOG total food distribution to date, went to residents of the Soviet Sector, 28 percent to the US Sector, 19 percent to the British and 13 percent to the French.

Allocation of the CRALOG food donations to the most needy children, adults and aged persons in Berlin is the responsibility of the welfare office of the City Magistrat. Allocations are on a population basis and are determined by the number of persons within the category to which each feeding program applies.

Actual distribution of the food is made by the main welfare office in cooperation with three private agencies—Caritas Verband, Arbeiter Wohlfahrt, and Evangelisches Hilfswerk.

Growing interest of the American public in CRALOG's Berlin relief program is evidenced by constantly increasing contributions. During February and March of this year more food was sent to the Berlin CRALOG office from the United States than during the entire year of 1947. In April alone almost 250,000 pounds of food were distributed in Berlin from CRALOG donations.

All CRALOG food distributions are made under special feeding programs, six of which have been completed. Last year 11,000 self-supporting women each received a six-pound food package. Under a six-week summer feeding program, 10,000 youngsters, age three to six, each received one meal daily. About 54,000 persons more than 60 years of age were served one meal daily for a period of three and half months last winter.

Four and five-pound food packages were distributed last March to 18,000 women rubble workers, and 3,000 students of Technical University and music and art colleges. During April, 6,000 voluntary social welfare workers each received a five-pound package.

Under two current feeding programs started April 1, each of more than 258,000 school children, aged 9 to 13 inclusive, received one roll daily to supplement their regular school lunch, and 19,000 university student each received a daily supplementary ration of two rolls.

Under another program begun in late May, women pregnant from two to four months are given a five-pound package of flour. About 7,000 women are benefitted.

Tentative plans for a summer recreation and recuperational program would provide two balanced meals daily to 110,000 undernourished children in three categories: preschool youngsters, children aged 6 to 14, and youth groups. The program is planned for the period June to September, and is administered through play centers and recuperational camps in the Berlin area.

The bulk of the food distributed under the CRALOG relief program is a gift from five American organizations: Lutheran World Relief, Church World Service, American Friends Society, Mennonite Central Committee, War Relief Services, and the US labor unions.

The largest single donation to CRALOG for Berlin was more than 1,000 tons of wheat from CROP, 15 percent of the organization's total wheat gift for Germany. About 100 tons of this wheat has been milled and distributed to needy Berlin school children and students under the "roll program." The balance will be milled and distributed in succeeding months.

CRALOG food donations to date comprise about 85 percent of the organization's relief activities in Berlin. Other CRALOG distribution projects consist of clothing and medical and miscellaneous supplies.

### Soviet Zone—USSR Trade Plan

A reorientation of Soviet Zone foreign trade policies was announced by Josef Orlopp, head of the zone's interzonal and foreign trade department, at the Institute for Economics in Berlin. He said the Soviet Union would be the main partner in Soviet Zone foreign trade in the future.

# BAVARIA HELPS ITS BLIND

By John A. Biggs

Deputy PIO, OMG Bavaria

OF BAVARIA's nine million people there are more than 6,000 citizens who have stumbled over ruins and rubble without ever having seen them. Nor did they see this year's spring come to Bavaria's hills and fertile valleys. They are the totally blind.

The ranks of these people who because of congenital weakness or accident must live in total darkness were substantially increased during World War II.

In order that they can become useful citizens again in an economy that could ill afford to have them otherwise, certain provisions have to be made for their future. They must be rehabilitated by training which will help them to earn their own living once again.

Through much effort and patience it has been proven that the blind, once trained, are as efficient as those who have their sight. Occupations for which the blind are especially adopted include machine knitters, basket

makers, telephone operators, typists, stenographers, masseurs, lawyers, teachers and singers.

However, many of these vocations take months of concentrated preparation.

Training a blind person to become a stenographer, for instance, takes nine months. At the end of that time the graduate should be able to handle 120 words a minute.

After six months of training a telephone operator is expected to operate a switchboard with a ten-place minimum.

A masseur must go through nine months of rigorous training and within that time must have mastered the principles of anatomy, pathology, psychology and hygiene.

War's aftermath presented its own particular problems to the blind. Currently it is almost impossible to place blind mechanics because of the shortage of raw materials. Ordinarily the labor association for dis-



State Director Murray Van Wagoner of OMG Bavaria with a future "seeing-eye" dog which he presented to the dog school. (Army Signal Corps photo)

abled blind maintains special work shops for the blind. They provide raw materials and handle the sale of finished products for the membership workmen.

ONE OF TODAY's most worthwhile contributions towards rehabilitation of the blind is the school for dogs for the blind, established in Munich immediately after World War II by the Bavarian Red Cross. This school, supported by private donations, has kennel accommodations for 100 dogs.

However, suitable dogs to be trained and materials used in training are

(Left) Specially marked cards enable the blind to enjoy a friendly game. (Right) Lesson given in taking dictation. (Photos from PIO OMGB)



## Typhoid Outbreak Fought in Neuoetting

at a premium. At present there are about 80 dogs being schooled, hardly enough to make a dent in the backlog of well over 3,000 requests for "seeing eye" dogs.

The average training time for each dog is eight weeks. During this period he is put through a series of exercises in the obstacle gardens of the school. These exercises simulate problems to be encountered by the blind in their daily round including curbs, steps, crowded traffic conditions and ditches. During this time the trainer painstakingly watches for any emotional weaknesses in the dog that will make him unsuitable for the work for which he has been chosen.

When he completes preliminary training he is then assigned to his future owner. Together man and dog must go through an additional period of training. For the man must learn to take care of the dog who will take care of him. So far these eyes with wagging tails have been presented to some 60 sightless who, without them, would be virtually helpless.

**T**HE TWO LEADING organizations in Bavaria for the blind are the Bavarian Association for the Blind with a membership of approximately 4,500 and the Association for Disabled Blind with 1,500 sightless, most of them war casualties.

Three vocational schools have been opened for these veterans and other persons who lost their sight in World War II. These are located at Furth, Reichenbach and Wetzhausen. In addition to these, the Bavarian Association for the blind operates four schools, two recreational homes and four homes for aged blind, one at Munich and the other at Nuremberg.

Another acute problem facing the blind today is the housing shortage. More than 20 percent of all blind persons living in Munich have been bombed out, while 60 percent were partly bombed. In Wuerzburg the blind lost everything they had. This shortage of living space has been further aggravated by the influx of 600 blind refugees from Czechoslovakia and the eastern territories within the last couple of years.

**B**ETWEEN 20 and 25 new cases of typhoid are occurring daily since the outbreak early in May of the second epidemic of the disease in three years in the village of Neuoetting in Altoetting County, Bavaria. As of June 13 there have been 810 cases and 34 deaths in the county.

Neuoetting, located approximately 65 miles east of Munich, is the site of the Shrine of St. Margaret to which thousands of religious pilgrims attend every week. The influx of these pilgrims was not effectively halted until after the second week of the epidemic. In the first 13 days of June, 23 new cases of typhoid reported in 13 other counties of Bavaria were traceable to Neuoetting, while 67 other cases in Bavaria were not traceable to this source.

The epidemic was believed by public health officials to have been caused by a defective water chlorination system and an impaired water main system permitting cross contamination with sewage. A serious typhoid outbreak occurred in the same town in November 1946, resulting in 350 cases and 26 deaths. At that time only 1,100

of the 5,000 inhabitants consented to voluntary vaccination.

During the present epidemic, 747 emergency hospital beds have been set up in two schools. A team of six doctors, 60 nurses and four disinfectors were sent to the area by the German public health office in Munich. A widespread program of immunization with anti-typhoid vaccine has been put into effect. German police are maintaining strict supervision over German traffic.

The town of Neuoetting has been placed "off limits" to all US and Allied personnel. AFN Munich has repeatedly broadcast warnings of the epidemic and informed all US personnel to stay away from the area. No troops are billeted in Neuoetting, the nearest military installation being at Erding to the west.

The Public Health Branch, OMG Bavaria, is maintaining close supervision of the epidemic and is in daily liaison with OMGUS public health officials, the EUCOM surgeons office in Heidelberg, and the office of the base surgeon in Munich.

## Chest Funds Aid GYA

More than 9,000 German youngsters, members of the 11 American-sponsored German Youth Clubs in Berlin, have begun work on numerous creative activities with materials purchased from proceeds of the Community Chest drive conducted in the American community of Berlin last fall.

The first shipment of supplies arrived in May. Included were more than 100 yards of material for clothes, thread and needles, knitting yarn, sewing equipment of all kinds, modeling clay, drawing pads, pencils, crayons, and paints.

Two other larger shipments, expected to arrive in Berlin in the near future, will include more sewing supplies, material for arts and crafts groups, and sports equipment.

Current projects include making garments for the needy, learning manual skills in clay modeling, painting, gardening and others. A major part of the material and yarn is being

used by girls' sewing groups in the youth centers to make clothing for orphans and children's hospitals.

## Jews Willing to Leave

More than 70 percent of the Jews living in Germany and Austria are willing to emigrate to Palestine immediately, Chaim Hoffmann, director of the Jewish Agency for the two countries, announced in Munich while commenting on the recent establishment of the Jewish state of Israel.

This figure includes 15,000 youths who pledged to accept any civilian or military positions in the service of the new state, he said.

Hoffmann disclosed that mass transportation would start in July, and the dissolution of all Jewish DP camps could be expected by the middle of next year. Approximately 40,000 Jews from Germany and 15,000 from Austria have entered or attempted to enter Palestine thus far.—*ICD's News of Germany.*

The opinion of the MG Military Tribunal in the Justice case at Nuremberg in December is considered in the judicial and legal professions as an outstanding contribution to the understanding and interpretation of international justice. Charles M. LaFollette, who was the prosecutor at that trial and is now state director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, delivered before the Interzonal Conference of Lawyers and Justice Officials in Munich on June 3 a 15,000-word review of the case, opinion and implications. The text of the address has been adapted for use in five installments in the IB.

# JUSTICE CASE at Nuremberg

By Charles M. LaFollette

Director, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden

## Part I

**T**HE CASE, tried at Nuremberg against the members of the Reich Ministry of Justice and judges of the People's Court and the Special Courts of Nuremberg and Stuttgart under an indictment charging war crimes and crimes against humanity, is a case of extraordinary interest to lawyers. I had the obligation to prosecute that case.

I believe that not only a real contribution was made to the body of international law by the trial of this case but also that valuable lessons can be learned by the legal profession and by laymen all over the world from the evidence produced there.

If a person distrusts the fairness of the procedure he undervaluates the important principles of international law announced and applied in this case. These public pronouncements contain charges which can be roughly placed in three categories: (1) that the battle is not even, that is to say, the defendants are handicapped in their defense, (2) that at trials, other than Nuremberg, physical duress was used to obtain evidence, (3) that it is wrong to try Germans for crimes while the same crimes have been or are being committed by individuals of other nations.

First, the prosecution in the Justice case offered 76 affidavits and of

these the defense called 64 of the affiants. Of the 518 affidavits offered by the defense the prosecution called three affiants. Total challenged: 67 affiants out of 594.

Nearly 85 percent of the affiants used by the prosecution were called and subjected to cross examination by the defense. Can it be fairly said that these Justice defendants were denied the opportunity to confront their accusers in the Anglo-Saxon tradition?

In the Justice case I quote the following from the judgment.

"Copies of the exhibits tendered by the prosecution were furnished in the German language to the defendants prior to the time of the reception of the exhibits in evidence. The Tribunal has heard the oral testimony of 138 witnesses. In addition it has received 641 documentary exhibits for the prosecution and 1,452 for defendants many of them of considerable length. Some affidavits have been presented by the prosecution, but they are few in comparison with the hundreds offered by the defense.

"Whenever possible, and in substantially all cases, applications of defense counsel for the production in open court of persons who had made affidavits in support of the prosecution, have been granted and the affiants have appeared for cross examination. Affiants for the defense were cross examined orally by the

prosecution in comparatively few cases."

As the court in the Justice case has pointed out conviction in almost every case can be made upon written, public records or from the private records of the defendants themselves or of corporations in which they participated in direct or policy-making capacities.

**S**ECONDLY, there are presently being publicly circulated rumors of mistreatment of prisoners and witnesses in order to obtain convictions at the Dachau trials. Of course, convictions if any based upon material evidence obtained by use of coercive methods should and will be set aside and if any persons are in fact guilty of using such methods they must and will be punished. But a due regard for the rights and dignity of the government of the United States would restrain men of good faith from spreading rumors based upon post-trial affidavits, before the government had had either an opportunity to investigate or had declared to the rumor circulators its refusal to do so. The government of the United States has been accorded no such opportunity to investigate by these rumor circulators before they jumped into print, therefore, it has likewise not refused to investigate.

The giving of publicity to rumors under such circumstances can only result in nurturing the wish of those



Charles M. LaFollette, as prosecutor for Case Three, reading the indictment against the original 15 defendants. (Photo by PIO OCCWC)

in Germany, who once embraced and still today embrace ideas of racial superiority and its corollary racial hatred, militarism, and the power to oppress, to make martyrs of the common criminal convicted in the Nuremberg processes. These, indeed, are the very forces which the liberal Germans seek to convert and to prevent from seizing power once again before complete conversion. I am discussing now effects. I leave motives to the consciences of those who have done this harm.

If at Nuremberg evidence has disclosed any clumsy attempts at duress through words, lawyers must first consider the source. Above all, as lawyers, they must determine, first whether any duress in fact took place and second, even assuming that it did, whether or not the evidence so obtained is material or immaterial to the conviction of any defendant. If it was not, then we must not let our low regard for the legal capacity of a lawyer, who would act so stupidly, influence our objective evaluation of the rules of law laid down and the results obtained at Nuremberg. We should do more — once convinced of the value of the results of Nuremberg we owe a duty not only to Germans but to Americans to dispel the effect of rumors which have devaluated those values.

**T**HERE IS a third argument advanced and spread broadcast, which should never amount to the dignity of an argument among men professing an understanding of the ethics upon which stable societies can be built. It is the argument that in other places and other jurisdictions other individuals are allegedly committing like crimes and are not being tried and convicted. Such an argument chooses to ignore the sound rule that two wrongs do not make a right. Or the corollary, that a man may not be heard in his own defense to avoid convictions on the ground that some other person within the same jurisdictions has committed a like crime. It is even to a greater degrees neither

a defense for the criminal nor a valid charge of partiality or lack of courage against judges or prosecutors that they do not bring to trial those, over whom they have no jurisdiction.

It is no argument against the validity of a law universal in recognition among civilized nations, that in some jurisdictions where it is recognized as valid it is not enforced. Such a fact, if it is a fact, does not constitute a defense to a man charged with violating it, in a court which does enforce it, nor is it valid to denounce a court for enforcing a law within its competence, purely because some other

**I believe that the work was not in vain, measured not by the resulting sentences, — for I thirst not for the blood of any man nor do I contemplate with pleasure his imprisonment — but by the judicial imprimature thereby obtained upon a set of rules of conduct for all men, to which mankind may again turn in the future as it searches for the standards which make peaceful living together possible**

**But if these values which I know are valuable are to be valued and cherished by the common man, they must not be permitted to be devalued for him by those who either thoughtlessly or deliberately act in a manner which can only result in their devaluation. It also follows that even men who are skilled in the law and desire good can be temporarily led astray if such acts are not attacked head-on when they arise. — Excerpt from Director LaFollette's Speech.**

court in some other jurisdiction refuses to enforce it.

I quote from the decision in the Justice case:

"This universality and superiority of international law does not necessarily imply universality of its enforcement. As to the punishment of persons guilty of violating the laws and customs of war (war crimes in the narrow sense), it has always been recognized that tribunals may be established and punishment imposed by the state into whose hands the perpetrators fall. Those rules of international law were recognized as paramount, and jurisdiction to enforce them by the injured belligerent government, whether within the terri-

torial boundaries of the state or in occupied territory, has been unquestioned (Ex parte Quirin, supra; Yamashita, 90 L. ed. 343). However, enforcement of international law has been traditionally subject to practical limitations.

"Thus, notwithstanding the paramount authority of the substantive rules of common international law the doctrines of national sovereignty have been preserved through the control of enforcement machinery. It must be admitted that Germans were not the only ones who were guilty of committing war crimes; other violators of international law could no doubt, be tried and punished by the state of which they were nationals, by the offended state if it can secure jurisdiction of the person, or by an international tribunal of competent authorized jurisdiction.

"Applying these principles, it appears that the power to punish violators of international law in Germany is not solely dependent on the enactment of rules of substantive penal law applicable only in Germany. Nor is the apparent immunity from prosecution of criminals in other states based on the absence there of the rules of international law which we enforce here.

"Only by giving consideration to the extraordinary and temporary situation in Germany can the procedure here be harmonized with established principles of national sovereignty. In Germany, an international body (the Control Council) has assumed and exercised the power to establish judicial machinery for the punishment of those who have violated the rules of the common international law, a power which no international authority without consent could assume or exercise within a state having a national government presently in the exercise of its sovereign powers."

**T**HE DISCUSSION just completed should satisfy not only lawyers but laymen, who have honest misgivings as to the reasoning behind and the legally correct application of

international law in the cases tried at Nuremberg. It will not satisfy those who attack the Nuremberg proceedings with evil intent, but it should supply these, who desire to combat the harm done by them, with arguments based upon law, logic and common morality.

It will be understood by honest men that the last argument does not touch upon the charge that the court is a victor's court and therefore its judgments do not represent impartiality of judgment. The charge of impartiality has been heretofore faced and met. It is also proper to observe that those who charge that other criminals subject to other jurisdictions are not also being tried are complaining of the fact that present conditions in the world community do provide us with a permanent international tribunal in which the rules of international law can be applied against all individuals who violate international law.

**T**HERE ARE two kinds of people in the world, negative carping critics and those who try to take some positive action to correct theoretical inadequacies in a system. The establishment by the nations, through UN, of such a court is the next step urgently needed in the development of an international society under which the people of the world may hope to escape the scourge of war. The measures by which to test the sincerity of a critic are the actions he has taken to speak out, propose and urge and advocate the creation of such a court.

Hans Kelsen, prior to the coming to being of UN, has presented an excellent plan for the incorporation of such a court. Despite the efforts of a few of us to have it considered at the time of the creation of UN it was not seriously debated. However, one rejection is no excuse for abandoning the effort. In fact, this positive approach to the elimination of war is the essence of Christianity. It distinguishes it from all other theologies. True disciples of Christ understand this, for it was not idly written: "Be ye doers of the Word not hearers only." (James 1 : 22.)



*Franz Schlegelberger, former state secretary and acting Reichsminister, making his plea of not guilty. He was sentenced to life imprisonment after being found guilty of the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.*  
(Photo by PIO OCCWC)

These who prosecuted the Justice case fully realized that truth. In concluding the opening argument we made a statement upon which I stand today and for which I shall stand as long as I live:

"Therefore, although this indictment is brought in the name of Government of the United States, this case in substance is the People of the World against these men who have committed criminal acts against the community we know as the world. For surely few spots on this earth are so remote that they have not felt in some degree the disruptive, if not indeed the destructive, impact of the criminal acts of these men or these others whom they served and with whose acts they were criminally connected.

"Therefore, unless all countries of the World fight a continuous struggle to match the moral conscience of the world which has been asserted here, the result will be a cynical Germany and an apathetic amoral world which drifts aimlessly, because it sees no national conduct, which matches the standards of moral conduct, which are proclaimed here.

"The true significance of these proceedings, therefore far transcends the mere question of the guilt or innocence of the defendants. They are charged with murder, but this is no mere murder trial. These proceedings invoke the moral standards of the civilized world, and thereby impose an obligation on the nations of the

world to measure up to the standards applied here.

"The United States cannot evade the challenge of these responsibilities. We can fulfill but the smallest part of them at Nuremberg. But Nuremberg must be a symbol, not of revenge or of smug self-satisfaction but of peace and good will among nations and peoples. It is the crime of shattering the foundations of peace and denying the very fact of humanity that is charged in this and other proceedings at Nuremberg. It is by tying these charges under law, and in quest of truth, that Nuremberg will find its full measure of justification."

**T**HE TEST of the fairness of the Nuremberg proceedings is not that of citizenship. On the contrary, it is the understanding of prosecutors and judge of the fact that, absent theoretical impartiality by reason of citizenship, they shall evidence impartiality in fact. We have demonstrated the state of mind by which the prosecution approached its task, the following questions from the judgment in the Justice case demonstrates the impartiality of the court's treatment of the issue and therefore the defendants.

"We turn to a consideration and classification of the evidence. The prosecution has introduced captured documents in great number which establish the Draconic character of the Nazi criminal laws and prove that the death penalty was imposed by courts in thousands of cases. Cases in which the extreme penalty was im-

posed may in large measure be classified in the following groups:

1. Cases against proven habitual criminals;

2. Cases of looting in the devastated areas of Germany; committed after air raids and under cover of blackout;

3. Crimes against the war economy — rationing, hoarding, and the like;

4. Crimes amounting to an undermining of the defensive strength of the nation; defeatist remarks, criticism of Hitler, and the like;

5. Crimes of treason and high treason;

6. Crimes of various types committed by Poles, Jews, and other foreigners;

7. Crimes committed under the 'Nacht und Nebel' (Night and Fog) program, and similar procedures.

"Consideration will next be given to the first four groups as above set forth. The Tribunal is keenly aware of the danger of incorporating in the judgment as law its own moral convictions or even those of the Anglo-American legal word. This we will not do. We may and do condemn the Draconic laws and express abhorrence at the limitations imposed by the Nazi regime upon freedom of speech and action, but the question still remains unanswered: 'Do those Draconic laws or the decisions rendered under them constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity?'"

**T**HE COURT then rejected the first four categories of crimes as not within the purview of international law. It is revealing on this issue of impartiality in fact to present two further questions from the court's opinion used by it in rejecting the fourth category of crimes, as above set out, as not being within its purview.

"Questions of far greater difficulty are involved when we consider the cases involving punishment for undermining military morale. The limitations on freedom of speech which were imposed in the enforcement of these laws are revolting to our sense of justice. A court would have no hesitation in condemning them under

any free constitution, including that of the Weimar Republic, if the limitations were applied in time of peace; but even under the protection of the Constitution of the United States a citizen is not wholly free to attack the government or to interfere with its military aims in time of war.

"In the face of a real and present danger, freedom of speech may be somewhat restricted even in America. Can we then say that in the throes of total war and in the presence of impending disaster these officials who enforced these savage laws in a last desperate effort to stave off defeat were guilty of crimes against humanity?"

We quote also the court's concluding reason for denying to itself jurisdiction on cases of the fourth category.

"In view of our clear duty to move with caution in the recently charted field of international affairs, we conclude that the domestic laws and judgments in Germany which limited free speech in the emergency of war cannot be condemned as crimes against humanity merely by invoking the doctrine of aggressive war. All of the laws to which we have referred could be and were applied in a discriminatory manner and in the case of many, the Ministry of Justice and the courts enforced them by arbitrary and brutal means, shocking to the conscience of mankind and punishable here. We merely hold that under the particular facts of this case we cannot convict any defendant merely because of the fact, without more, that laws of the first four types were passed or enforced."

**I** CONCLUDE this refutation of the specious, vicious argument now being purposely and promiscuously circulated in Germany that, "the poor unfortunate Nazis being tried at Nuremberg (men who, themselves, murdered millions, without a semblance of moral right let alone impartial judicial process) are being persecuted by the victors" by the record of sentences themselves.

"Fifteen defendants occupied the dock. Nine were convicted. None was

ordered to forfeit his life. Four were ordered imprisoned for life — Schlegelberger, Klemm, Rothan and Oeschey. Six received terms of imprisonment — Rothenberger, Lautz, Mettgenberg, Von Ammon, Joel and Altstoetter — each received credit for the time he was detained pending trial. One, Engert, was granted a mistrial because of ill health and is now not in a jail. (At the time it was granted, it can be said without contradiction that his guilt had been established by German documents and the testimony of a German Catholic priest and German laymen.) Four were acquitted, Bornickel, a senior prosecutor at the People's Court, Nebulung and Petersen, judges of the People's Court, and Cuhorst, Special Court judge at Stuttgart.

The judgment was attacked for its leniency by more Germans than Americans. Furthermore, at no time did the prosecutors present to the court a demand for any degree of punishment. And, at no time since the judgment, has the prosecution criticized the sentences given by the court.

The charge of impartial application of international law, coercion of witnesses to obtain convictions, handicapped defense and of persecution, of poor, lamb-like, pure of heart, gentle Nazis, by ruthless American victors, through the medium of vindictive prosecutors and brutal, biased, bloodthirsty judges is a lie which does not and cannot withstand the light of objective thinking.

The continued initiating, spreading, publishing and supporting of such charges by persons in America, Germany or elsewhere, renders a disservice not only to the development of democratic conviction in Germany by hindering the rejection of the evil personages, who led the German people into nazism. It also renders a disservice to the eventual creation in the world of an international government based upon moral order, including an independent international tribunal to try the violators of the existing body of international law arising out of that moral order.

*(Continued in next issue)*

## Currency Reform

western zones had to be turned in or registered by June 26. All money not turned in or registered by that date became worthless.

In order to guarantee a fair utilization of all property, the German legislative authorities were charged with working out a law for the equalization of financial burdens within six months. A tax reform, too, was to follow the currency reform as speedily as possible.

To turn in or register their holdings of old money, all individuals had to fill out a schedule "A" form which they were given at the same time that they received their per capita quota. Business enterprises used a schedule "B" which was obtainable at the banks.

The old money had to be turned in or registered by June 26 at the banks or savings banks as well as certain auxiliary exchange places which were set up by the State Central Banks. The latter were set up within governmental offices or business enterprises with a large number of employees in order to facilitate exchange operations. Old money could not be turned in at post offices or postal savings institutions. Of particular importance was the fact each individual and each business enterprise might, as a matter of principle, only turn in or register old money once.

It was forbidden to import old money into the western zones or export it from this area. It was, of course, permissible to destroy one's holdings of old money instead of turning them in.

Violations of this law would be punishable by jail sentence up to five years and by fines up to 50,000 Deutsche marks, or both.

For displaced persons living in camps, regulations paralleling this law were announced through the camp governments. DP's would be affected by the currency reform just like the German population. For mem-

bers of the Occupation Forces, separate instructions were issued (see separate item on page 15).

The currency reform would not, for the time being, apply to Berlin because Berlin is under Four-Power rule. The three Military Governments will, however, take all measures in order to maintain and strengthen

Berlin's economic ties with the West which are vital to the welfare of the city. Berlin, too, is to share the benefits of the European Recovery Plan, which stands behind the new currency. Food deliveries into Berlin will be continued by the western occupying powers and sold for the currency there in use.

\* \* \* \*

## Stabilization Necessary Now

By Jack Bennett

Finance Adviser, OMGUS

(As broadcast by AFN on June 18)

**T**HE THREE military governors of the three western zones have this evening announced laws for the reform of the Reichsmark currency now used by the population of these three zones.

The Reichsmark, Rentenmark and Allied Military Mark notes now in

ber of the family upon deposit of 60 old Reichsmarks.

During the first five days of the coming week Germans in the three western zones are required to deposit their remaining Reichsmarks at banks and to fill out a declaration form showing the total of their money and bank accounts. At a later date the terms upon which these bank accounts and money deposits will be converted into new money will be announced.

We have deliberately withheld publication of the law covering the subsequent stages of the currency reform until after the declarations have been filed to avoid undesirable manipulation and speculation during the interim period.

The new Deutsche marks which are to be used in this operation were printed and transported to Germany several months ago so that they would be available for quick use in the event of quadripartite agreement in a currency reform involving the four zones of occupation. Unfortunately, such agreement could not be reached despite many months of sincere and tedious effort on our part. It has proved impossible to postpone the currency reform in the western zones.

In fact, one of the primary conditions of the Economic Recovery Program for Europe is that the receiving countries must stabilize their currencies. Moreover, it has been amply demonstrated that aside from ERP aid a stabilization of the currency of the western zones is essential to any expected boost in the production of the area.

Now that Germany is to have a

### Money Rumor Scotched

One currency reform rumor was effectively squashed in Karlsruhe earlier this month.

At an open forum on financial and economic problems, John Van Stirum, finance adviser of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, was asked: "Is it true they have the new currency on the Munich black market?"

Van Stirum answered, "When I was in Munich recently the rumor was they had the currency in Stuttgart; in Stuttgart they say you people have it in Karlsruhe. In order to find out about this myself, I will give 10 CARE packages to anybody that can produce one of these bills that seem to be circulating everywhere. No questions will be asked."

There were no takers.

circulation will be replaced by new money called Deutsche mark, and Germans holding ration cards will, on next Sunday and Monday (June 20 and 21) go with their ration cards to the food registration offices and will receive for each member of the family 40 new Deutsche marks for each mem-



stable currency and has the support of the Marshall Plan, there is no reason why we should not see immediately a stimulation of productive activity.

As is the case in any country with an inflated currency, too much manpower and effort have been wasted in Germany. There has not been the incentive upon the worker to work hard in order to gain more money. Too much production has gone into non-essential types of goods which were not subject to rationing and price control and which, therefore, offered to the producer the prospect of selling at fantastic Reichsmark prices.

Now the German worker can expect to receive his wages in a stable currency and the German manufacturer can expect to receive for his goods a

money that will enable him to buy the raw materials which he needs to make more goods.

The currency reform law does not apply to occupation personnel. They are requested to await the instructions of their commanding officer for information about the details of the conversion of any marks which they purchased for dollars.

I know that you all join with me in the hope and belief that the steps which the three military governors have now taken will mark the definite and decisive turning point for the German economy and that we can look forward to a period of intense and energetic activity by the Germans in a common effort to put their country on a self-supporting basis.

have not taken it on all points because we who shoulder the responsibility must make the final decisions, but we have striven honestly to meet the German point of view to the limit.

**T**HERE is another and even more important respect in which we should have liked to see the operation done differently. We should have liked to participate in a currency reform for the whole of Germany. Unfortunately this too was not possible. Long and weary arguments in the Allied Control Council and its committees produced no agreement, and no agreement is in prospect today. The time has come when we can wait no longer.

I do not wish to go over the ground of those disagreements but there is one aspect of the matter which I should like to stress. It was agreed at Potsdam that Germany should be treated as an economic whole. That is a principle which we have faithfully endeavored to uphold. Unfortunately others have refused to observe this principle.

From the early days of the occupation, the eastern zone has been treated as a separate economic unit. Free access and free economic exchanges between the eastern zone and the rest of Germany have been prevented. The early refusal to pool all food production frustrated our hopes of establishing German economic unity promptly. Failure to deal with imports and exports on a unified basis destroyed further hopes and indeed was the main obstacle to agreement on the whole German problem at the highest level.

The introduction of a separate currency in the western zones does not divide Germany economically because it is divided already. I will go even further and say that the maintenance of a uniform financial policy would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, without uniformity of economic policy

**T**HE INTRODUCTION of these measures of currency reform in the western zones does not render the achievement of economic unity for the whole of Germany any more difficult than it is already. We shall do our utmost to recreate both financial unity and economic unity. There is no reason why the present split should endure, and indeed it must not do so.

\*            \*            \*            \*

## Reform Fosters Recovery

By Sir Cecil Weir

*President, Economic Subcommission, CCG(BE)*

(Adapted from Radio Broadcast)

**A** REFORM of the western German currency is a very important event in the postwar history of Germany. It will affect the lives and futures of all in the western zones.

Nobody would suggest that the German economy is a sound one at the present moment. Indeed, it is a very sick one, and that is the reason why the British, American and French occupation authorities have decided to put through this measure without further delay. The German economy is suffering from a dangerous stagnation.

Because the existing currency has become inflated and has lost the confidence of the people, industry and trade are not working properly. Goods are not being produced in sufficient quantities and are not being put into circulation as they should be. And this in its turn means that the currency is becoming still weaker. So there is a sort of vicious circle.

We are seeking to break this vicious circle by introducing a completely new currency, which will have a much higher value than the old, and which will retain this value and so serve as a real and effective means of payment. The Germans had experience of inflation after the first world war and

they know well how important it is that the currency should be sound and stable.

**W**ITHOUT a currency reform the German economy could not recover. With it, there is a great chance for western Germany at least to put itself on its feet again. The financial reform will be backed by far-reaching economic and administrative measures, including much needed reforms in the field of taxation, and it will be supported by the powerful influence of the European Recovery Program, which has come into operation this year and which offers to those zones of German, which have been allowed to participate in it, a marvelous opportunity of speedy economic recovery.

The British, American and French occupation authorities had introduced this measure because they are taking responsibility for it. They have had to do so because it is a trizonal operation and there is as yet no German authority which could undertake it. We should have preferred to see it done by the Germans themselves but it was not possible. On the other hand we have from the first consulted German experts and we have taken their advice as far as we possibly could. We

We stand ready at any time to reach agreement over this whole field.

While I am on this subject, a word about the position of Berlin. The reform will not, for the time being, be extended to the western sectors of Berlin. This is because we recognize the common obligation to treat Berlin as a city under the joint control of all four occupation powers. We appreciate the special circumstances of quadripartite government in Berlin and have no wish to disturb it unless this becomes unavoidable.

Furthermore, we wish to avoid creating economic difficulties and hardships for the people of Berlin through the existence of two non-interchangeable currencies in one city. But we shall see to it that Berlin's vital economic ties with the West are maintained and strengthened. We shall, for instance, see to it that Berlin does not miss the benefits which will spring from the European Recovery Program.

Finally, a word about what this new measure means for the individual German. I said at the beginning that the German economy is stagnating as a result of a kind of inflation. To get over this, we have to reduce the volume of money in circulation, bring it nearer to the available volume of goods, and so stimulate production and trade. This will mean that when the Germans have turned in their old money and exchanged it for new, they will have less money in terms of marks and pfennigs than before. But they know from their own experience that the real value of money is determined by the goods it can buy.

**A**SOUND CURRENCY will bring out commodities from their hiding places, and we expect that the goods available for purchase will soon increase. But there will be many temporary inconveniences, and some people will lose a great deal of money—on paper, at least. There may also be some unemployment for a time. This is because the present unhealthy state of the German economy encourages under-employment and this is masking a good deal of unemployment.

I believe that this transitional unemployment will before long be followed by greatly improved chances and conditions of employment. When

things have settled down there will be more, more productive, and, we hope, better paid jobs to be had. Anyone who looks at conditions in Germany must recognize that, for years to come, there is work—useful work—waiting to be done by willing hands keen to help in the reconstruction of their country and ready to do what is required of them.

At the same time the currency reform laws have been very carefully devised to spread the burden of difficulty and sacrifice as fairly as possible. I cannot yet tell how this will work, because it must be kept a secret for a little longer, but I can assure all that the reform will head to a far more socially just economic order than the present one. Great care has been taken to protect the man of small means. Those who are dependent for their livelihood on the wages which they earn week by week will find their position greatly improved.

On the other hand there has been a section of the community which has held large sums in the banks much of which represented excessive profits accumulated during the war. For such people we have had no sympathy.

I am convinced that when the Germans learn the full details of this operation they will agree that it offers western Germany a great chance of establishing a more prosperous and a socially fairer economic life. If the German people take this opportunity, by putting in their efforts where they will be most productive and by eliminating the evil practices of hoarding and black marketeering and irregular trading which are choking the German economy now, then we shall have made a great step forward on the road to recovery and the door to happiness will be opened once again for all Germans.

\* \* \*

## EUCOM Instructions

EUCOM headquarters made public June 18 the text of a communication to major commands pertaining to the conversion of Reichsmarks to the new German marks. It was as follows:

Sunday, 20 June, is mark conversion day. Subsequent to close of business 19 June, finance officers will cease

all transactions in Reichsmarks or Allied marks except as directed herein or by Finance Division, EUCOM. New Deutsche marks will probably be available at local branches, State Central Bank, three or four days later. Detailed technical instructions are being furnished each accountable finance officer by Finance Division, EUCOM.

When the new marks become available at the local finance office authorized individuals, nonappropriated fund custodians and US Army-licensed commercial concerns may submit to the finance officer, old marks on hand for new marks on following basis and documentation.

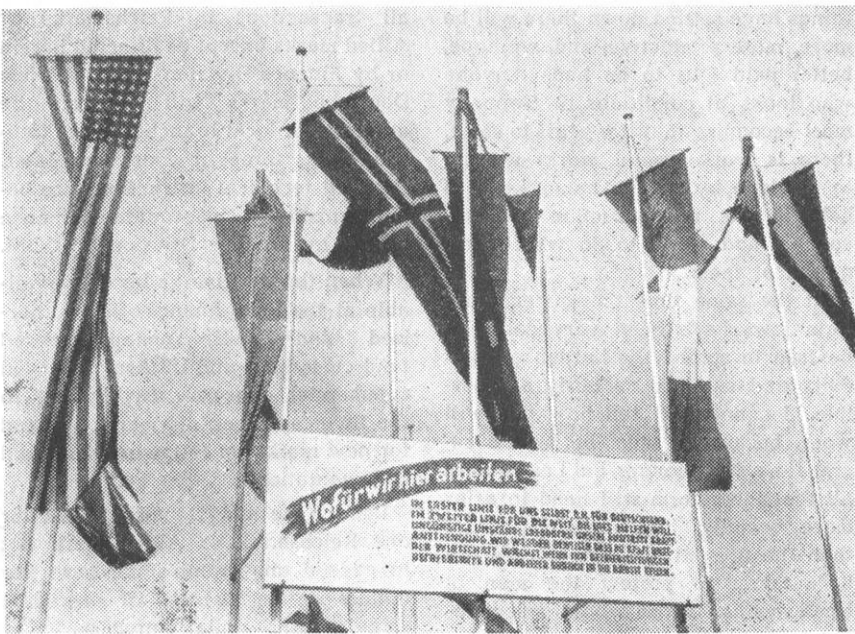
**Basis:** One new Deutsche mark for one Reichsmark or Allied mark not to exceed one month's purchase for dollars on an average of preceding three months' dollar purchase.

**Documentation:** Application of individual, fund or firm in writing in triplicate, certified by applicant, that marks presented were purchased from US Finance Office for dollars, that they represent not to exceed one month's purchase based on average of preceding three months' purchases, and that this application is the first and only application which will be submitted.

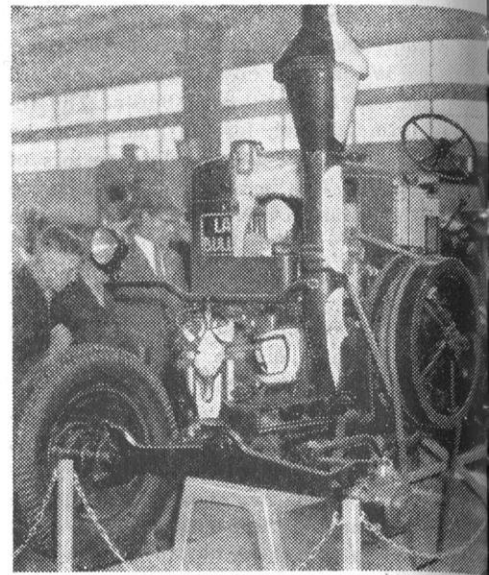
Finance officer will certify thereon that the applicant has presented adequate written documentary evidence attesting to the purchase of the marks for dollars from a US Finance Office, or that the record of his office indicate such purchases, and that the amount exchanged does not exceed one month's purchase based on average of preceding three months.

Authorized individuals only may purchase during the 30-day period following conversion day, or following documentation, not to exceed 45 new Deutsche marks for ten cents each in MPC's. One sale only per individual not exceeding \$4.50. Each sale will be recorded by the finance officer by placing his office stamp on the July EES card of the individual.

**Documentation:** Application for purchase will be submitted to the finance officer in triplicate for each sale, certified by the applicant that this is his single purchase at the special rate during the authorized 30-day period.

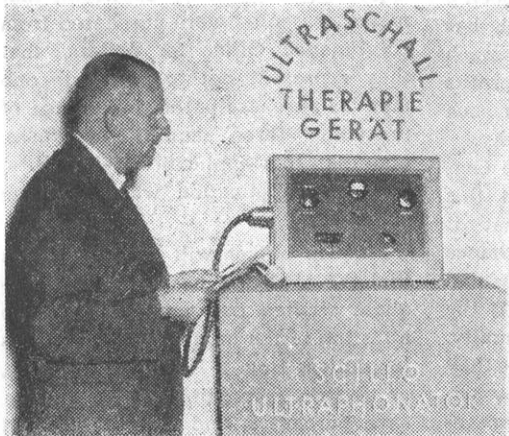


Avenue of Flags at Entrance to Fair Grounds.

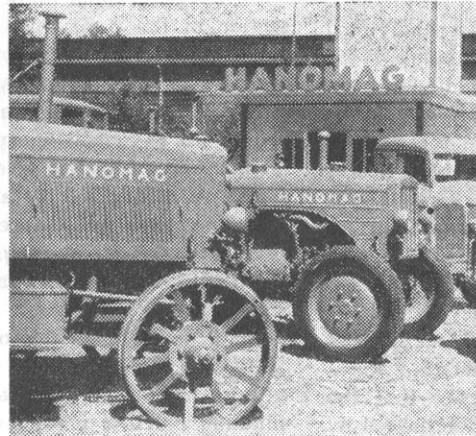


Tractor from Lanz Works, Mannheim

Photography by Al Byers, JEIA



Electro-medical apparatus from Scillo Works of Hamburg



Tractors from Hanomag - Hannover Tractor Company of Hanover



Trailer from Faka Works in Harz

# HANOVER FAIR

**T**HE SUCCESS of the second Export Trade Fair at Hanover was measured by the signing of 1,416 contracts for an aggregate of \$15,146,722 worth of German products ordered by representatives of foreign countries during its 16-day showing. This compared with the 1,934 contracts worth \$31,580,974 signed during the 22-day fair in 1947.

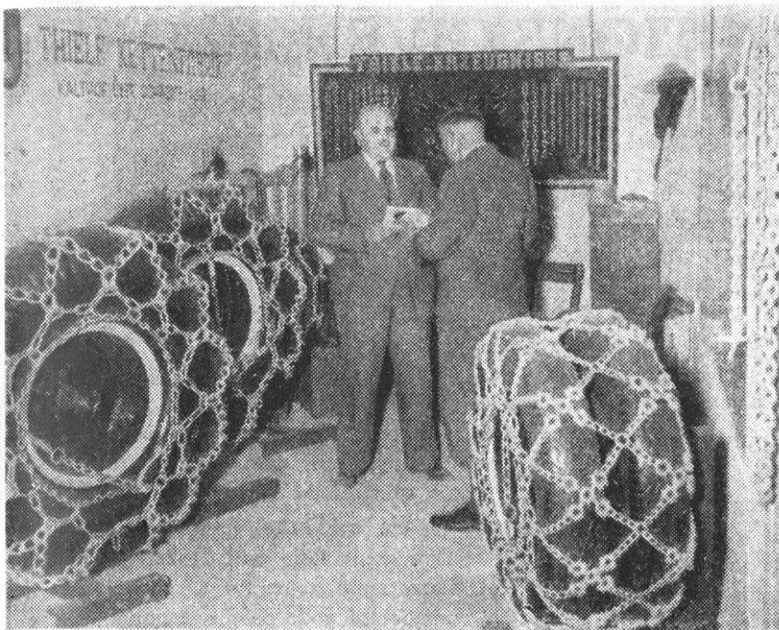
The Hanover Fair, which opened May 22 and continued through June 5,

was the showcase of manufactured goods and handicraft work of the Bizonal Area, suitable and mostly available for export. Although more than 6,000 firms applied, only 2,056 were accepted by the German sponsoring authorities (Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft) due to the limited exhibition space.

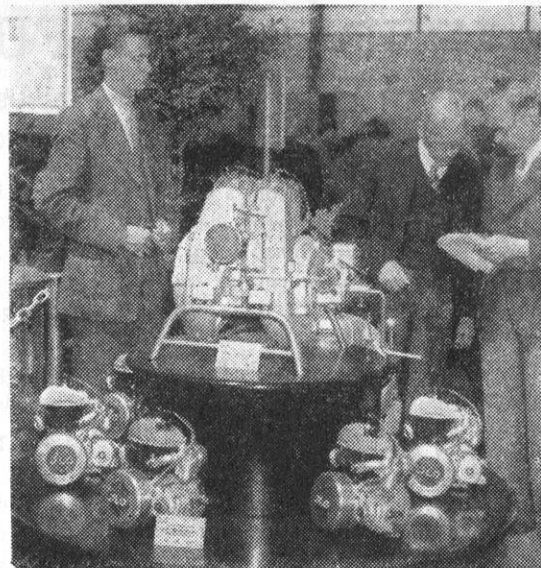
Of nearly 400,000 official visitors, 16,295 were buyers and representatives from foreign countries. Sweden

was the biggest buying country with contracts valued at \$3,600,000, more than 50 percent higher than its 1947 total. Other leading buyers were Belgium with \$2,900,000; Great Britain with \$2,300,000; the United States with \$780,000; the Netherlands with \$737,500, and Switzerland with \$720,000.

Contracts were also signed for Iran, Argentina, Denmark, India, Luxembourg, Finland, Iceland, Iraq, Greece, France, British East Africa, Brazil, Austria, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Pakistan, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Aus-



Chains from Thiele factory, Kalthof in Rhur



Two-stroke gasoline engines from JLO Works near Hamburg



House of Steel from MAN in Augsburg and Nuremberg



Fashionable dress exhibits

tralia, Syria, Hungary, Palestine, Norway, Ceylon, Portugal and Venezuela.

The textile industry led all export contracts with a total of \$5,273,601, slightly less than the 1947 total. The motor industry was second with \$3,627,597, approximately a third of 1947. Other leading orders aggregated: electrical industry, \$1,179,706; iron and steel goods, \$899,709; glass and ceramic industries, \$895,276.

In pointing out that the fair was only to show goods for export, Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Macready, UK co-

chairman of the Bipartite Control Office, said, "The reason for this is that without a very substantial export trade, Germany, without assistance, cannot import even her most urgent requirements, and still less reach the average European standard of living."

To facilitate the completion of the contracts on the grounds, a large central building was constructed to house the offices of the Bizonal Economics Administration, representatives of the state economics ministries, the Joint Export Import Agency and foreign trade missions.



# LAENDERRAT'S FUNCTIONS GIVEN BIZONE

Military Governor Praises Zone Council for its Work during Past Two Years and its Effort to Represent Interests of German People

*Functions of the US Zone's Council of States (Laenderrat) will be continued on a more extensive basis at the regular monthly meetings of the ministers president of the Bizonal Area, General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, said at his final appearance before the state officials in Stuttgart on June 1. The text of his address follows:*

**I** HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE to attend the Laenderrat meetings for some time because of the conference which has been underway in London almost continually since last February. That seems like a long time but the problems which have been before the conference have been many and difficult. I hoped I would be able to come here today and tell you some results. That I cannot do because the conference has not yet finally ended. I can say that the progress has been steady and it looks now as if within a comparatively few days it will come forth with its recommendations and reports (See page 21). I think we can say that, if those reports are accepted by the governments, they will provide a basis for peace in Europe.

I am very glad that at this meeting I can say to you that the food situation in Germany is better at this time than ever before. The ration is to be increased on June 1 to 1,645 calories. While, due to the difficulties of distribution, it may not be met in the early days, it will not be because the food is not available. In April 589,000 tons of food were imported into Germany, the most in a single month since we first started the importation of food. It is estimated that the imports in the next three months will average 500,000 per month. That, with the promise of a good harvest in Germany, makes the food situation look bright for the first time.

I wish I could paint as bright a picture of the meat situation. While we have been able to get some ton-

nage, it is going to be very difficult to restore the meat ration in the near future. However, we have been assured of a substantial supply of fodder grains and protein food for animals. This should enable the rebuilding of the German meat supply immediately and continuously.

**F**INALLY, WITH RESPECT to my visit here today, I have the feeling of both regret and pleasure. The regret comes from this being my last meeting with the Laenderrat in Stuttgart. The British military governor, General Robertson, and I have agreed to meet the ministers president of both zones in Frankfurt monthly. Obviously, much of the work now under way in the Laenderrat will either have to be completed or transferred so it can be handled on the new basis. My regret comes from my very keen realization of the fine role the Laenderrat and its advisory board have played in the American Zone of Germany. Particularly in my meetings with the Laenderrat there has been an informality that has led to an exchange of our views more freely than would have been possible in a larger gathering.

In the more than two years the Laenderrat has been in existence I have found it always striving to represent the interests of the German people. I have found the Laenderrat always trying to accomplish its results through democratic processes which they believe in and which we believe in. I have found the ministers president zealous of the rights of the states which they represent, but, I think, always willing to compromise these rights in the interests of the common good. It is for that reason that at the same time I regret being here for the last time. I am glad that the Laenderrat is moving to a broader field.

In meeting with the ministers president from the British Zone, the

combined ministers president will represent a German population of more than 40,000,000 persons. Certainly, events are moving forward to a greater responsibility for the German people in the exercise of their own government. In moving forward into that field, it seems to me there is nothing that could promise more for the future than carrying into it the spirit of the Laenderrat.

I am sure the gains which you have made here will be reflected in many more gains for a much larger number of your people. I could wish nothing better than that the spirit of the Laenderrat be carried into whatever future German government does develop. Mr. Chairmen, members of the Laenderrat, it appears to me that is your challenge.

**I** WOULD BE REMISS if, before closing, I did not state at this time what I have never had an opportunity to state before, and that is the very real appreciation of American Military Government for the work done by Dr. Dietrich (Dr. Hermann Dietrich, bizonal food and agriculture minister) in reorganizing an agricultural administration at a time when certainly food was the most difficult problem facing the German people. He served the German people well.

In closing, I have only to repeat myself in saying this: The Laenderrat has been an institution of democracy. It has the opportunity to extend the spirit which it has developed into any future German government that may be created. If it succeeds it will have made not only a major contribution to peace, but also will expedite the return of the German people to the commonwealth of nations. I doubt if so few men ever had a greater opportunity to be of service to their country and their people. I envy them and congratulate them on this opportunity.

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Centennial Revives Spiritual Aims

**T**HE Frankfurter Neue Presse supported the view expressed by speakers at the celebrations in Frankfurt, commemorating the centennial of the Revolution of 1848, that only revived spiritual forces can save Germany and the world:

"This feeling was evident in appeals that spiritual resurrection be given preference over economic considerations; that the occupation powers permit the free interchange of intellectuals and of cultural publications over zonal borders...

"Only through spiritual uplift can a new era come into being, a new humanitarianism ... If we do not understand such appeals and if the freedom from fear and distress promised in the Atlantic Charter does not become reality, the crisis of the Occident will lead to destruction."

The *Neue Presse* (Coburg) used the occasion of the celebrations to point out that German unity is just as far from realization today as it was in 1848. It said:

"The Economic Council is only a caricature of a democratic parliament. It is not the result of free elections ... Its members have no mandate from the people, but are merely there to carry out the orders of two occupation powers to organize a western German state ... The question of German unity is dependent upon an understanding between America and Russia ...

"Other nations and the present holders of power must be warned that it is a dangerous game to split 66,000,000 people ... As for Germans, they should know that the only unified Germany which could hold a dignified place among the nations would be a democratic and pacifistic Germany."

The *Rhein Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) said only a self-responsible Germany can overcome the crisis and guarantee a healthy democracy:

"Before establishing a western German government, an earnest effort must be made to include the East ... Only after the Soviet occupation and its licensed parties definitely refuse to allow elections for a constitutional convention will it be justifiable and necessary to create a western German government ...

"We do not overestimate the chance of such an appeal to the East, but such a call would have more than merely academic or historic value. It is our duty to show 15,000,000 people that we do not intend to forsake them, even if their own parties do ... All measures to strengthen democracy in western Europe require the free will and consent of those affected. This means Germany, too."

The *Fraenksische Presse* (Bayreuth) speculated on the reasons which led Soviet Foreign Secretary Molotov to commit what it calls a deliberate indiscretion:

"It seems clear that it was not his intention to disrupt the proceedings, because no one can doubt that Russia would like to take up discussions again. If Molotov deliberately took such a risk, he must have had another, very important reason ...

"We believe that the real purpose was to impress the Soviet population with its government's readiness to negotiate ... The incident seems to prove

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

that the Soviet people fear war, that they strenuously desire peace and that despite the powerful apparatus of dictatorship, the Russian government must reckon with this sentiment.

"The fact is important, and if properly evaluated by the other side, can lead to future negotiations taking such form that the first steps toward a slackening of the present tension, so greatly desired by all nations, will result."

The *Weser Kurier* (Bremen) suggested that Washington formulate definite proposals which would force the Soviets to prove their will to peace by deeds rather than words:

"The intention of the (Soviet) maneuver is to show the US population that its government is incapable or unwilling to settle the East-West conflict by negotiation, and that Henry Wallace is the American who has the proper equipment for the job ... It looks as though the Soviet Union wishes to directly influence the presidential election ...

"Russia ... has chosen an extraordinarily propitious psychological moment to damage American prestige in world public opinion, because the yearning for peace is so great in all nations that an abrupt rejection of any chance for peace, however vague, is bound to be unpopular."

### Anti-Semitism Assailed

The *Isar Post* (Landshut) published extracts from an article by Dr. Auerbach, Bavarian minister for racial, religious and political persecutees:

"Kaiser Friedrich III characterized anti-semitism as the shame of the century. Almost 100 years have passed but this shame still exists ... Jewish tombstones are being destroyed and Jewish cemeteries desecrated ...

"We want no generalizations concerning ourselves or others; we therefore reject collective guilt; but we demand that decent Germans once for all break with Nazi criminals and penalize those whose hands are stained with the blood of our brothers and sisters."

## Substitute for Leipzig

Several licensed papers in the US Zone pointed out in connection with the Hanover Fair that the question of whether Germany will ever again reach a decent living standard is entirely dependent on the development of its export trade. Other papers seemed to regard Hanover as a necessary substitute for Leipzig. The *Magdeburger Presse* (Soviet Zone) said:

"Two Hanover Export Fairs teach that experience acquired over a period of centuries cannot be gained in two years. The German export fair city is not Frankfurt, Cologne or Hanover, but Leipzig. However, Leipzig lies in the East Zone, a territory which offers no hope or opportunity for use as a base for West German export opera-

tions. This is what gives the Hanover Fair its right to existence. The fair has at least shown that it fulfills its purpose as well as can be expected from a beginner."

## Seek to Hide Blame

The *Darmstaedter Echo* expressed the general attitude on the latest SED maneuver of petition-signing as a people's referendum, when the Hessian newspaper said:

"To ask a German if he wants a unified Germany is like asking him if he wants to breathe or live. The referendum sponsors don't seek to know if the German people want unity. They merely wish falsely to burden others with the blame for present disunity. They want to use

national sentiment to spread Communist influence over all Germany."

## Sectionalism Exaggerated

As many German papers deprecate talk of reviving sectionalism, the *Weser Kurier* (Bremen) said that there is much exaggeration on this subject:

"The great majority of Germans, even in Bavaria, realize that Germans belong together and have a common fate and that this requires a corresponding political structure, without which it will be impossible to build the constitutionally unified Europe of the future."

## Plan Belies Rumors

The *Weser Kurier* (Bremen) objected to malicious rumors circulated about American help for Germany, such as talk about German coal export being much more valuable than American food deliveries:

"The Marshall Plan idea, whether regarded as practical politics or humanitarianism, can only succeed if the recipients react sensibly and logically. The fact is that the Marshall Plan gives 17 European countries the chance to build up a decent existence."

## Protection of Press

The *Heilbronner Stimme* said a demonstration of the democratic backwardness in present-day Germany is the fact that Military Government must continually intervene to protect the right of the German press to gather information, and added:

"The German press is compelled to fight for the confidence of a population which was lied to and disappointed for years, and which in consequence become pathologically distrustful ... But more important than this disharmony with public opinion is the open and hidden resistance to the freedom of the new press by the 'higher-ups' ...

"Without MG support the press would long ago have been suffocated by bureaucratic means ... The press must win this fight against German officialdom and party bureaus if Germany is to recover and become a nation of free and civic-minded citizens."

## Germans Fear Possibility of Division

**T**HE *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) said a unified Europe without Germany is impossible, and Germany has reached a point where its population has lost all hope and confidence in the future. It asserted:

"The Germany of the little men no longer believes that matters will improve. German desperation and mistrust are much more real than fine talk. The paramount task of the hour is to overcome this desperation. Germany today is only an idea ... Senseless frontiers prevent sons from reaching dying fathers, or relatives from visiting their loved ones ...

"Men and women who collapse from exhaustion at their work do not stop to ask who is responsible for their starving ... Europe cannot live without Germany. If Europe is to become a reality, Germany must be permitted to live ... and hope cannot be restored with words alone."

The *Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung* used the occasion of the anniversary of the 1948 Revolution and Whitsuntide to call for international rather than national thinking:

"The good European of today will be more highly regarded by history than the good German, Frenchman, Englishman or Dutchman ... It is our duty to manifest the will, amidst a world in ruin and in great spiritual

affliction, to build a future existence above national interests."

The *Kasseler Zeitung* was optimistic about the near future:

"Those who believe that the unification of the western states signifies a final cleavage with eastern Europe will be as disappointed as those who regarded war between the United States and Russia as inevitable ... The economic structure of the western European states differs totally from that of the eastern states, and for that very reason a 'mixed marriage' between them should be a peaceful one."

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* decried the tendency of present-day German politicians, as shown in the election campaigns, to discuss generalities on which everyone agrees, to the neglect of urgent local, practical measures for relief. It said:

"After two years of groping and searching ... we should have a clearcut picture of what every party stands for, so that the voters can make a choice ... We note daily that ideological differences and party doctrines are emphasized instead of general cooperation ... At a time when it is a question of saving the people from starvation, misery, death and destruction, all must stand together and relegate secondary considerations to the background."

# MEANING OF SIX-POWER AGREEMENT

**T**HE LONDON AGREEMENT on western Germany is the logical sequel to the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London last autumn to reach an accord on the unity of Germany.

While officially recognizing the political schism of Germany between East and West which, in fact, has existed ever since the end of World War II, the Western Powers have taken steps to unify the areas of Germany lying under their control. The eastern section can come back into the fold at any time its occupying power permits unification.

The London talks ended in a substantial agreement which, by providing for the establishment of a constitutional assembly and for the international control of the Ruhr, has taken a long stride toward the eventual political and economic unification of western Germany.

It was not an easy task to produce this agreement among the six powers—United States, Great Britain, France, and the three so-called Benelux countries of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg. The talks began on April 20 and it was not until June 1 that the accord could be signed.

**T**HE LONDON AGREEMENT represents, substantially, a compromise between the views of the French and those of the Anglo-Saxon countries. The French, naturally enough, in view of the repeated invasions of their country in the past 150 years are haunted by the problem of security, and to their inherent dread of their German neighbors has now been added the menace of Soviet Russia.

The three main issues which were debated at London were: (1) how the delegates to the constituent assembly should be elected, (2) the powers to be conferred on the International Authority to be set up to govern the Ruhr, and (3) the question of security.

The French fear of a revival of a strongly centralized German state expressed itself in opposition to the proposal put forth by the American and British that the delegates to the con-

**By John Elliot**

*Adviser to Director  
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS*

stituent assembly should be elected by the people as the natural democratic process. The French, on the other hand, sought to enhance the authority of the states by having the delegates nominated by the state governments. The compromise provided that the states themselves shall decide how the delegates to the assembly, which is to meet about Sept. 1, shall be chosen.

**F**URTHERMORE, the London Agreement stresses the federal character of a constitution for western Germany. It expressly stipulates that the constituent assembly shall frame a German constitution "such as to enable the Germans to play their part in bringing to an end the present division of Germany, not by the reconstitution of a centralized Reich, but by means of a federal form of government which adequately protects the rights of the respective states."

In this respect, the government of western Germany will differ fundamentally from the form of government which the Soviet-dominated Socialist Unity Party is demanding. The German Communists are calling for a strongly centralized German government modeled along the lines of the Weimar Republic, which would simplify the task of any future Communist cabinet in Berlin, in extending its dictatorial rule over the entire nation.

The agreement regarding the future governance of the Ruhr shows that the French have retreated considerably from their original demand that this vitally important industrial area should be politically and territorially detached from the Reich. But they flatly refused to yield on the matter of the powers to be conferred on the international authority for the Ruhr. The Americans desired that international control of the Ruhr products should be advisory and that the final word regarding the disposition of the coal and steel supplies of the area should

be left to the military governors who would encourage German industrial recovery as rapidly as possible. In this move the French saw a threat to the supplies of Ruhr coal and coke which they greatly need for their own steel industry.

Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, won out on this issue, and the Americans conceded that allocations should be fixed by the proposed International Ruhr Authority, on which the United States, Britain, France and Germany are to have three votes each, and the Benelux countries one apiece. Even so, French opinion is not satisfied with this arrangement, by which, they contend, they and their supporters can be voted down by the Anglo-Saxon powers.

**T**HE PROVISIONS of the London Agreement also went far to meet French demands for security. The American delegation did not feel that it could offer the French a military alliance. But perhaps the most striking passage of the communique is the affirmation of the principle that there can be no withdrawal of American, British and French forces from Germany "until the peace of Europe is secured," nor will withdrawal take place "without prior consultation." Furthermore, there will be consultation among the six powers "if any of them should consider there is danger of a resurgence of German military power or the adoption by Germany of a policy of aggression."

Like all true compromises, the London Agreement pleases nobody. The Germans grumble because they were not consulted; the French feel that it jeopardizes the future security of their country; and the Americans and British are dissatisfied because their control of the resources of the Ruhr is circumscribed.

But the principal achievement of the London Conference consists in having made a definite stride towards the unification of Germany and, therefore, towards the stabilization of world peace of which German unity is a *sine qua non*. True, it does not provide for



the immediate political merger of the three zones.

But the recommendations do provide that the French will enter the Joint Export-Import Agency as soon as possible, and insure the joint control of external trade, and complete fusion is likely to come about concurrently with the establishment of a German Government.

Through the haze of current events and incidents, one event can clearly be discerned in the distance. Germany will ultimately be reunited, either on the basis of western democracy or upon the totalitarian principles of the Kremlin. In the struggle to decide under which banner the Germany of the future is to be moulded, Frankfurt-am-Main can offer two things that the Communist-dominated East cannot match. It can provide the material advantages that will accrue through implementation of the Marshall Plan. And much more important, it can demonstrate the truth of Daniel Webster's famous saying that Liberty and Union are one and inseparable.

## Official Announcement

**I**N ACCORDANCE with the announcement issued at the conclusion of the informal discussions on Germany by the representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries, a report containing agreed recommendations on all items discussed was submitted to their respective governments. These recommendations have been submitted as a whole since their main provisions are mutually dependent and form an indivisible program. The principal features of this report are the following:

### I. Association of the Benelux countries in the policy regarding Germany.

The recommendations include specific provisions for a close association between the Military Governors and the Benelux representatives in Germany on matters affecting Benelux interests. Moreover, full opportunities will be given the Benelux representatives to be kept informed of developments in the western zones.

### II. The role of the German economy in the European economy and control of the Ruhr.

(a) It had been agreed that for the political and economic well being of the countries of western Europe and of a democratic Germany, there must be a close association of their economic life. This close association, which will enable Germany to contribute to and participate in European recovery, has been ensured by the inclusion on April 16 of the Combined Zone and the French Zone in the

organization für European economic cooperation as full members.

(b) It was agreed to recommend the establishment of an international authority for the control of the Ruhr in which the United States, United Kingdom, France, Benelux countries and Germany would participate, and which does not involve the political separation of the Ruhr area from Germany. It does, however, contemplate control of the distribution of coal, coke and steel of the Ruhr in order that on the one hand industrial concentration in that area shall not become an instrument of aggression, and on the other will be able to make its contribution to all countries participating in a European cooperative economic program, including of course Germany itself.

An agreement containing the provisions for its establishment is to be concluded by the United States, United Kingdom and France as occupying powers. Moreover, the Benelux countries are to be fully associated with the preparation of the more detailed agreement and are to be consulted as to the time when the authority begins to exercise its functions.

(c) Arising out of the discussions on the Ruhr it has been recommended that the principle of non-discrimination against foreign interests in Germany be reaffirmed, and that each government should promptly study the problem of safeguarding foreign interests in order that there may be subsequently established as soon as possible an inter-governmental group to review the question and make recommendations to their governments.

### III. Evolution of the Political and the Economic Organization of Germany.

(a) Further consideration has been given by all delegations to the problem of the evolution of the political and economic organization of Germany. They recognize, taking into account the present situation, that it is necessary to give the German people the opportunity to achieve, on the basis of a free and democratic form of government, the eventual reestablishment of German unity, at present disrupted.

In these circumstances they have reached the conclusion that the German people in the different states should now be free to establish for themselves the political organization and institutions which will enable them to assume those governmental responsibilities which are compatible with the minimum requirements of occupation and control and which ultimately will enable them to assume full governmental responsibilities.

The delegations consider that the people in the states will wish to establish a constitution with provisions which will allow all the German states to subscribe as soon as circumstances permit.

The delegations have therefore agreed to recommend to their governments that the military governors should hold a joint meeting with the ministers-president of the western zones in Germany. At that meeting the minister-president will be authorized to convene a constituent assembly in order to prepare a constitution for the approval of the participating states.

Delegates to this constituent assembly will be chosen in each of the states in accordance with procedure and regulations to be determined by the legislative bodies of the individual states.

This constitution should be such as to enable the Germans to play their part in bringing to an end the present division of Germany not by the reconstitution of a centralized nation (Reich) but by means of a federal form of government which adequately protects the rights of the respective states, and which at the same time provides for adequate central authority and which guarantees the rights and freedoms of the individual.

If the constitution as prepared by the constituent assembly does not conflict with these general principles the military governors will authorize its submission for ratification by the people in the respective states.

At the meeting with the military governors the ministers-president will also be authorized to examine the boundaries of the several states in order to determine what modifi-

cations might be proposed to the military governors for the purpose of creating a definitive system which is satisfactory to the peoples concerned.

(b) Further discussions have taken place among the United States, United Kingdom, and French delegations on measures for coordinating economic policies and practices in the Combined Zone and the French Zone. Agreed recommendations have been reached on the joint conduct and control of the external trade of the whole area.

It has been recognized that a complete economic merger of the two areas cannot effectively take place until further progress has been made toward establishing the necessary German institutions common to the entire area.

### IV. Provisional territorial arrangements.

The delegations have agreed to submit for the consideration of their governments proposals for dealing with certain minor provisional territorial adjustments in connection with the western frontier of Germany.

### V. Security.

This problem was considered in three aspects:

(a) General provisions.

(b) Measures during the period in which the occupying powers retain supreme authority in Germany.

(c) Measures after the period in which the occupying powers retain supreme authority in Germany.

#### General provisions.

The United States, United Kingdom and French delegations reiterated the firm view of their governments that there could not be any general withdrawal of their forces from Germany until the peace of Europe is secured and without prior consultation. It was further recommended that the governments concerned should consult if any of them should consider that there was a danger of resurgence of German military power or of the adoption by Germany of a policy of aggression.

Measures during the period in which the occupying powers retain supreme authority in Germany.

The prohibitions on the German armed forces and the German general staff as contained in four-power agreements were reaffirmed, as well as the exercise of controls by the military governors with respect to disarmament and demilitarization, level of industry and certain aspects of scientific research.

To ensure the maintenance of disarmament and demilitarization in the interests of security, the three military governors should set up a military security board in the western zones of Germany to carry out the proper inspections and make the necessary recommendations to the military governors who decide the action to be taken.

Measures after the period in which the occupying powers retain supreme authority in Germany.

It was affirmed that Germany must not again be permitted to become an aggressive power and that prior to the general withdrawal of the forces of occupation agreement will be reached among the governments concerned with respect to necessary measures of demilitarization, disarmament and control of industry and with respect to occupation of key areas. Also there should be a system of inspection to ensure the maintenance of the agreed provisions of German disarmament and demilitarization.

The present recommendations, which in no way preclude and on the contrary should facilitate eventual four-power agreement on the German problem, are designed to solve the urgent political and economic problems arising out of the present situation in Germany. Because of the previous failure to reach comprehensive four-power decisions on Germany, the measures recommended mark a step forward in the policy which the powers represented at these talks are determined to follow with respect to the economic reconstruction of western Europe, including Germany, and with respect to the establishment of a basis for the participation of a democratic Germany in the community of free peoples.



General view of display booths in the Wandelhalle in Bad Kissingen.



German boy inspecting toy automobile.



Garden spray made from salvaged gasoline can.



Wooden shoes destined for the Netherlands.

(Photos by Waller for Stars and Stripes)

## Bad Kissingen's Handicraft and Trade Exhibition

**A** UNIQUE Handicraft and Trade Exhibition recently at Bad Kissingen was planned as an inspiration for German craftsmen to expand their production and become more self-sufficient without waiting for foreign aid.

On display were 220 exhibits by workmen and small companies in the county of Bad Kissingen. Many articles were made from rubble, scrap, rags and other obsolete materials.

Intricately-carved cigaret boxes from old Toddy cans, neat Bavarian dolls dressed in tailors throw-away scraps, chessmen made from soldified tree

sap, and wooden shoes which will be sent to Holland, highlighted the show.

"It is not necessary to encourage our workmen to help themselves by hard work," Max von Wussow, county official said. "All are energetic. With a minimum of imported materials, they are producing valuable items for the city and for export."

A large percentage of the skilled craftsmen exhibiting their wares were refugees who have taken up residence in Bad Kissingen and Munnerstadt. Some moved from Berlin during the

wartime bombings of that city, while others have come from the Soviet Zone since the war.

The wide variety of products on exhibit included small wagon trailers, meat grinders, radios, toys, glass tubing, furniture made of painted and polished fir wood, cold cream, pottery and beer barrels.

Also displayed prominently were paintings by Heinrich von Schilgen, statuettes by Lore Friedrich-Gronau and housing blueprints by F. A. Breuhaus, one of Germany's leading architects.—From Stars and Stripes.

# Occupational ACTIVITIES

## Bipartite Agencies

Bipartite groups and offices, which have been located in several buildings in Frankfurt and Hoechst, are being moved into the former EUCOM Headquarters building in Frankfurt. The transfer of JEIA early in July is to complete the movement.

Contracts recently concluded between the US/UK authorities and official agencies in Switzerland and Denmark for the import of 21,500 tons of potatoes into the Bizonal Area, have taken up the entire supply of potatoes available for export in those countries. Contracts call for the delivery of 20,000 tons of potatoes from Denmark and 1,500 tons from Switzerland.

## Bizonal Operations

Tobacco ration cards will be issued to all women more than 18 years of age, effective July 1. Previously the minimum age limit had been 25.

As a result of the improved food supply position in the United Kingdom, Great Britain scheduled shipments of 50,000 to 80,000 tons of eating potatoes to the Bizonal Area by the end of June.

Dr. Otto Schniewind, recently appointed by the Bizonal Executive Committee to coordinate the ERP affairs for the German Administration of the Bizonal Area, attended as an observer the third meeting of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris. This was the first time a German representative of the Bizonal Area attended an OEEC council meeting.

## Joint Export Import Agency

Export trade with France has been resumed. It had been stopped earlier this year following the devaluation of the franc which necessitated a new arrangement for payments for trade between France and the Bizonal Area.

Fifty German firms from the Bizonal Area will be authorized to participate in the international sales fair to be given in Stockholm late in August.

A graphic exhibit and information both showing the export potential of the combined zones will be set up at the Utrecht, Holland, industrial fair which is scheduled for September.

## US Zone

Brer Zachisson, director of the Graphic Institute of Sweden, is making a month's survey of publishing conditions in Berlin and the US Zone, at the end of which he will make suggestions for further rehabilitation and modernization of the German publishing industry.

## Bavaria

A decree issued by the Bavarian food minister prohibited bakeries and mills from having more than 10 days' supply of flour on hand.

Richard Strauss, 84-year-old German composer now living in Switzerland and short-time president of the Nazi music organization, has been classified "not concerned" by a denazification tribunal in Munich. He had been indicted as a major offender.

## Hesse

Dr. Hans Paul Rempel, former editor of the Badische Neueste Nachrichten in Karlsruhe, became a co-licensee of the Giessener Freie Presse. He replaced Ludwig Lewy who resigned after being accused in a public forum of biased reporting.

A retail store is planned by JEIA in the Frankfurt area for the sale of German-made luxury products to anyone legally entitled to purchase mark coupon books at the rate of 30 cents to the mark. The goods will include a wide range of commodities

such as cameras, costume, jewelry, fine woolwork, silverware and ceramics, which are at present available for export only.

## Wuerttemberg-Baden

The state legislature unanimously voted to dispense with detailed discussions of the state budget in view of the possibilities of tax and currency reforms.

## Bremen

An American vessel carrying 2,000 tons of Virginia tobacco arrived in Bremen. This was the largest single consignment of tobacco received for the Bizonal Area.

## British Zone

The British Military Governor has announced that all applications by foreign powers for the extradition of persons alleged to have committed crimes against peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity within Article II of Control Council Law No. 10 should be presented on or before Sept. 1, 1948.

A delegation of women members of parliament sponsored by the British Ministry of Labor is visiting the zone to see the arrangements for recruiting displaced persons and to look into the possibilities of employing German women in the United Kingdom. The party consists of Viscountess Davidson, Lady Megan Lloyd-George, Mrs. Muriel Nichol, Mrs. Barbara Castle, and Miss Nancy Adams, the escort officer.

British personnel are urged to do their part in reducing forest fires in the British Zone. They are warned particularly about throwing lighted cigaret butts and matches from moving trains and cars. Picnic parties should

ensure that they have fully extinguished camp fires.

### North Rhine/Westphalia

In German-conducted raids on stores in North Rhine/Westphalia recently, goods having a prewar value of RM 350,000 were confiscated. Of the 771 firms checked, 60 were found to be hoarding scarce and essential goods.

In order to relieve congestion in the Ruhr and certain other parts of the British Zone, it has been decided to move certain installations to the less congested and less heavily damaged area in the vicinity of Muenchen-Gladbach.

### Lower Saxony

Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf, minister president of Lower Saxony, presented his new cabinet to the state legislature on June 9. The former cabinet, a coalition of all parties, resigned March 11 over a controversy in land reform legislation. In addition to Social Democrat Kopf, the cabinet consists of four other SPD members, four members of the Christian Democratic Union and one member of the Centrist Party.

### Schleswig Holstein

Since operation "Westward Ho" was launched in May 1947 by PW/DP Division for the resettlement of displaced persons in the United Kingdom, 15,362 DP's have emigrated to the UK from Schleswig-Holstein, and they have been followed by 497 of their dependants.

### Hamburg

An Inter-Allied Music Library was opened in Hamburg. The Library has a grand piano and electric phonograph, together with a library of orchestral scores, instrumental and vocal music, phonograph records and musical literature of various types. The library and use of the piano and phonograph are now available to anyone in Hamburg and books and music may be borrowed on payment of a small charge.

To avoid further delay in the issue of bonus "B" to Hamburg port workers, JEIA have authorized an initial advance of \$30,000. Any further sums will be made available as soon as the exact figure of port earnings has been ascertained. Bonus "B" is five percent



*Ines Grodhaus, 25-year-old German war widow and telephone operator in a Munich officers' club, was selected as the prettiest girl of Munich at a beauty contest sponsored by Die Tageszeitung, newspaper published at the recent German Press Exhibition in Munich.* (DENA-Bild)

of the earnings of foreign currency which is set aside for the purchase of goods benefiting German workers engaged on the manufacture of goods, or the rendering of services, on export account.

A record turn-round was achieved in the port of Hamburg by the US grain ship "Le Fontain Park" which docked at Hamburg in the afternoon of June 8. Unloading of the 8,964 tons of grain began at 7 a.m. on June 9 and was completed by 9:15 p.m. on the same day. The ship left Hamburg early on June 10.

### Berlin

Several hundred skilled construction workers employed by US forces in Berlin are being released to the German economy to assist in the housing reconstruction program in the US Sector. Most construction essential to the functioning of Military Government and the occupation forces has been completed.

Each resident of the US and British Sectors of Berlin received during June, in addition to the regular ration, a special distribution of 250 grams of raisins, 250 grams of soy-bean flour, and 100 grams of tomato paste. In July each person in the two western sectors will get a supplementary ration consisting of another 250 grams of soy-bean flour and 250 grams of prunes.

In a report to the British liaison officer at the Berlin Magistrat, Fritz Geisthardt of the city's Department for Social Welfare, noted the city authorities' satisfaction with the health and physical condition of ex-POW Berliners who have recently returned from Britain.

A special concert was given for German and Allied children by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. The orchestra was conducted by Trevor Harvey, young English conductor, who explained the music to the children before each selection. 1,600 Berlin children between the ages of 12 and 18 from schools in all sectors of the city, and 100 English and American children were invited.

### EUCOM

Approximately 8,000 US occupation forces-held properties, throughout the Command have been returned to the German economy since the consolidation of small US Army units and detachments into barracks and similar housing sites, and the elimination of small army unit recreational buildings, ordered one year ago.

Thefts from US Army stocks in the European Command during April, amounted to \$78,000, EUCOM Headquarters announced. A breakdown of the pilfered Army property shows that thefts which occurred, while supplies were in transit, amounted to \$32,000. The remainder consisted of losses from EUCOM fixed installations.

### Loans Authorized for Press

A press cooperative bank (Wirtschaftliche Genossenschaft der Presse) is authorized to make loans to licensed newspaper publishers and agencies in the US Zone. It is administered by a German board of supervisors responsible to Military Government.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Responsibility for Maintenance of Quarters**, AG 602 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1948. Lists responsibilities of unit commanders and post engineers.

**EUCOM Central Welfare Fund**, General Orders No. 46, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1948. Rescinds Sec I, GO No. 106 EUCOM 1947 and defines functions and operations of fund originally established Feb. 6, 1945.

Circular No. 42, Hq EUCOM, 17 May 1948. Sec I—**Export and Import of Tobacco Products**: amends Par 4 Sec I Cir 41 Hq EUCOM 1947 concerning controls. Sec II—**Charges for Bachelor Type Billets**: amends EUCOM Cir 107 of 1947 as to effective date. Sec III—**Transportation of German Civilians within Germany**: amends EUCOM Cir 23 of 1948 concerning AGRC and rescission of Par 7. Sec IV—**Amendment to EUCOM-SOP 100**: renubers C-5 as C-6. Sec V—**Recissions**: Lists Sec II Cir 161 Hq USFET 1946, Sec I Cir 179 Hq USFET 1946, Sec V Cir 180 Hq USFET 1946, Sec IV Cir 89 Hq EUCOM 1947.

**Use of Facilities for Official Communications**, AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1948. Cites means of conservation of telecommunications.

**Salvage, Scrap and Waste in the European Command**, SOP No. 95, Hq EUCOM, 20 May 1948. Rescinds USFET-SOP 95 of 1946, USFET letter AG 400.7 RMJ-AGO, "Disposition of Kitchen and Mess Hall Waste," 28 Jan 1947; Sec III Weekly Dir No. 1, Hq EUCOM, 15 Aug 1947; EUCOM letter AG 400.7 GSP-AGO, "Reporting and Evacuation of Scrap and Waste Material," 7 July 1947, and gives full particulars.

**US Information Center-US Zone**, AG 371.1 (IC), OMGUS, 24 May 1948. Interprets paragraph of OMGUS letter of May 10 on supply responsibilities.

**Unit Personnel Status Reports and Requisitions**, AG 200.3 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 24 May 1948. Rescinds EUCOM letter of April 17, 1947 and gives new procedure.

**Assignment Readjustment Procedures**, AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, Hq

EUCOM, 24 May 1948. Explains reports required in preceding letter.

**Release for Agricultural Utilization and for Settlement Purposes of Property of the Military and Paramilitary Organizations of the Reich**, AG 010 (EA), OMGUS, 26 May 1948.

Circular No. 43, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1948. Sec I: **Public Information Policies and Procedures**: amends EUCOM Cir 33 of 1948 concerning restrictions. Sec II: **Charges for Bachelor Type Billets**: adds sentence to EUCOM Cir 107 of 1947 as to size of accommodations. Sec III: **Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances**: amends Table A in EUCOM Cir 13 of 1948.

**Advance Copy of Change 20 to Title 9, "Public Safety,"** AG 010 (CA), OMGUS, 28 May 1948. Substitutes for Part 10 in Change 13.

**Blank Forms and Printing**, AG 315 (CO), OMGUS, 28 May 1948. Requires review and report on blank forms by July 6.

**Changes in Transmission Instructions Concerning Property Control, Reparations and Restitution Reports**, AG 319.1 (Gen) (PD), OMGUS, 28 May 1948.

**Downgrading of War Department Pamphlets**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 29 May 1948. Amends par 1 of OMGUS letter of April 7, 1948.

**EUCOM Units Remaining Indefinitely in Frankfurt**, AG 322 (AG), OMGUS, 2 June 1948. Names as continued to be served by APO 757: Provost Marshal, Inspector General, Claims, Special Services, Audit Agency, AG Pubs and MRU Sections, Judge Advocate, Finance, Historical, 970 CIC, Allied Contact Section.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 4 June 1948. Lists: L 31-1, Draft Law Supplementing Law Concerning Administration of Vital Statistics (dis-

approved); L 31-4, Draft Law Concerning Conscription, in the Public Interest, of Property and Services (disapproved); L 31-5, Draft Law on Eligibility of Expellee Lawyers for Admission to the Bench (approved); L 31-8, Expediting of Procedure for Issuance of Exit Permits (current procedure cited); L 31-13, Increase of the Weekly Quota for Entry into the US Zone of Ethnic Germans from Czechoslovakia (disapproved); D 58-2, Conclusion, by German Insurance Companies, of Insurance Contracts Covering Assembly and Installation Work Abroad (provisions of Control Council Law No. 47 cited); L 26-2 and INT 31-1, Supervision of Credit Institutions (disapproved); D 58-4, Appointment of a Bizonal Custodian for the "Preussische Staatsbank" and for the "Umschuldungsverband deutscher Gemeinde" (approved in principle but suggested appointee rejected); D 60-1, Licensing of Associations (approved in principle but MG revisions noted).

**Prosecution of Displaced Persons and Assimiles for Violations of MG Law No. 53**, AG 383.7 (LD), OMGUS, 4 June 1948. Rescinds OMGUS letter of July 17, 1947 and cites Notice No. 2 under MG Law No. 53.

**Military Government Ordinance No. 24**, AG 010.6 (CA), OMGUS, 10 June 1948. Amends MG Ordinance No. 1 (SHAEP) concerning punishable offenses.

## Among Popular Plays

John van Druten's "Voice of the Turtle" is proving one of the most popular plays in the repertory of German theaters. Early in March, record runs of two productions of this play were noted, the 200th performance in Berlin and the 75th performance in Bavaria.

Another play which has established itself as a favorite is "Three Men on a Horse," by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott, which at the end of March had given almost 250 performances in Berlin and was still playing to capacity audiences.

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

# KEY MG PERSONNEL

## CINCEUR

(Berlin, APO 74)

**Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor:** General Lucius D. Clay, 42481.  
**Personal Assistant:** Capt. M. C. Allen, 42481.  
**Political Adviser:** Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, 42630.  
**Special Adviser:** Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, 45420.  
**Special Assistant:** Mr. F. L. Devereux, 45207.  
**Budget and Fiscal Director:** Col. J. J. Dubbelde, Jr., 45405.  
**Executive Officer:** Capt. B. B. Barrett, 45415.  
**Director of Management Control:** Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.  
**Chief, Management & Reports Branch EUCOM:** Mr. W. H. Schroder, 43794.  
**Director of Intelligence:** Maj. Gen. R. L. Walsh, 45372.  
**Executive Officer:** Lt. Col. Robert L. Quinn, 45420.  
**Inspector General:** Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, 45321.  
**Executive Officer:** Col. Harold R. Booth, 45322.  
**Director of Civilians Personnel:** Mr. Robert M. Barnett, 44368.

## OMGUS

(Berlin, APO 742)

**Commanding General, OMGUS, and Deputy Military Governor:** Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, 44655.  
**Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Mary Alderson, 43969.  
**Cultural Affairs Adviser:** Dr. Herman B. Wells, 42891.  
**Governmental Affairs Adviser:** Mr. Carl T. Frederick, 43831.  
**Governmental Administration Adviser:** Mr. George B. McKibbin, 42150.  
**Special Consultant on Property Division:** Mr. T. H. Ball, 43068.

### Office of Chief of Staff

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

### Office of Secretary General

**Secretary General:** Mr. James E. King, Jr., 42006.  
**Acting Staff Secretary:** Mr. James E. King, Jr., 42006.  
**Executive Secretary:** Major James A. McDonald, 42477.  
**US Secretary, Bipartite Secretariat:** Major Walter E. Mather, 42078.  
**Deputy US Secretary:** Major Gordon L. C. Scott, 42224.  
**Assistant Staff Secretary (Reorientation):** Mr. Theodore C. Boyden, 43148.  
**Assistant Staff Secretary (Governmental-Laenderrat):** Mr. Eric G. Gratton, 43380.  
**Assistant Staff Secretary (Reorientation):** Mr. James M. Barnett, 43148.  
**Assistant Staff Secretary (Travel):** Mr. Christian J. Goll, 44646.  
**Personnel & Administrative Officer:** 1st Lt. Helen D. Brand, 42131.

### Control Office

**Control Officer:** Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.  
**Assistant Control Officer for Bipartite Affairs:** Mr. Albert G. Sims, 45450.  
**Administrative Officer:** Lt. Helen D. Brand, 43555.  
**Chief, Budget and Fiscal Branch:** Mr. Fletcher D. Mitchell, 43457.  
**Chief, Fiscal Control Section:** Mr. Harold W. Graham, 42209.  
**Chief, Budget Analysis Section:** Mr. Curtis Phythian, 43942.  
**Chief, Procurement & Fiscal Section:** Mr. Vernon C. Jones, 43560.  
**Chief, Organization & Program Branch:** Mr. Gordon P. Freese, 42059.  
**Assistant Chief:** Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey, 42057.

**Chief, Reports & Statistics Branch:** Mr. H. R. Habicht, 42781.  
**Chief, Reports Section:** Dr. Harold G. Carlson, 43056.  
**Chief, Historical Section:** Dr. David G. White, 45206.  
**Editor, Information Bulletin:** Mr. H. Warner Waid, 42252.  
**Assistant Editor:** Mr. Henry S. Matteo, 42923.  
**Chief, Statistics Section:** Mr. Burnham P. Beckwith, 42353.  
**Forms & Publications Control:** Mr. Albert H. St. Denis, 42725.  
**Chief, Graphics Section:** Mr. Harold E. Miner, 42329.

### Office of Personnel Officer:

**Personnel Officer:** Col. James T. Duke, 42897.  
**Executive Officer:** Major Reginald J. Rivard, 43916.  
**Chief, Administrative Branch:** Miss Rachael F. Jones, 42651.  
**Acting Chief, Reports Section:** Miss Mary Wilkins, 42679.  
**Acting Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch:** Mr. W. H. Carpenter, 42085.  
**Acting Chief, Classification Section:** Mr. W. J. Richter, 42677.  
**Chief, Employee Relations Section:** Mr. Paul G. Lutzeier, 44325.  
**Acting Chief, Employee Training Section:** Mr. Robert W. Hawetson, 43358.  
**Acting Chief, Recruitment & Placement Section:** Miss Frances M. Moan, 43688.  
**Chief, Regulations & Procedures Section:** Miss Gervaise M. Lemke, 43471.  
**Chief, Civilian Payroll Section:** Mr. John W. Warner, 42969.  
**Chief, Civilian Leave Section:** Mrs. Jamie T. Fish, 43713.  
**Acting Chief, Status Section:** Miss Edith M. Diggs, 43805.  
**Chief, Suggestions & Awards Section:** Mrs. A. R. Christie, 42424.  
**Chief, Military Personnel Branch:** Major James M. Boyd, 42680.  
**Chief, Assignment Section:** Capt. Hibbs S. Meek, 42951.  
**Chief, Rotations, Redeployment Section:** Capt. John J. Carollo, 44471.  
**Chief, Indigenous Personnel Branch:** Miss Gervaise M. Lemke, 43471.

### Office of the Adjutant General

**Adjutant General:** Lt. Col. George H. Garde, 42031.  
**Executive Officer:** Lt. Col. Frederick A. Sturm, 43197.  
**Personnel Officer:** Mrs. Louise D. Larsen, 43870.  
**Chief, Miscellaneous Branch:** Capt. Clifford J. Storie, 42302.  
**Assistant Chief:** CWO Frank D. Spannraft, 42302.  
**Chief, Military Personnel Branch:** Capt. Erwin M. Shaffer, 43022.  
**Chief, Reference Library:** Mr. Henry A. Dunlap, 44083.  
**Chief, Travel Branch:** Major John B. Mallon, 44038.  
**Chief, Orders Section:** Mr. Eugene F. Coughlin, 43863.  
**Chief, Combined Travel Board:** Mr. Jean J. Chenard, 45265.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. Stephen E. Krasa, 42214.  
**Chief, Entries Section:** Mr. Lewis Milton, 42165.  
**Chief, Exits Section:** Mr. Frank Erdoes, 45474.  
**CBT Branch Office Hesse:** Chief: Mr. White, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 299.  
**CBT Branch Office Wuerttemberg-Baden:** Chief: Mr. Cornelis, Stuttgart 90751, ext. 318.  
**CBT Branch Office Bremen:** Chief: Mr. Walter J. Thimm, Bremen 20670.  
**CBT Branch Office Bavaria:** Chief: Mr. Urban, Munich 4249.  
**Chief, Publications Branch:** Mr. Monroe M. Richardson, 43508.  
**Chief, Printing Plant:** Mr. Marshall H. Bruce, 5538.

**Chief, Lithograph Plant:** Mr. Joseph F. Gesmonde, 42582.  
**Chief, Records Branch:** Capt. Robert E. Reed, 44371.  
**Chief, Cable Control Branch:** Mr. Charles R. Bakey, 42250.  
**Cable Monitor (night shift):** Mr. Martin S. Bowe, 42320.  
**Chief, Message Control Branch:** Capt. Homer C. Kelso, 43761.

### Office of Inspector General

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

### Audit Office

**Chief:** (vacant), 45256.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. Walter P. Hooper, 45332.

### Office of Director of Intelligence

**Director:** Col. Peter P. Rodes, 43851.  
**Deputy Director & Chief, Analysis & Research Branch:** Mr. Lawrence E. de Neufville, 43928.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. Donald H. Cooper, 43012.  
**Chief, Security Branch:** Mr. Laughlin A. Campbell, 43903.  
**Executive Officer:** Mr. Innis D. Harris, 43852.  
**Chief, Administration Branch:** WOJG Robert Baker, 43875.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Legal & Denazification):** Mr. Innis D. Harris, 43852.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Sociological):** Mr. John T. Butterwick, 44308.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Political):** Mr. Hans A. Kallmann, 43930.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Economic):** Mr. Anthony Geber, 45327.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Sociological):** Mr. Edward J. Arndt, 43905.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Security):** Mr. Orr, 43883.  
**Intelligence Analyst (General):** Miss Esther M. Metzenthin, 43909.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Sociological):** Miss Ann Goodwin, 43670.  
**Intelligence Analyst (Economic):** Mr. Louis Mark, Jr., 43671.

### Office of Director of Political Affairs:

**Director:** Mr. James W. Riddleberger, 42129.  
**Executive Officer:** Mr. Alexander McIver, 42701.  
**Acting Personnel Officer:** Miss Eleanor C. Bergmann, 43034.  
**Special Disbursing Agent:** Mr. Charles M. Rice, Jr., 42854.  
**Military Liaison Office:** 1st Lt. Leon J. Barat, 43150.  
**Chief, Political Branch:** Mr. Warren M. Chase, 42578.  
**Chief, Section I:** Mr. Brewster H. Morris, 42104.  
**Chief, Section II:** Mr. Perry Laukhuff, 44092.  
**Chief, Economic Branch:** Mr. James W. Gantenbein, 43182.  
**Assistant Chief:** Mr. J. Kittredge Vinson, 43184.  
**Civil Air Attache:** Mr. Milton M. Turner, 43360.  
**Chief, Press & Public Relations:** Mr. Thomas B. Wenner, 43844.  
**Political Officer (Baden-Baden):** Mr. Ernest de W. Mayer, Baden-Baden 2544.  
**Political Officer (Frankfurt):** Mr. William Bruce Locking, Frankfurt 6135.  
**Economic Liaison Officers (Frankfurt):** Mr. Hector C. Prud'homme and Mr. Wesley C. Haraldson, Frankfurt 8903.  
**Chief, Consular Branch:** Mr. Marshall M. Vance, consul general, 43463.  
**Chief, Visa Section:** Mr. Andrew E. Hanney, 43689.  
**Chief, Notarials & Welfare Station:** Mr. Francis A. Lane, 43437.  
**Chief, Citizenship Section:** Mr. Francis C. Jordan, 43465.  
**Chief, General Consular and Property Protection Sections:** Mr. James S. Sutterlin, 42239.

### Consular Offices

**Berlin:** Mr. Marshall M. Vance, consul general, Berlin 43463.

**Bremen:** Mr. Maurice W. Altaffer, consul general, Bremen 20779.  
**Bremerhaven:** Mr. Robert B. Houston, Jr., vice consul, Bremerhaven 21578.  
**Frankfurt:** Mr. Sydney B. Redecker, consul general, Frankfurt 33271.  
**Hamburg:** Mr. Edward M. Groth, consul general, Hamburg 34-4661.  
**Munich:** Mr. Sam E. Woods, consul general, Munich 2417.  
**Stuttgart:** Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon, consul general, Stuttgart 93-664.

### Public Information Office

**Director:** Mr. William Haggard, 43342.  
**Radio & Liaison Officer:** Mr. William Hunter, 43450.  
**Acting Chief, News Branch:** Mr. William J. Caldwell, 43606.  
**Administrative Assistant:** Miss Mabel Klouda, 43433.  
**Chief, German News Branch:** Mr. Leonard B. Shubert, 45216.

### Office of the Economics Adviser

**Adviser:** Mr. L. Wilkinson, 42683.  
**Deputy Economics Adviser:** Mr. Phillips Hawkins, 43773.  
**Deputy Adviser:** Dr. D. D. Humphrey, 42809.  
**Special Assistant on Economics Procedures and Controls:** Dr. F. Kempner, 44544.  
**Special Assistant for Policy Coordination:** Mr. F. S. Hannaman, 42783.  
**Executive Officer:** 1st Lt. F. B. Shoemaker, 42700.  
**Chief, Administration Section:** Capt. E. W. Jones, 43554.  
**Chief, Central Secretariat:** Mr. R. A. Steele, 42982.  
**Chief, Food and Agriculture Group:** Mr. R. A. Innes, 43554.  
**Acting Chief, Industry Group:** Mr. F. L. Mayer, 42308.  
**Chief, Communications Group:** Mr. E. H. Merrill, 42469.  
**Chief, Research Control Group:** Mr. C. H. Nordstrom, 43243.  
**Chief, Transport Group:** Col. H. W. Holmer, 42655.  
**Chief, Reports and Statistics Group:** Mr. Saul Nelson, 43626.

### Office of the Finance Adviser

**Adviser:** Mr. Jack Bennett, 45451.  
**Deputy Adviser:** Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, 42127.  
**Special Assistant to Adviser:** Mr. Edward A. Tenenbaum, 42729.  
**Executive Officer:** Mr. Charles G. Caldwell, 42169.  
**Administrative Officer:** Mr. R. B. Christensen, 42591.  
**Acting Chief, Foreign Exchange Policy Group:** Mr. William S. Balderston, 43731.  
**Chief, Internal Finance Policy Group:** Mr. Walter Heller, 43169.  
**Deputy Chief, Central Bank Group:** Mr. Henry C. Conrad, Frankfurt 22805.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. David Schwartz, 43444.  
**Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository Group:** Col. William G. Brey, Frankfurt 21191.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. Frank C. Gabell, Frankfurt, 21191.  
**Chief, Financial Intelligence Group:** Mr. Saul Kagan, 42192.

### Office of Naval Adviser

**Commander of US Naval Forces in Germany and Naval Adviser:** Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, 42416.  
**Deputy Naval Adviser and Senior Technical Officer:** Capt. J. S. Crenshaw, 42363.  
**Intelligence Officer:** Capt. A. H. Graubart, 43220.  
**Assistant Technical Intelligence Officer:** Comdr. H. B. Blackwood, 42314.  
**Assistant Deputy Naval Adviser:** Lt. Comdr. P. Gano, 45078.  
**Assistant Technical Officer:** Lt. Comdr. N. M. Cooke, 42315.  
**Assistant Intelligence Officer:** Lt. Comdr. E. G. Riedel, 42387.  
**Transportation and Personnel Officer Lt. (JG)** W. L. Crawford, 42221.  
**Aide and Flag Lieutenant:** Ensign J. M. Landtroop, 42416.

### Armed Forces Division

**Director:** Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, 43934.  
**Deputy Director:** Col. T. B. Whitted, 42860.

**Chief, Air Forces Branch:** Lt. Col. B. E. Steadman, 42062.  
**Chief, Army Branch:** Col. T. B. Whitted, 42860.  
**Chief, Disarmament Section:** Lt. Col. G. Campbell, 42013.  
**Chief, Demobilization Section:** (vacant), 42012.  
**Chief, Civil Aviation Branch:** Mr. T. D. Johnson, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 446/489.  
**Berlin Liaison Officer:** Mr. J. Ferretti, 42111.  
**Chief, Airways Engineering Section:** Mr. L. M. Hammond, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 443.  
**Chief, Airways Operations Section:** Mr. Emerson Mehrling, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 441.  
**Chief, Economics Regulations Section:** Mr. J. S. Parker, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 448.  
**Chief, Meteorological Branch:** Mr. Clayton Van Thullenar, Bad Kissingen 2271, ext. 67.  
**Chief, Instruction and Supply Section:** Mr. Gallagher, Bad Kissingen 2271, ext. 67.  
**Chief, Navy Branch (attached):** Capt. J. S. Crenshaw (US Navy), 45078.  
**Chief, Executive Branch:** Mr. G. B. Robbins, 43036.  
**Deputy Chief:** (vacant), 42260.  
**Chief Administrative Officer:** (vacant), 42260.  
**Chief, Reports & Statistics Section:** Miss Genevieve Plagmann, 54168.

### Civil Administration Division

**Director:** Dr. E. H. Litchfield, 42576.  
**Adviser:** Mr. John Elliott, 45054.  
**Deputy Director for Bizonal Affairs:** Mr. Kenneth Dayton, 44546.  
**Deputy Director for Operations:** Mr. H. P. Mettger, 43624.  
**Chief, CFM Secretariat Branch:** Mr. Alexander R. Forest, 44095.  
**Associate Chief:** Mr. W. Thad Lovett, 43551.  
**Chief, Personnel & Administration Branch:** Mr. F. Joseph Tesmer, 42556.  
**Chief, Civil Service & Administrative Courts Branch:** Mr. Ellsworth Wolfspenger, Frankfurt 22385.  
**Chief, Political Activities Branch:** Mr. R. M. Scammon, 42551.  
**Deputy Chief:** Dr. Rowland M. Myers, 43378.  
**Chief, Governmental Structures Branch:** Dr. Hans Simons, 42610.  
**Chief, Legislation Branch:** Dr. Erwin W. Bard, 42376.  
**Chief, Population & Analysis Branch:** Mr. Karl A. Shafer, 42557.  
**Chief, Public Safety Branch:** Mr. Theo E. Hall, 42583.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. J. L. McCraw, 43192.  
**Chief, Denazification Section:** Major M. K. Wilson, 43677.  
**Chief, Police & Fire Section:** Mr. U. C. Urton, 42584.  
**Chief, Public Health Branch:** Col. M. T. Kubin, 42581.  
**Chief, Preventative Medicine Section:** Lt. Col. W. R. de Forest, 42426.  
**Chief, Nursing Affairs Section:** Miss Lorena S. Murray, 43350.  
**Chief, Narcotics Control Section:** Mr. Charles B. Dyar, 42413.  
**Chief, Public Welfare Branch:** Mrs. Mildred B. Smith, 43383.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. T. M. Willcox, 45311.  
**Chief, Displaced Persons Branch:** Mr. L. G. Kelly, 42175.  
**Chief, D. P. Section:** Mr. E. L. Glazier, 45411.  
**Chief, Refugee Section:** Mr. G. Weisz, 43672.  
**Executive, Repatriation Section:** Mr. H. Serbin, 3562 & 3191.  
**Chief, Civil Liberties & Democratization Branch:** Dr. Harold W. Landin, 43841.

### Education—Cultural Relations Division

**Director:** Dr. Alonzo Grace, 43981.  
**Deputy Director:** Dr. Milton E. Muelder, 42134.  
**Executive Officer:** Mr. James L. Sexton, 42034.  
**Administrative Officer:** Mr. Jules Chaussabel, 42158.  
**Personnel Officer:** Miss Elisabeth A. Moseley, 42176.  
**Acting Chief, Research & Information Section:** Mr. John F. Kraus, 43714.  
**Acting Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch:** Mr. Frank G. Banta, 43598.  
**Chief, Materials Exchange Section:** Mr. John B. Rhind, 44459.  
**Chief, Personnel Exchange Section:** Mr. Frank G. Banta, 43598.  
**Personnel Exchange Specialist:** Mr. Theron A. Johnson, 44339.  
**Chief, Education Branch:** Dr. Richard T. Alexander, 43151.  
**Deputy Chief:** Dr. Lester K. Ade, 43760.

**Chief Specialist Officer:** Dr. Levi D. Gresh, 43514.  
**Chief, Elementary Education Section:** Dr. Leo J. Brueckner, 43483.  
**Chief, Secondary Education Section:** Dr. William L. Wrinkle, 42469.  
**Textbooks & Materials of Instruction Section:**  
**Radio Education Specialist:** Mr. Samuel H. Linch, 43736.  
**Visual Aids Specialist:** Mr. Daniel Ignatoff, 43736.  
**Chief, University Education Section:** Dr. Fritz Karsen.  
**Vocational Education Section:**  
**Agriculture & Home Economics Specialist:** Mr. George W. Ware, 42777.  
**Chief, Group Activities Branch:** Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie, 43687.  
**Chief, Adult Education Section:** Dr. Willem van de Wall, 43815.  
**Chief, Women's Affairs Section:** Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn, 43808.  
**Youth Activities Section:**  
**Girl's Activities Specialist:** Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam, 42278.  
**Youth Activities Specialist:** Mr. Tracy Strong Jr., 43507.  
**Chief, Religious Affairs Branch:** Mr. C. Arild Olsen, 43125.  
**Chief, Catholic Affairs Section:** Dr. John O. Riedl, 43704.  
**Chief, Evangelical & Free Church Affairs Section:** Dr. Otto G. Hoiberg, 43788.  
**Chief, Interfaith Relations Section:** Dr. Sterling W. Brown, 43212.

### Information Control Division

**ICD (Rear):** Nuremberg 61207/8.  
**Director:** Col. Gordon E. Textor, 42258.  
**Deputy Director:** Mr. Thomas P. Headen, 43102.  
**Deputy Director for Policy:** Mr. Alfred V. Boerner, 44179.  
**Executive Officer:** Lt. Col. A. D. Poinier, 42259.  
**Administrative Officer:** Mr. James B. Jones, 42770.  
**Personnel Officer:** Mr. Thomas J. Mizer, 43426.  
**Chief, Exhibition and Information Centers:** Mrs. Patricia van Delden, Nuremberg.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mr. Robert Redlich, Nuremberg 61025.  
**Exhibitions Officer:** Mr. Peter Harnden, Nuremberg.  
**Chief, Film, Theater and Music Branch:** Mr. Eric T. Clarke, 43410.  
**Film Production Officer:** Mr. Eric Pommer, 44613.  
**Film Exchange Board Executive Officer:** Mr. Nils Nilsson, 42569.  
**Documentary Film Producer:** Mr. Stuart H. Schulberg, 3466.  
**Chief Documentary Film Editor:** Mr. Joseph Zigman, 3466.  
**Theater and Music Officer:** Mr. John Everts, 43431.  
**Chief, Opinion Surveys Branch:** Mr. Frederick W. Williams, Nuremberg.  
**Deputy Chief:** Mrs. Hedvig Ylvisaker, Nuremberg 61207.  
**Chief, Field Survey Staff:** Mr. Frederick Trembour, Nuremberg.  
**Chief, Research Analyst:** Mr. Frederick W. Swift, Nuremberg.  
**Chief, Overt Management Branch:** (vacant), 44403.  
**Chief, Fiscal Section:** Mr. John Kidder, 43452.  
**Fiscal Director:** Mr. John M. Bartels, 42644.  
**Paper Coordinator:** Mr. Thomas J. Crowell, Munich 2320, ext. 278.  
**Publications Specialist:** Mr. Fred. B. Bleistein, 44606.  
**Deputy for Quadripartite Affairs, Plans and Directives Branch:** Mr. Herbert C. Mayer, 42268.  
**Deputy for Zonal Affairs:** Mr. C. C. Baldwin, 42268.  
**Reports & Public Relations Officer:** Mr. James Garret Rogers, 43429.  
**Chief, Political Information Branch:** Mr. Lawrence F. Babcock, 43855.  
**Program Specialist, German Affairs:** Mr. Melvin Lasky, 44723.  
**Writer US Foreign Policy:** Mr. Holbrook Bradley, Nuremberg.  
**Film, Theater and Speaker, Member:** Mr. Marcel W. Fodor, 42268.  
**Information Specialist:** Mr. Milton S. Pratt, 44529.  
**Chief, American Information Bureau:** Mr. Charles P. Arnot, Nuremberg 61077.

Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Arthur D. Eggleston, Nuremberg 61354.  
Press Scrutiny Officer: Mr. Peter Olden, Nuremberg.  
Liaison Officer, DENA: Mr. Alfred Jacobsen, Bad Nauheim 2271/Frankfurt 58941.  
Editor, News of Germany: Mr. Harold W. Fellmann, Bad Nauheim 2271/Frankfurt 58941.  
Assistant, Editor: Mr. Gene P. Mater, Bad Nauheim 2271/Frankfurt 58941.  
Chief, Publications Branch: Dr. Douglas Waples, Nuremberg 61502.  
Publications Officer: Mr. Lawrence Dalcher, Nuremberg.  
Publications Officer: Mrs. Dorothy Waples, Nuremberg.  
Publication Coordinating Officer: Mr. B. Franklin Steiner, Nuremberg.  
Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Charles S. Lewis, 43430.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. William R. Busch, 43569.  
Programming Officer: Mrs. Ruby Parson, 44415.  
Chief, Radio Central: Dr. Hans B. Meyer, 44454.  
Technical Officer: Mr. Harold O. Wright, Frankfurt 50301, ext. 282.

### Legal Division

Director: Col. John M. Raymond, 42456.  
Associate Director: (vacant).  
Deputy Director: Mr. William E. McCurdy, 42276.  
Consultant: Mr. Samuel Kramer, 43461.  
Consultant: Judge William Clark, 42109.  
Administrative Officer: Mr. Robert B. Mautz, 42358.  
Chief, Secretariat: M. E. I. Wiener, 42357.  
Reports Officer: Mr. Franklin R. Stewart, 42425.  
Librarian: Miss M. N. Robbins, 42404.  
Publications: Mr. W. M. Linden, 42026.  
Chief, Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. Charles H. Kraus, Nuremberg.  
Deputy Chief, Mr. Mortimer Kollender, Nuremberg.  
Chief, German Courts Section: Mr. Hans W. Weigert, Nuremberg.  
Chief, MG Courts Section: (vacant), Nuremberg.  
Chief, Patent Section: Major Victor L. Billings, Nuremberg.  
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. James E. Heath, 42352.  
Deputy Chief, Mr. Harry H. Mitchell, 42361.  
Chief, General Law Section: Mr. Angus R. Shannon, Jr., 42395.  
Chief, German Law Section: Mr. Gerhard Husserl, 45041.  
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. Creighton R. Coleman, 43520.  
Acting Deputy Chief, Mr. Arthur von Mehren, 44614.  
Chief, German Law Revision Section: Mr. Walter E. Menke, 44525.  
Chief, Legislative Drafting Section: Mr. Albert G. Avery, 42178.  
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. T. W. Markley, Nuremberg.  
Deputy Chief, Mr. Edgar M. Gerlach, Nuremberg.  
Chief, War Crimes Branch: Mr. Ben Smith, Nuremberg.

### Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Leo R. Werts 42454.  
Executive Officer: Col. Vernum C. Stevens, 42410.  
Administrative Assistant: Mr. James Von Herr, 42503.  
Consultant, (Information to German Trade Unions): Mr. Nels Anderson, 43326.  
Chief, Secretariat: Miss Mary Lou Slusher, 43642.  
Chief, Wages, Labor Standards Branch: Mr. Earl R. Beckner, 42430.  
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: Mr. John K. Meskimen, 43701.  
Chief, Employee Organization Section: Mr. George Silver, 43698.  
Property Consultant: Mr. Daniel Mulloney, 42921.  
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch (Trade Union Reports): Mr. Albert H. Berman, 42507.

### Property Division

Director: Mr. Philipps Hawkins, 43773.  
Deputy Director: Mr. E. J. Cassoday, 43684.  
Executive Officer: Mr. F. G. Hulse, 43678.

Special Assistant to Director: Mr. Frank J. Miller, 43750.  
Reports Officer: Miss Helen Downen, 43588.  
Administrative Officer: Miss Freda Barker, 43610.  
Chief, Reparations Branch: Mr. Orren R. McJunkins, 43050.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick G. Draper, 43051.  
Property Control & External Assets Branch: Wiesbaden, c/o OMG Hesse APO 633, Tel: Wiesbaden Military 8341.  
Chief: Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch, ext. 436.  
Associate Chief: Mr. Samuel M. Rose, ext. 435.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. William J. Dickman, ext. 426.  
Central Filing Agency (Zentralmeldeamt), Bad Nauheim.  
Chief: Mr. Bernard Fischbein, Bad Nauheim 5093.  
Restitution Branch: Karlsruhe, APO 403, Tel: Karlsruhe 617.  
Chief: Col. John H. Allen, ext. 240.

### OCCWC

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Chief of Counsel: Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, 61117.  
Deputy Chief of Counsel (I. G. Farben): Mr. Josiah E. Dubois, Jr., 61253.  
Deputy Chief of Counsel (Krupp Case): Mr. Rawlings Ragland, 61288.  
Deputy Chief of Counsel (Ministries Case): Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 61127.  
Deputy Chief of Counsel (High Command Case): Mr. James M. McHaney, 61232.  
Executive Counsel: Mr. Benjamin B. Ferencz, 61361.  
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Audrey J. Maroun, 61120.  
Director, Administrative Division: Capt. Donald Paul, 61178.  
Director, Reproduction Division: Major Alexander C. Granzin, 61028.  
Director, Signal Division: Major Kenneth K. Evans, 61050.  
Director, Language Division: Mr. Thomas K. Hodges, 61106.  
Director, SS and Military Division: Mr. James M. McHaney, 61232.  
Director, Evidence Division: Mr. Walter H. Rapp, 61194.  
Director, Economic Ministries Division: Mr. H. Russell Thayer, 61216.  
Director, Political Ministries Division: Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 61127.  
Director, Special Projects Division: Mr. Paul H. Gantt, 61222.  
Chief, Trial Team 1 (I. G. Farben): Mr. Drexel A. Sprecher, 61244.  
Chief, Trial Team 3 (Krupp Case): Mr. H. Russell Thayer, 61286.  
Director, Public Relations Division, and Public Information Officer: Mr. Ernest C. Deane, 61261.  
Deputy Public Information Officer for American Press and Radio: Mr. Eugene Phillips, 61261.  
Deputy Public Information Officer for German Press: Mr. George Martin, 61262.  
Civilian Personnel Officer: Miss Sara L. Kruskall, 61736.

Berlin Branch (Berlin, APO 742)

Chief: Mr. R. Steinitz, 42103.  
Chief, Economics Section: Mr. R. Steinitz, 42103.  
Chief, Ministries Section: Mr. M. Schafer, 2263.

### Military Tribunals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Secretary General of Tribunals: Dr. Howard L. Russell, 61281.  
Marshal of the courts: Col. Samuel L. Metcalfe, 61147.  
Military Tribunal III (Krupp Case)  
Presiding: Judge Hu. C. Anderson, 61202.  
Judge Edward J. Daly, 61201.  
Judge William J. Wilkins, 61200.  
Military Tribunal IV (Ministries Case)  
Presiding: Judge William C. Christianson, 61587.  
Judge Robert Francis Maguire, 61324.  
Judge Leon Powers, 61300.  
Military Tribunal V (High Command Case)  
Presiding: Judge John C. Young, 61302.  
Judge Justin W. Harding, 61303.  
Judge Winfield B. Hale, 61301.

Military Tribunal VI (I. G. Farben)  
Presiding: Judge Curtis G. Shake, 61611.  
Judge Paul M. Herbert, 61608.  
Judge James Morris, 61610.  
Judge Clarence K. Merrill, 61609.

### Bipartite Board

(Berlin, APO 742)

US Member: General Lucius D. Clay, 42481.

### Bipartite Secretariat

US Secretary: Major W. E. Mather, 42078.  
Acting US Deputy Secretary: Mr. Thorley C. Mills, 42224.  
Assistant US Secretary: Major Maxwell S. McKnight, 43697.  
Assistant US Secretary: Mr. Hugh W. Wolf, 43652.  
Assistant US Secretary: Mr. Ernest Wiener, 42291.

### Bipartite Control Office

(Frankfurt, APO 757)

UK Chairman: Mr. C. L. Adcock, 22706.  
US Chairman: Lt. Gen. Sir G. N. Macready, 22091.  
US Deputy Chairman: Mr. R. K. Phelps, 21385.  
UK Deputy Chairman: Mr. D. L. Anderson, 21561.

### Office of US Chairman

Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. K. Dayton, 21652.  
Assistant Adviser: Mr. S. Wahrhaftig, 22435.  
Assistant Adviser: Mr. A. Pabsch, 22435.  
Economics Adviser: Mr. F. C. Wright, 21720.  
Legal Adviser: Mr. R. D. Kearney, 22890.  
Legislative Adviser: Mr. J. von Elbe, 22669.  
Executive Officer: Mr. W. M. Kane, 21063.  
Chief, US Secretariat: Mr. E. Linde, 22796.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. R. Wallach, 22077.  
Public Information Officer: Mr. Stephen L. Freeland, 22329.  
Management Control Officer: Mr. Edward L. MacDonald, 21122.  
Adjutant General: Lt. Col. George M. Weir, 21593.

### Office of UK Chairman

Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. W. Fliess, 21188.  
Assistant Adviser: Mr. Elam, 21434.  
Political Adviser: Mr. O'Neill, 22632.  
Legal Adviser: Mr. Wolff, 22819.  
Assistant Legal Affairs Adviser: Mr. Hardacre, 22819.  
Economics Adviser: Mr. R. Moulton, 22047.  
Chief, UK Secretariat: Col. R. Kellett, 21319.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. G. Scarlett, 21923.  
Press Officer: Mr. Stewart, 21407.

### Decartelization Commission

US Member: Mr. Richard Bronson, 22547.  
UK Member: Brigadier Oxborrow.

### Civil Service Group

Chief: Mr. R. C. Simonson (US), 21374.  
Deputy Chief: Major Vat Wade (UK), 21663.

### Commerce & Industry Group

Chief: Mr. L. E. Spencer (US), 21510.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. W. L. Tregoning (UK), 22489.

### Communications Group

Chief: Mr. L. G. Semple (UK), 21882.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. C. P. Rapp (US), 21173.

### Finance Group

Chief: Mr. J. C. Bromage (UK), 22884.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. Howard P. Jones (US), 22628.

### Food, Agriculture & Forestry Group

Chief: Mr. Stanley Andrews (US), 22379.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. G. E. Hughes (UK), 22207.

### Transport Group

Chief: Sir Robert Inglis (UK), 21029.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. C. P. Gross (US), 22103.

### Legal Group

Chief: Mr. R. D. Kearney (US), 22890.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. Harcourt Rose (UK).

### Bipartite Statistical Office

US Chairman: Mr. Lee, Wiesbaden 409.  
UK Chairman: Mr. F. R. Yates, Wiesbaden 492.





Chief, **Military Government Courts Branch:** Major DeWitt White, ext. 346.  
Chief, **Administration of German Justice, Legislation and Legal Branch:** Mr. Ernst Anspach, ext. 342.

### Education—Cultural Relations Division

Director: Dr. Harry A. Wann, ext. 300.  
Deputy: Mr. Vaughn R. DeLong, ext. 301.  
Chief, **General Education Branch:** Mr. Eugene R. Fair, ext. 403.  
Chief, **Higher Education Branch:** Dr. Howard P. Becker, ext. 304.  
Chief, **Adult and Vocational Education Branch:** Dr. Howard Oxley, ext. 302.  
Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch:** Mr. Dumont F. Kenny, ext. 307.  
Chief, **Youth Activities Branch:** Mr. Austin Welch, ext. 306.

### Denazification Division

Director: Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum, ext. 230—539.  
Deputy: Mr. Roger E. Reynolds, ext. 232—234.  
Chief, **Enforcement Branch:** Mr. John E. Stark, ext. 235—531.

### Information Control Division

Director: Mr. Frederick N. Leonard, ext. 320.  
Deputy: Mr. Arthur Reef, ext. 320 and 321.  
Chief, **Radio Branch:** Mr. Herbert C. Gross, Frankfurt 50301.  
Chief, **Press Branch:** Mr. Raymond J. Stover, ext. 327.  
Chief, **Publications Branch:** Mr. Frederick A. Praeger, ext. 329.  
Chief, **Film, Theater, Music Branch:** Mr. William P. Dubensky, ext. 322.  
Chief, **Information Center Branch:** Mr. Emil P. Jallouk, ext. 319.

### Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Dale Noble, ext. 220.  
Deputy: Mr. Otto A. Atzert, ext. 223.  
Chief, **Government Affairs Branch:** Mr. Otto A. Atzert, ext. 223.  
Chief, **Public Safety Branch:** Mr. John E. Stuerwald, ext. 390—592.  
Chief, **Public Health Branch:** Lt. Col. Charles Moseley, ext. 370—570.  
Chief, **Public Welfare Branch:** Mr. Sharon L. Hatch, ext. 400.

### Bizonal Liaison Division

Director: Mr. Stanley H. Sisson, ext. 240.  
Deputy: Mr. Joseph I. Taylor, ext. 242.  
Chief, **Transportation Branch:** Mr. Theodore E. Dodds, ext. 420—421.  
Chief, **Food and Agriculture Branch:** Mr. Saul M. Katz, ext. 250—556.  
Chief, **Manpower Branch:** Mr. Glenn E. Garrett, ext. 350.  
Chief, **Finance Branch:** Mr. Donald S. Spigler, ext. 310.

## OMG Wuertemberg-Baden

(Stuttgart, APO 154)

Director: Mr. Charles LaFollette, 550.  
Executive Officer: Mr. Harvey M. Coverly, 542.  
Assistant Executive Officer and Adjutant: Lt. Col. L. C. Cooke, 438.  
Governmental Affairs Officer: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, 395.  
Reports and Statistics Officer: Mr. James B. Larwood, 534.  
Allied Liaison Officer: Mr. A. G. Robertson, 252.  
Public Information Officer: Mr. Beckman, 386.

### Interior Division

Director: Mr. J. Ward Starr, 510.  
Assistant Director: Major James C. Andrews, 510.  
Chief, **Public Safety Branch:** Lt. Col. Robert L. Perry, 545—548.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. James E. Hurley, 545.  
Chief, **Fire Section:** Capt. George W. M. Brown, 436.  
Chief, **Urban Police Section:** Mr. Roy C. McAuley, 223.  
Chief, **Rural Police Section:** Mr. Frank E. Miller, 240.  
Chief, **Identification Section:** Mr. Louis A. McCracken, 257.  
Chief, **Public Welfare Branch:** Mr. James H. Campbell, 548.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. William S. Fitzer, 553.

Chief, **Child Welfare Section:** Mr. Hedwig Wachenheim, 578.  
Chief, **R and DP Section:** Mr. Ward A. Miles, 585.  
CARE Representative: Mr. Cline Fletcher, 93240, ext. 219.  
CRALOG Representative: Mr. Dwight B. Harner, 324.  
Chief, **Public Health Branch:** Lt. Col. Philip R. Beckjord, 515—373.  
Deputy Chief: Dr. R. Q. Pettifils, 525.  
Chief, **VD Control:** Capt. Albert Dresner, 392.  
Chief, **Housing and Real Estate Branch:** Major William T. Neel 465.  
Chief, **Real Estate Section:** Mr. Harold More, 448.  
Chief, **Construction and Investment Section:** Mr. Herman Brunke, 465.

### Economics Division

Director: Mr. George L. Erion, 549.  
Assistant Director: Major Glenn C. Hess, 528.  
Chief, **Scientific Research Control:** Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 217.  
Chief, **Industry Branch:** Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 420.  
Deputy Chief: Major John A. Holbrook, 458.  
Chief, **Metal, Machinery and Optics Section:** Mr. George E. Copp, 425.  
Chief, **Textile And Consumer Goods Section:** Mr. Felix G. Stetson, 451.  
Chief, **Chemicals Section:** Mr. George D. Martin, 224.  
Chief, **Building Materials Section:** Mr. James W. Butler, 263.  
Chief, **Reparation Section:** Lt. Col. E. W. Sears, 562.  
Chief, **Trade and Commerce Branch:** Mr. Frank S. Wilson, 466.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. George L. Simonsen, 678.  
Chief, **Restitution Branch:** Mr. Edward O. Smith, 348.  
MFA & A Section: (vacant), 627.  
Chief, **Decartelization Branch:** Mr. Otto E. Hurliman, 339.  
Chief, **Food and Agriculture Branch:** Mr. Paul F. Taggart, 214.  
Deputy Chief: Mr. S. L. Buddemeier, 267.  
Chief, **Statistic Section:** Mr. William F. Doering, 225.  
Chief, **Research Program Planning:** Mr. William H. Wood, 248.  
Chief, **Forestry Branch:** Mr. William H. Messek, 236.  
Chief, **German Agencies Branch:** Mr. Kenneth Myers, 440.  
Chief, **Requirements & Allocations Branch:** Mr. Joseph Letteriello, 557.  
Chief, **Coal & Mining Section:** Mr. Henry E. Sprow, 218.  
Chief, **Public Utilities Section:** Mr. Henry E. Sprow, 218.  
Chief, **Reports & Statistics Procurement Section:** Mr. A. H. Zane, 228.

### Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Edwin F. Beal, 569.  
Chief, **Social Insurance Branch:** Mr. Theodore A. Lapp, 567.  
Chief, **Labor Allocations Branch:** Mr. Walter H. Keller, 253.  
Chief, **Labor Relations Branch:** (vacant).

### Finance Division

Director: Lt. Col. D. J. Drinkert, 564.  
Chief, **Private Finance Branch:** Mr. John Van Stirum, 531.  
Chief, **Banking Section:** Mr. J. C. Cogswell, 512.  
Chief, **Public Finance Branch:** Mr. Herbert F. Fraser, 416.  
Chief, **Taxes Occupation Costs Section:** Mr. William Gidaly, 241.  
Chief, **Property Control Branch:** Mr. Zinn B. Garret, 597 ext. 213.

### Transportation Division

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

### Denazification Division

Director: Mr. David F. Anderson, 544.  
Deputy Director: Mr. Newton S. Friedman, 644.

Chief, **Baden Liaison Office:** Mr. Walter S. Leeds, Karlsruhe.  
Chief, **Ministerial Liaison Review:** Mr. F. T. Churchill, 311.  
Chief, **Field Adviser & Investigation Branch:** Major James L. Spellman, 311.  
Chief, **Internment Camp Branch:** Capt. John D. Austin, 472.  
Chief, **Document Center & Statistical Branch:** Mr. Walter Hart, 231.  
Chief, **Stuttgart Special Branch:** Mr. John Wolfshimer, 422.  
Chief, **Tribunal & Review Section:** Mr. Curt Engelbrecht, 625.

### Education & Religious Affairs Division

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

### Legal Division

Director: Mr. Richard J. Jackson, 259.  
Chief, **German Justice Branch:** Mr. Ralph E. Brown, 597 ext. 263.  
Chief, **Prisons Branch:** Mr. Paul J. Gernert, 597 ext. 256.  
Chief, **Legal Advice Branch:** Mr. Wesley A. Smith, 597 ext. 274.  
Assistant Chief: Mr. John Davis, 597 ext. 273.  
Chief, **Military Government Courts Branch:** Mr. Carl F. Fulghum, 597 ext. 217.

### Information Control Division

Director: Mr. Nicholas Cannedy, 620.  
Executive Officer: Mr. Stuart L. Hannon, 649.  
Chief, **Radio Branch:** Mr. Fred G. Taylor, 93678.  
Chief, **Press Branch:** Mr. Joseph L. Dees, 638.  
Chief, **Publication Branch:** Mr. E. W. Schnitzer, 610.  
Chief, **Film Branch:** Mr. John Scott, 378.  
Chief, **Theater & Music Branch:** Mr. William Castello, 621.  
Chief, **Exhibit & Information Centers:** Mr. Michael Weyl, 93091.  
Chief, **Intelligence Branch:** Mr. John H. Boxer, 630.  
Chief, **Research Branch:** Mr. William Stevens, 270/280.

### Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, 395.  
Chief, **Government Structure Branch:** Mr. Harold L. Wyatt, 358.  
Chief, **Wuerttemberg Section:** Mr. Donald S. Harper, 374.  
Chief, **Baden Section:** Capt. Henry Walter, Karlsruhe.  
Chief, **Legislative Coordinating Branch:** Mr. Fentress Gardener, 568.

### Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. Peter Vacca, 541.

## OMG for Bremen

(Bremen, APO 751)

Director: Mr. Thomas F. Dunn, 20686.  
Deputy Director: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN, 20279.  
Executive Officer: Mr. Joseph L. Payette 20774.  
Acting Adjutant: Capt. Elkan F. Solomon, 20073.  
Public Information Officer: Mr. Howard W. Calkins, 20355.  
Intelligence Officer: Mr. Nicholas Metal, 20997.  
Budget & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Joseph L. Napoli, 20355.  
Personnel Officer: Miss Genevieve Sullivan, 20435.

### Civil Administration Division

Chief: Mr. Dale D. Clark, 20769.

### Denazification Division

Chief, Mr. Joseph L. Napoli, 20355.

### Economics Division

Chief, Mr. Osborne M. Taylor, 20487.

## Education Division

Chief, Mr. Harold H. Crabill, 20421.

## Finance & Property Control Division

Chief, Mr. William H. Goehring.

## Information Control Division

Chief, Mr. Duncan D. MacBryde, 20149.

## Legal Division

Chief, Mr. Robert W. Johnson, 20633.

## Manpower Division

Chief, Mr. George R. Mursell, 20188.

## Public Health & Welfare Division

Chief: Dr. John D. Winebrenner, 20610.

## Public Safety Division

Acting Chief: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN, 20279.

## Transport Division

Acting Chief: Mr. Thomas F. Dunn, 20686.

## Waterfront Division

Acting Chief: Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN, 20279.

Attached Organizations:

**Communications (BICO)-Chief:** Mr. Harry A. Lenhart, 20775.

**Commerce & Industry (OMGSTEG)-Chief:** Mr. John H. Snyder, 20134.

**Rail Branch (BICO)-Chief:** Mr. Edward F. Sinclair, 20517.

**Marine Production & Control Branch (BICO)-Chief:** Mr. Carley H. Paulsen, 20320.

**Weser Field Organization (BICO)-Chief:** Mr. Kenneth E. McGregor, 20222.

**JEIA, Bremen Branch-Chief:** Mr. Bertrand R. Clarke, 20221.

**Public Opinions Survey (ICD OMGUS)-Chief:** Mr. Ernest J. Colton, 20930.

## OMG for Berlin Sector

(Berlin APO 742-A)

**Director:** Col. F. L. Howley, 43116

**Deputy Director:** Mr. W. T. Babcock, 43414/43138.

**Deputy Director:** Mr. A. W. Moran, 43161.

**Executive Officer:** Lt. Col. C. O. Buckland, 43163.

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

**Chief of Staff:** Lt. Col. W. F. Maring, 44915.

**Assistant Chief of Staff:** Lt. Col. G. M. McClintic, 44938.

**Assistant Chief of Staff:** Mr. E. A. Taylor, 44914.

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

**Chief: Communications Branch:** Mr. H. P. Wingate, 42614.

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

**Chief, Economics Branch:** Mr. D. H. Hair, 42987.

**Deputy:** Mr. J. W. Darling, 43543.

**Chief, Commerce & Industry Section:** Mr. O. S. Curran, 42988.

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

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

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

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

**Acting Chief, Education & Cultural Relations Branch:** Mr. J. C. Thompson, 42837.

**Chief, Religious Affairs Section:** Mr. J. C. Thompson, 42865.

**Chief, Youth Activities Section:** Mr. S. Miller, 42863.

**Chief, Education & Curricula:** Dr. H. B. Wyman, 43248.

**Chief, Adult Education & Sports:** Dr. N. J. Van Steenberg, 42838.

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

**Deputy:** Mr. L. W. Loop, 42788.

**Chief: Information Control Branch:** Mr. B. Buttles, 44821.

**Deputy:** Mr. M. Josselson, 44801.

**Chief, Publications Section:** Mr. G. R. Parson, 44808.

**Chief, Film Section:** Mr. C. Winston, 42213.

**Chief, Radio Section (RIAS):** Mr. W. F. Heimlich, 3381.

**Chief, Theater & Music Section:** Mr. J. Bitter, 44814.

**Chief, US Information Centers:** Mr. C. A. Legge, 3103.

**Chief: Legal Branch:** Mr. W. F. Pape, 42916.

**Deputy:** Mr. A. A. Birnkraut, 42937.

**Chief, Court Section:** Mr. J. A. Sabo, 21127.

**US Director, Spandau Allied Prison:** Major M. Miller, 934100.

**Chief, Intelligence Branch:** Mr. H. E. Stearns, 44305.

**Liaison Officers:** (with mayors):

Berlin: Mr. K. F. Mautner, 421466, ext. 227.

Neukoelln: Mr. M. J. Kasprzycki, 3586.

Kreuzberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 3528.

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

Steglitz: Major J. E. Davison, 43040.

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

Zehlendorf: Major J. E. Davison, 2203.

**Chief, Manpower Branch:** Mr. G. N. McClusky, 43087.

**Deputy:** Mr. J. H. Genung, 45140.

**Chief, Manpower Allocation Section:** Mr. M. Wye, 44318.

**Chief, Labor Relations & Social Insurance Section:** Mr. E. L. Gardner, 44317/45183.

**Chief, Wages & Labor Standards Section:** Mr. J. F. Allison, 42161.

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

**Deputy:** Mr. J. McNulty, 43387.

**Chief, Public Health Branch:** Dr. E. E. Schwarz, 42738.

**Chief, Public Relations, Statistical & Historical Branch:** Mr. F. W. Shaw, 42737.

**Chief, Berlin Press Review:** Mr. R. Simon, 43922.

**Chief, Public Safety Branch:** Mr. R. Ashworth, 43949, ext. 21.

**Chief, Administrative & Fire Section:** Mr. J. P. M. Schmidt, 43949, ext. 27.

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

**Chief, Special Branch Section:** Mr. U. R. Gress, 43949, ext. 34.

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

**Chief, Public Welfare Branch:** Mr. W. M. Froistad, 42638.

**Deputy:** Mr. H. R. Studd, 42663.

**Chief, Public Assistance Section:** Mr. P. J. Gangloff, 43973.

**Chief, Welfare Services Section:** Mrs. R. Schnell, 42665.

**Chief, Public Works & Utilities Branch:** Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh, 42714.

**Deputy:** Mr. A. G. Skina, 42715.

**Chief, Sewerage-Garbage Removal-Streets & Bridges Section:** Mr. M. E. Bolasny 42716.

## Allied Control Authority

(US Representatives)

### CONTROL COUNCIL

General Lucius D. Clay.

### COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.

### Allied Secretariat

US Secretary: Mr. James E. King, Jr.

Deputy US Secretary: Mr. E. O. Oulashin.

Assistant to US Secretary: Capt. H. S. Beukema.

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

## Food Imports Depend On Available Funds

Stanley Andrews, chief of the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, stated on his recent return from Washington that with the world outlook in grains, fats and supplementary food items more promising now than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war, food imports for the Bizonal Area of Germany during the coming year would probably be determined more by the amount of money which would be allocated for food procurement than by available supplies.

Prior to this year the situation was exactly reversed, Mr. Andrews pointed out, food shipments into Germany having been limited by the critical worldwide shortage of available food stuffs, with many nations competing for the limited supply.

Mr. Andrews, who was called to Washington to discuss bizonal food requirements before the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, stated that sharp Congressional criticism had been voiced over the recent strikes in Germany and the continued low output of indigenous food.

The world food prospect has taken a sharp upward swing largely as the result of an anticipated bumper US wheat crop, ranging between 1,000,000,000 and 1,250,000,000 tons, Mr. Andrews stated. The 1948 corn crop, too, gave every indication of being an exceptionally large one, and plenty of oats and grains serghums were also in prospect. Provided the necessary funds can be obtained, Mr. Andrews further stated, it will be possible to import 500,000 tons of fodder grains and a large quantity of protein feeds.

Fodder imports on such a scale would permit immediate steps towards rebuilding German cattle herds and the restoration of the German livestock industry to be taken this year. Building up German livestock numbers, which have been depleted by fodder and grain shortages, would partially solve the question of adequate supplies of fats and meats for the bizonal consumer.