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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



DISPLACED PERSONS

NO. 131

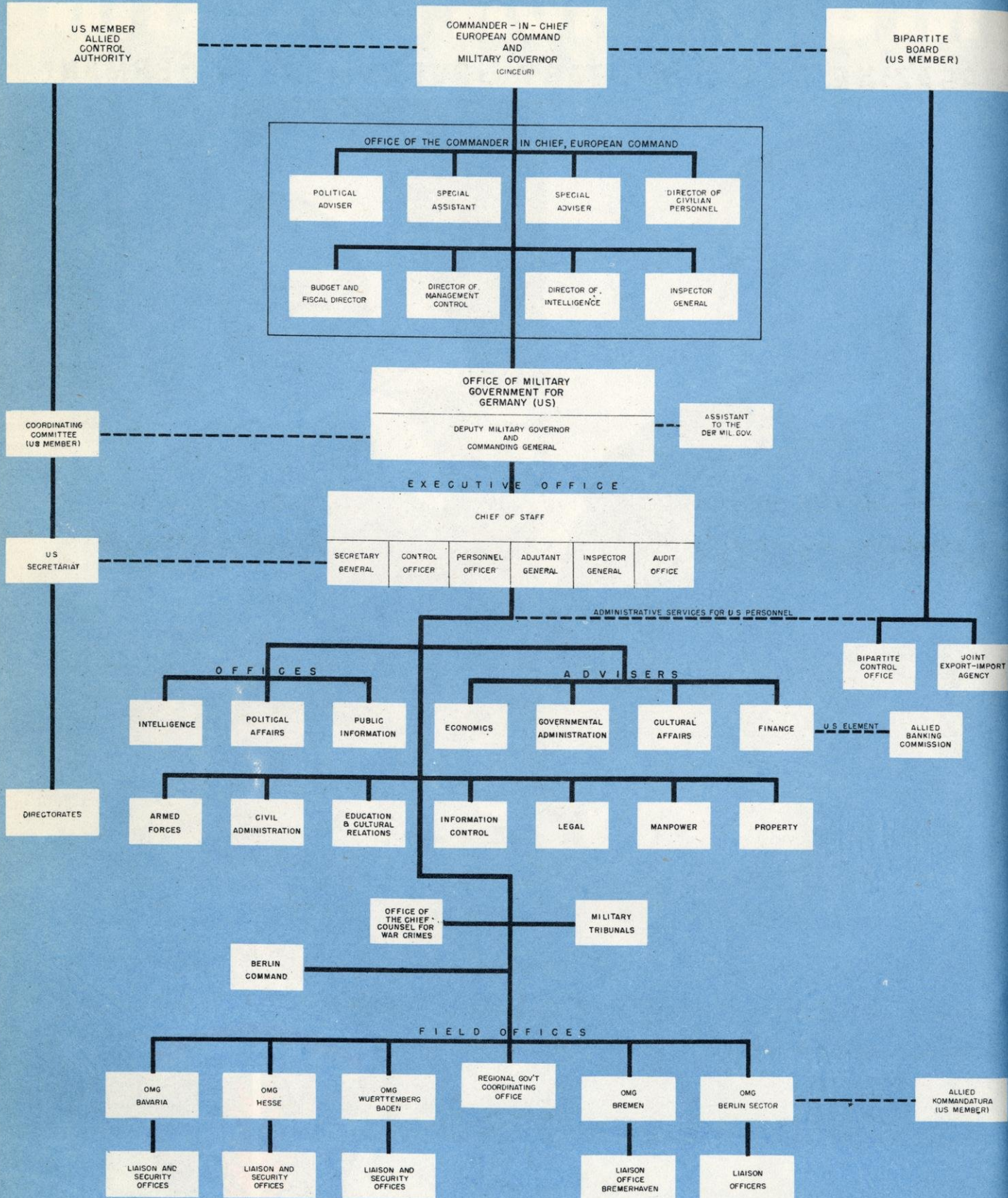
MARCH 23, 1948

THIS
ISSUE •

KEY MG PERSONNEL



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

DISPLACED PERSONS—An occupant of the Dueppel Center displaced persons camp in Berlin knits as her companion looks on. An article on the DP complexities of postwar Europe is published on page 3 of this issue. (Bowlds, OMGUS)

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 131 March 23, 1948

State Department Announces Policy	2
Displaced Persons	3
Streamlining OMGUS	5
Decentralization of Government	8
Czechoslovakia—A Cause for Hope	11
Editorial Opinion in German Press	13
Cities of the US Zone (First of two parts)	16
Occupation Activities	21
Official Instructions	23
Key List of MG Personnel	25

State Department Announces Policy

The Military Governor publishes a policy announced by the State Department as follows:

On or about July 1, 1948, the Department of State in agreement with the Department of the Army will assume responsibility for direction, control and operation of Military Government in Germany, and in assuming these functions the Department of State fully realizes that it will necessarily rely heavily upon the civilian and military staffs which have been such an effective agency in the implementation of our occupation objectives in Germany.

Civilian personnel engaged in the functions involved on date of transfer will become employees of the Department of State under the existing civil service system without adverse change of grade, compensation or other conditions of employment. Civil service regulations, provision for retirement deductions and within-grade promotions will remain unchanged. Accordingly, as a result of this transfer of functions, these individuals employed by the Department of State will not be adversely affected in their seniority rights, status, or pay. Military personnel desiring to qualify for civilian positions will be afforded an opportunity to do so.

As a result of changing conditions, reorganizations have been necessary in the past and will probably be required from time to time in the future. However, it will be the policy of the Department of State:

- 1.** To initiate reorganizations as infrequently as possible and to affect personnel as little as possible.
- 2.** Within the civil service regulations, to continue competent personnel in their present grades as long as there are appropriate positions and so long as satisfactory service is rendered.
- 3.** To consider for promotion present employees who are qualified to perform more difficult tasks, before resorting to recruitment outside the organization.

At such time as it is possible to furnish additional information regarding the transfer of functions and personnel, further announcements will be made.

DISPLACED PERSONS

THE SITUATION of the United Nations displaced persons and refugees still in Germany, a tragic reminder of the Nazi scheme of forced labor and subjugation, is another of the complexities of postwar Europe. This sociological dilemma is existent in the three Western Zones of Germany and apparently is either liquidated or not recognized in the fourth zone.

As of Dec. 1, 1947, there remained in the US occupation area in Germany approximately 475,000 homeless persons in this heterogeneous group, the disposition of which poses a tremendous humanitarian and practical problem. The continued presence of these persons constitutes another economic problem of the occupation, and a political question of many implications on the scene of international affairs.

The majority of DP's are in Germany as a result of the Nazi labor policy to exploit the manpower of conquered countries in furtherance of the master plan for world domination. Millions of workers were transplanted to the Reich to help it fight the war of supply by replacing German workers conscripted into the German Army.

Some of these workers came to Germany of their own volition. But the majority came under conditions ranging from persuasion to forcible removal from their homelands. In any case, the impetus was provided by the Nazi plan to enslave.

Also included among the DP's are the survivors of the greatest crime against humanity committed by the Nazis—the concentration camp victims. Still others were prisoners of war who were captured and im-

prisoned by the Germans while fighting alongside Allied troops.

The US Army's direct contact with DP's began with D-Day in June, 1944. As the Allied forces overran the enemy, increasing numbers of DP's were uncovered until a total of approximately 8,000,000 persons had passed from Nazi custody into Allied hands in western Europe.

About 6,000,000 of them were returned to their homelands in the latter part of 1944 and the first seven months of 1945. Approximately 688,000 more went home from July 13, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1947, in response to intensive repatriation efforts.

The remainder, consisting of Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Yugoslav, and stateless people, has not responded to voluntary repatriation. They cannot or will not return to their home-

A group of Baltic displaced persons leave a train at Bremerhaven to board the US Army transport General Heintzelman for Australia. They came from the Diepholz processing camp in the British Zone, near Hanover.

(Signal Corps photo)



lands for fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality or political opinions.

ONE OF THE major categories receiving DP care is the Jewish group. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 former concentration camp victims remaining in United Nations displaced persons assembly centers. In addition, more than 100,000 came to Germany during 1946. Most of these were Polish Jews who had left Poland for a variety of reasons—the loss of homes, business, and relatives during the war; the increased anti-semitism encountered after the long Nazi occupation of their country; and the tremendous surge of the Zionist movement toward Palestine.

As early as 1943, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, was planning for the care of persons after the liberation. Before the cessation of hostilities, the assembly, care, and maintenance of DP's became the mission of whole tactical units. Providing the basic needs of shelter, food, and clothing for millions of liberated persons required energetic organization and planning.

Simultaneously with the redeployment of the bulk of the US Army, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) assumed the functions of operating assembly centers, directing activities of voluntary agencies, operating a tracing bureau, and initiating arrangements for the repatriation of DP's.

The Army retained the responsibility for obtaining and delivering necessary food, supplies and equipment; for transporting DP's and for the provision to UNRRA of administrative facilities. Thus UNRRA furnished the operational personnel for the care and maintenance of DP's, while the over-all responsibility, support, and supervision remained in military hands.

A second international agency which assisted in the DP operation was the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), founded in 1938. In July, 1946, the IGCR expanded its previous work with stateless persons in assisting in resettlement of all categories of DP's.

In December, 1946 the United Nations General Assembly approved the constitution of a third agency



Children at the Dueppel Center displaced persons camp in Berlin learn folk dances.

(OMGUS photo)

to take over the combined functions of UNRRA and IGCR in the work with displaced persons—the International Refugee Organization (IRO) a body sponsored by UN countries that are signatories to the UN constitution, and supported by the contributions of those countries.

The IRO constitution is to come into force upon the full accession of 15 governments whose cumulative financial contributions amount to not less than 75 percent of the operational budget. As these two stipulations have not been completely met to date, the Preparatory Commission which was established to finalize the IRO has been delegated authority by the United Nations to operate as an interim organization pending full activation of IRO.

On July 1, 1947, the day after UNRRA and IGCR phased out of the picture, this interim agency, PCIRO, under an agreement with the US Military Governor, began the exercise of major responsibility for the actual care, maintenance, resettlement, and repatriation of displaced persons in the US occupation area. The Military Governor, as the supreme zonal authority, is responsible for the over-all maintenance of law, order, security, and economy, and offers such as-

sistance within his resources as does not involve the use of appropriated funds.

The US Government agreed to support PCIRO with the qualification that the expense of the DP operation in the US occupation area would be borne by this new agency, and that allocations previously carried in the military budget for DP's would be eliminated.

It was originally intended that the entire cost of caring for displaced persons would be borne by the Germans, but the almost total breakdown of the German economy shifted the financial burden to the American taxpayer.

During the period of UNRRA's participation, part of the subsistence for the DP's was made up from available indigenous sources, and the deficiencies were met by imported food paid for from funds appropriated to the Army by the US Government.

With special grants of extra calories for workers, hospital patients, adolescents, and expectant mothers, the food supplied by the Army amounted to an average of 2,425 calories per person per day. The present UN DP normal consumer ration is 2,000 calories, 450 calories

(Continued on Page 15)

Streamlining

OMGUS

THE PROCESS of streamlining the US occupational administration in Germany in preparation for the assumption by the Department of State on July 1 of the direction, control and operation of Military Government progressed this month with the creation of four advisory offices and two divisions in OMGUS, the consolidation and transfer of positions and personnel, and the continued study and review of the organization of Military Government to attain greater efficiency and economy.

The State Department, in anticipation of assuming the responsibility of Military Government from the Department of the Army, announced its policy for retention of the services, status and rights of the experienced MG civilian personnel. The announcement is published on page 2 of this issue.

The recent changes in the organizational structure of Military Government involved the transfer of the advisory offices for economics, finance, governmental administration, and cultural affairs from the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, to OMGUS, and the establishment of divisions for property, and for education and cultural relations within OMGUS. With these changes, five divisions—economics, finance, in-

ternal affairs and communications, prisoners of war and displaced persons, and transport—were dissolved and their various responsibilities transferred to other OMGUS units.

These changes were part of the program designed to consolidate occupational activities in the fields of economics and finance, and to separate organizationally the policy-making functions of the US occupation from those functions which are operational in character, namely the decartelization, reparations, restitutions, and property-control programs.

The changes also are closely related to measures virtually completed for the integration of the US and British staffs of the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt, and for the anticipated reduction in occupational functions at the German state level as rapidly as competent and responsible German agencies are able to assume these important tasks.

UNDER THIS streamlining policy, observation and guidance to the bizonal agencies, with respect to their operations in the fields of economics,

industry, transportation and communications, will be the responsibility of the Bipartite Control Office.

The formulation and development of policy with respect to matters pertaining to Germany as a whole will continue to be determined as heretofore by the Allied Control Council. Participation of the US elements of the ACA directorates is not effected by the changes. Matters pertaining to the joint economy of the combined zones will be determined by the Bipartite Board.

The titles and positions of the units of Military Government are shown in the new chart on the inside of the Information Bulletin's front cover. The persons occupying the important posts of Military Government, particularly those involved in the recent changes, are listed in Key MG Personnel, published in this issue.

The Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, takes over the duties of the former Officer of Economics Adviser, CINCEUR, and the policy-making functions formerly exercised by the Economics Division. Specifi-



Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson
Economics Adviser



Mr. Jack Bennett
Finance Adviser



Dr. Hermann B. Wells
Acting Director, E&CR Division



Phillips Hawkins
Director of Property Division



Mr. Theodore H. Ball
Consultant for Property Division



Mr. G. B. McKibbin
Governmental Administration Adviser

cally, these latter functions are contained within its six groups food and agriculture, industry, research, and reports and statistics, communications (formerly a branch of the IA&C Division) and transport (formerly the Transport Division).

Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, former director of the Economics Division, heads the office as Economics Adviser to the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor. His principal aides are Dr. D. D. Humphrey, deputy adviser; Dr. F. Kempner, special assistant on economics procedures and controls; Mr. F. S. Hannaman; special assistant for policy coordination; Mr. R. A. Ioannes, chief of the Food and Agriculture Group; Mr. H. L. Berno, chief of the Industry Group; Mr. E. H. Merrill, chief of the Communications Group; Mr. C. H. Nordstrom, chief of the Research and Control Group; Col. H. W. Holmer, chief of the Transport Group, and Mr. Saul Nelson, chief of the Reports and Statistics Group.

The operational functions of the former Economics Division directly concerned with the bizonal fusion became part of BICO. Other operational functions not immediately involved in the bizonal organization became part of the newly organized Property Division.

THE OFFICE of Finance Adviser, OMGUS, likewise took over the duties of the Office of Finance Adviser, CINCEUR, and the policy-making functions of the former Finance Division. Under it are the Foreign Ex-

change Group, International Finance Policy Group, Central Bank Group, Foreign Exchange Depository Group, and Finance Intelligence Group.

Mr. Jack Bennett, who had been CINCEUR finance adviser, heads the new office. His chief assistant is Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, who also became US member of the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency in Frankfurt. The group chiefs are Mr. Judson C. Jones of Foreign Exchange Policy, Mr. Walter Heller of Internal Finance Policy, Mr. Henry C. Conrad of Central Bank, Col. William G. Brey of Foreign Exchange Depository, and Mr. Saul Kagan of Financial Intelligence.

As in the case of the OEA, the operational functions of the OFA became part of BICO.

The Education and Cultural Relations Division took over the Education and Religious Affairs Branches from the former IA&C Division. The Cultural Exchange and Group Activities Branches were created, thus giving greater importance to some of the other activities of the E&RA Branch of the IA&C Division.

Dr. Herman B. Wells, in addition to his duties as adviser on cultural affairs, was named acting director of the E&CR Division. His deputy is Col. Emil Lenzner. Dr. Richard T. Alexander is chief of the Education Branch; Dr. C. Arild Olsen, chief of the Religious Affairs Branch; Mr. Frank G. Banta, chief of the Cultural Exchange Branch, and Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie, chief of the Group Activities Branch.

The Property Division is a new unit which will include certain operational functions of the former Economics Division remaining outside the orbit of BICO. These include external assets, restitutions, monuments, fine arts, archives, reparations, decartelization, and property control.

MR. PHILLIPS HAWKINS, who had been deputy director of the Economics Division, is director of the division. Mr. T. H. Ball, who had been director of the Finance Division, was named special consultant to the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor on matters pertaining to the Property Division. Chiefs of its branches are Mr. S. M. Rose, of External Assets; Col. John H. Allen, of Restitutions, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; Mr. Richardson Bronson, of Decartelization, and Mr. E. F. Hartzch, of Property Control.

The Civil Administration Division assumed some of the operations from IA&C Division, namely Public Safety Branch, with Mr. T. E. Hall as chief; Public Health Branch, with Col. M. T. Kubin as chief, and Public Welfare Branch, with Mrs. Mildred B. Smith as chief. Also, the former PW&DP Division has become the Displaced Persons Branch, with Mr. L. G. Kelly as chief.

Mr. George B. McKibbin, who was director of the IA&C Division, became adviser to the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor on governmental administration.

Bizonal Ordinances On Food Approved

Two ordinances on the improved collection and distribution of agricultural products and food stocks were approved by the Bizonal Economics Council and the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt.

The first ordinance, on collection and delivery of agricultural products, provides for individual delivery quotas for every agricultural enterprise in the Bizonal Area. Deliveries exceeding the quota are to be rewarded with bonuses of special food allocations, money, fodder and seed.

The ordinance also provides for mandatory deliveries, and confiscation in cases of violation or failure to meet the quotas.

Quotas are to be set by the director of the Bizonal Food Department in agreement with the Land food ministries, and are broken up into a basic and amended quota, the latter to be set according to weather conditions.

The second ordinance, the much-discussed "pantry law," requires registration of food stocks of all agricultural and food enterprises, canteens, restaurants and even households. However, households are required to list only their flour and potato stocks exceeding authorized allocations.

Stocks illegally held will be made available to the general public and no proceedings will be instituted unless the person or persons concerned fail to report truthfully and in time.

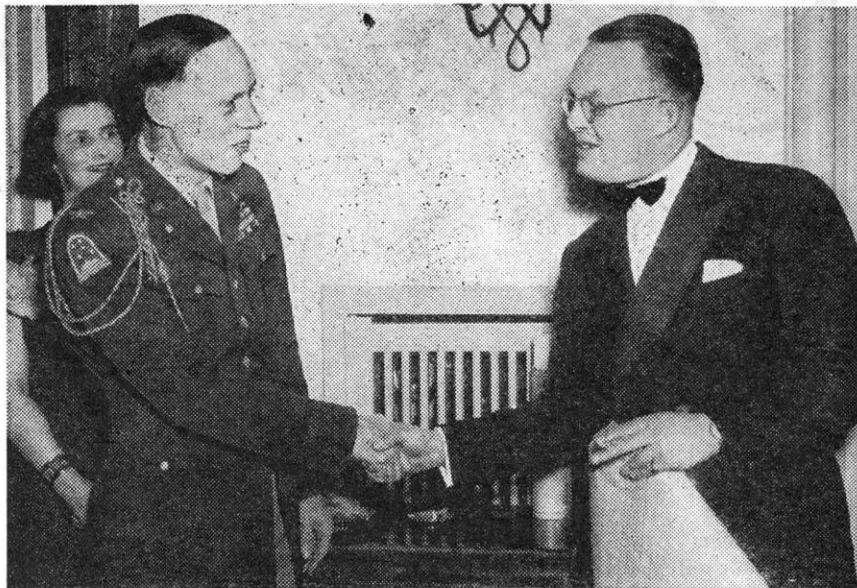
Police in US Zone Test Safety Plans

Many measures in the interest of maintaining law and order have been put into effect in all the Lands in the US Zone.

A study of alert and riot plans was made by the rural police headquarters in Wuerttemberg-Baden. A drive was put on in Stuttgart to encourage all uniformed police to obtain a working knowledge of English.

Three weekly road patrols were initiated in Hesse by the rural police to combat black market activities and smuggling, police officials being as-

Rockwell Ends 11-Year Service



Col. John M. Raymond (left) presents a scroll signed by all members of the Legal Division, OMGUS, to Mr. Alvin Rockwell, who has resigned as director of the division and legal adviser to the Military Governor. Col. Raymond has become acting director of the division. (PIO, OMGUS)

Mr. Alvin J. Rockwell has resigned as legal adviser to the Military Governor, and director of the Legal Division, OMGUS. He intends to return this month to the United States and private law practice. His resignation brings to a close 11-year career in Government service.

Col. John M. Raymond, of Boston, is acting director of the Legal Division.

Mr. Rockwell came to Berlin in September, 1945, as chief of the Legal Advice Branch. In June, 1946, he was appointed acting director of the

Legal Division, and, two months later, director.

A native of Kalamazoo, Mich., Mr. Rockwell was graduated from De Pauw University and Harvard Law School. After four years of private practice in Boston, from 1933 to 1937, he joined the Department of Justice in Washington.

In 1943 he was named general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, a position he held until his departure for Germany in 1945.

He will spend two months in Washington, D. C., before entering private practice on the West Coast.

Mr. Rockwell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rockwell, live in Kalamazoo.

Journals for Veterinaries

Many current American scientific journals are being made available to German veterinaries, veterinary laboratories and veterinary schools, to help offset the lack of such publications during the war and to provide current information.

Decentralization of GOVERNMENT

ONE of the basic tenets of US occupation policy is the decentralization of government to the maximum degree consistent with modern economic life. US policy insists on a federal structure of German political organization and a distribution of powers between state and federal governments which will guarantee a proper balance of economic and political forces.

The Potsdam Agreement adopted the principle of decentralization of government and the treatment of Germany as an economic unit. The first step in this direction was to be the establishment of central German administrative agencies. A coordinated statement of plans for the establishment of such agencies was prepared on May 1, 1946, by US Military Government which has continued to adhere to the policy expressed therein. (See *Weekly Information Bulletin*, Issues No. 54 to 61 of August-September, 1946, for full details of this statement.)

While US Military Government consistently demanded an early establishment of these central agencies, no agreement could be reached at the quadripartite level. Reports were prepared by the US Delegation for the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in March and April, 1947, but, while the four powers agreed that these agencies should be established, there remained a wide area of disagreement on their functions and powers, and especially on the relationship between the central agencies and the various states.

Further proposals were worked out and submitted at the Moscow Conference on the establishment of a German advisory council, which had been suggested as early as June 1, 1946. Four-power agreement could be reached only on certain phases of the German advisory council and

on the provisional government which was to be established thereafter. Agreements and disagreements of the Moscow Conference were analyzed and new proposals were considered by the Military Governor.

One proposal suggested a reorganization of German territory into states of sufficient strength to maintain a balanced distribution of powers in a federal system as a basic condition to the program of democratization and decentralization.

Material for *Decentralization of Government* was taken from the Civil Administration Division's annex to US Military Government Report no. 30. An article dealing with German constitutions which also was based on the CAD annex, was published in issue no. 130 of the *Information Bulletin*.

A review of various federal constitutions including the German constitutions of 1849, 1871 and 1919, and the US, Canadian, Australian, USSR, and Yugoslav constitutions, dealt with the problem of distribution of power between central and state governments. Other papers discussed the establishment of a provisional German central government and preparation for the federal constitution of Germany.

Quadripartite negotiations on the establishment of central administrative agencies continued after the Moscow Conference, and, on the German side, various unsuccessful attempts were made to have German politicians and state officials meet in an effort to bring about economic and political unification of Germany.

While policies have been clarified and disagreements more definitely

stated, no progress toward German economic or political unity has been made either among the occupying powers and their delegates or among the German parties and their spokesmen.

However, in 1945 the groundwork had been laid in the US Zone for the growth of civil government at all levels, and the forms of democratic government were established. The year 1947 saw the delegation of increased responsibilities to the Germans, particularly in connection with the economic merger of the US and British Zones.

EACH STATE constitution guarantees the right of local self-government in the municipalities and counties, which administer their own affairs under a basic municipal government law and a county government law which were enacted by state governments appointed by Military Government in November, 1945, and February, 1946, respectively. These laws prescribe a standard governmental structure consisting of a local council elected by proportional representation and an executive elected by the council.

The county councillor, the highest official of the county government, also carries out on behalf of the state governments such functions as do not fall under local self-government.

Although it was expected that the municipal and county government laws would be redrafted after the adoption of the state constitutions, this had not yet been done, and the articles of the constitutions dealing with local self-government in the municipalities and counties are still to be implemented.

The positions of county councillors and chief mayors remain anomalous,

for they are at the same time locally elected officials and state functionaries. The result is a lack of a clear definition of responsibilities which is detrimental to local self-government.

Furthermore, the state governments have made provision for per capita appropriations to municipalities and counties, and, in addition, they reimburse them for certain expenditures. However, the financial settlement does not provide a clear-cut separation between local expenditure and expenditure incurred in the exercise of state functions.

THE FIRST election laws of the three states had provided a two-year term for all elected local government officers who had been elected in the first months of 1946. The second local elections of Wuerttemberg-Baden were held in December, 1947. The recent election law provides for a maximum six-year term of office. Elections in the other states are expected to take place in April, 1948.

During 1947, associations of local governments were reestablished in all states of the US Zone: Gemeindegänge, representing the smaller communities in rural counties; Landkreistage, representing the governments of rural counties; and Staedtstage of Stadteverbaende, representing the governments of the cities.

The function of these associations is to provide a means for exchange of information and experience in local government problems and to promote the interests of local government in connection with pending state legislation on local administrative matters. The Staedtstage, for instance, has proposed a draft of a new municipal government law.

The associations of city governments of the three southern states have joined with the city governments in the British Zone in establishing the Deutsche Staedtstage, which, in September, requested the Allied Control Council to approve an all-German conference to be held in Berlin for the discussion of urgent municipal problems. But the council could not agree to approve this meeting.

The constitutions of all four states provide for governments of a par-

liamentary type elected by proportional representation. These governments consist of a unicameral legislature in Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bremen, and a bicameral legislature in Bavaria.

At the head of each state is a minister-president, or in the case of Bremen, president of the senate, elected by and (except in Bavaria) subject to the confidence of the legislature. In the three southern states he is assisted by a cabinet named by the minister-president and confirmed by the legislature. In Bremen, this cabinet is called a senate and all members are elected by the legislature.

The second chamber, also called the senate, is provided for in the Bavarian constitution consisting of representatives elected by various vocational groups.

EACH CONSTITUTION provides for an independent judiciary and a supreme court with power to render final decisions on questions of constitutionality. The supreme, or constitutional, court is organized variously in the four states. Thus far only Bavaria has implemented supreme, or constitutional, court.

The cabinets formed under the constitutions in December, 1946, and January, 1947, have shown a great deal of stability. Changes have occurred in only one cabinet. In September the Social Democratic Party members withdrew from the Bavarian government, and the cabinet had to be re-formed. A few minor changes, however, have occurred both in Hesse and in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

An MG directive of September 30, 1946, advised military and civil authorities that ratification of the constitutions would mark the beginning of a new period in the relationship between military and civil government, but that specific limited restrictions would continue to be imposed upon the civil governments. Functions of Military Government were limited to:

1. Observation, inspection, reporting, and advising.
2. Disapproval of only such economic, social, political, and governmental activities as it may find to violate clearly the objectives of US occupation policy.
3. Removal of public officials whose public activities are in violation of these objectives.



German travelers receive travel and identification documents from Hessian border police as they prepare to board a plane at the Rhine Main airport on the first postwar Frankfurt-Berlin run open to German passengers. (PIO, OMGH photo)

4. The reestablishment of full MG controls in any area in the US Zone where it had become necessary to safeguard MG objectives.

5. Military Government courts.

6. Direct administration of such activities as demilitarization and reparations which cannot be assumed entirely by German civil governmental agencies but which are necessitated by international agreements, quadripartite action, or US occupation policy.

In each regional Office of Military Government an organization has been created to review state legislation for MG approval. A Legislation Review Board has been established with the function of reviewing legislation proposed by the Council of States in the US Zone and the Bizonal Economic Council.

The Board also reviews state legislation on which state Military Government has taken adverse action or to which a serious objection has been raised. The veto power over state legislation is exercised only when MG policy has been clearly violated.

THE ORGANIZATION and functions of the Zone's Council of States, which had been established in October, 1945, as the coordinating body composed of the ministers-president, required adjustment and modification both after the establishment of constitutionally elected and politically responsible state governments and of the bizonal agencies.

To meet the first situation, the council has created, with MG approval, an Advisory Parliamentary Council consisting of 24 members, seven each from the legislatures of the southern German states and three from the Bremen legislature. This group meets with the Council of States and advises them on all draft laws, decrees, or Control Council measures on the agenda.

As a result of the creation of the bizonal agencies, the administrative staff of the Council of States has been diminished by the transfer of responsibilities in the field of posts and telecommunications, transportation, food and agriculture, and price control. It continues to function,



Dr. Johannes Binkowski (left) receives a license to publish the Schwae-bische Post at Aalen, Wuerttemberg. Standing in center is an interpreter. Seated are (left to right) Joseph L. Dees, chief of the Press Control Branch, ICD, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Charles M. LaFollette, MG Director of Wuerttemberg-Baden. The Post is the 50th German newspaper licensed in the US Zone.

(DENA-Bild)

however, as the coordinating body of the four states of the US Zone.

After the original bizonal organization agreed upon between British and US Military Governments in September, 1946, had been in operation for approximately six months, it was decided to reorganize the system and to delegate increased responsibility to the Germans. This revision took place by proclamation of the US and British Military Governments on May 29, 1947.

The Bipartite Board, consisting of the Military Governors of the two zones, was continued and a Bipartite Control Office was established in Frankfurt, headed jointly by two chairmen, one representing British Military Government and the other US Military Government. This Bipartite Control Office has been granted broad powers under the direct command of the Bipartite Board.

It exercises maximum authority in making decisions, and it is the only US-UK agency that deals officially with the German bizonal organization. The US-UK chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office are assisted by the US-UK functional offices, which

maintain technical liaison with the chiefs of the functional divisions of US and British Military Governments.

THE GERMAN bizonal organization, under the agreement of May 29, 1947, consisted of an Economic Council, an Executive Committee, and a number of executive directors who head the several bizonal functional departments. The Economic Council comprised 52 members elected by the legislatures of the various states in proportion to the division of party strength in each state and in the ratio of one member for each 750,000 of population.

While the Economic Council represented the equivalent of a parliament, though its authority was limited to economic problems, the Executive Committee, composed of one representative from each state appointed by the state government, was intended to be the full-time executive agency of the bizonal organization.

The executive directors, appointed by the Economic Council from nominations made by the Executive Committee and subject to removal by the

(Continued on Page 20)

Czechoslovakia – A Cause for Hope

THE RECENT unhappy events in Czechoslovakia present us, paradoxically, with a cause for hope, a pattern for courage. The Czech people have lost a government of their own choice, but they have not lost the democracy that was in them. As you know, millions of Germans held on to their faith in the dignity of the human being long after Hitler denied them that dignity. In the same way there are millions of Czechs who remain loyal democrats today, and who will fight everlastingly back against this new effort to destroy the free democratic institutions they have so laboriously carved out of their hardships during two world wars.

The Communists, like any people carried along on a tide of belief that the state, and the state alone, is entitled to authority over the lives and thoughts of people, forget some basic things. The Communists, like the Nazis, forget that eventually every act of force breeds a counterforce that one day will be active. The Communists forget that their every move to snatch from the common man his right to a life of his own design will drive that man into a brotherhood with his fellows dedicated to regain that right for himself and his fellowship in democracy.

That fact was established among men in Germany just 100 years ago, when German liberals rose against the monarchical tyranny that frustrated their dawning sense of the political rights of man. In 1848 there were strong liberal forces in Germany that still survive those terrible experiences. In 1948 there are liberal forces in Czechoslovakia that will survive difficult ordeals. That survival is not reckoned with in the Communist plan by which Czechoslovakia was recently taken.

What the new, totalitarian forms of aggression against man in the 20th Century are, the western democracies were slow to grasp. It took the democratic world too long to comprehend the true international meaning of Hitler's imperialism. When the western democracies did, indeed and

By Richard M. Scammon

Chief, Elections and Political Parties Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS

at last, realize that Hitler was driving western civilization toward a new chaos, it took action that was swift and decisive. Pacific nations that had no arms and no armies, created arms and trained soldiers to use them. Hitler was prevented from pushing the Western world into the abyss of irrevocable destruction.

GOVERNMENTS of the western democracies were slow, indeed, in their understanding of what totalitarianism meant, whether it carried

The Czech people have lost a government of their own choice, but they have not lost the democracy that was in them. So stated Richard M. Scammon, chief of the Elections and political Parties Branch, Civil Administration, OMGUS, in a radio broadcast to the German people. Mr. Scammon spoke from Berlin March 4 in the 16th of a weekly series of MG radio talks.

the Fascist, or the Nazi, or the Communist label. This time we can recognize the signs without hesitation. The western world has begun to take action, now, against a broader disaster. A new spirit of cooperation is emerging in Washington, in Paris, in London, in the Hague, and in the other capitals of the 16 nations that have proposed to join their energies and their resources in a mighty effort.

This is proposed as the mightiest effort ever made, short of the cooperative effort that goes into fighting a war. It is an effort for peace, not for war; for construction, not for destruction; for strength without the misuse of power; for freedom from fear that is not expressed in violence.

Proposals have been made for the collaboration of free peoples, whose combined strength will be greater

than the strength of any bloc artificially created by imperialist militarism or political trickery. In the end such unity will be stronger because it will rest on the will of free peoples, than any such blocs as may be forged by the temporary subjugation of the Czechs or of those other nations now suffering under the indignities of minority dictatorships.

The economic and spiritual recovery of western Europe now is the only real answer to the tactics that have succeeded in Czechoslovakia. Those same tactics failed in France, where there was also a considerable Communist minority. They failed because the French people rejected a system that would limit their individual liberties. Those same tactics failed in Italy, where there is also a considerable Communist minority because the Italians, having once suffered the indignities of dictatorship, want no more of it.

These two more fortunate countries, France and Italy, were able to exercise their popular volitions, unlike the Czechs and the Slovaks and those other people of central Europe, because they were under neither military, nor economic, nor political threat from without. These western powers were free to make their own decisions unlike the Czechs, who were ordered, under threats not hard to imagine, to withdraw from the Paris conferences on European recovery. They decided that their destinies lay in the direction of freedom and economic cooperation.

WHY DID THE Czech democracy fall when the others did not? There were three cardinal reasons: military encirclement, political infiltration, and economic isolation from the resources of the West. These three causes were compounded. The deadly political climate they created in Czechoslovakia differed slightly from that which in the last three years has become so dismally familiar to the people of eastern Europe.

But to find the pattern, the technique, for bringing about the fall of Czechoslovakia, you have only to

look back to the early days of 1933 and the seizure of power by the Nazis here in Germany.

The circumstances are very similar. Germany had a political party committed to dictatorship and threatened with defeat by the democratic forces in the next election. The Nazi party knew, from the heavy losses it had suffered in the Reichstag elections of November, 1932, that it would be cut down still further by the good sense of the German people.

The same held true this year in Czechoslovakia. There were the same signs that the new fascism, like the old, was losing even a part of the minority support it had controlled, and that the next democratic elections would end its lingering hopes of winning a majority of the people to the support of totalitarianism.

But totalitarians in both countries, then and now, had temporary control of the police and the army. Moderate groups, reluctant to believe the extremes to which the seekers of power would go, had unwisely cooperated to the extent of letting these all-important agencies of force slip from their grasp.

As a result, it was possible in both countries, then, in 1933, and now, in 1948, to govern the people without the people's representatives. In Berlin it was by decree. In Prague it is by postponing the meeting of Parliament. In the intervening time the totalitarians—Fascist and Communist—hailed out the oldest trick in the political world—the shabby, time-worn plot. Here in Germany the Reichstag deliberately was burned by the Nazis; in Czechoslovakia the Communists reported the discovery of a so-called "reactionary plot against the people".

IN GERMANY the new elections of March, 1933, could thus be held in an atmosphere of fire and compulsion, with the opposition limited in their effective ability to fight back against the power-hungry architects of dictatorship. Even so, it was necessary to unseat many delegates and to browbeat others to bring Nazism into full power.

Only in one respect does the experience in Czechoslovakia differ

from the German pattern: there full power had already been seized, and the suppression of democratic political parties is already under way, before the new elections can take place and as a preparation for the perversion of the ballot.

It is clear that these elections in Czechoslovakia will be held, and that the red Fascists, like their brown brothers, will announce an overwhelming victory. All the tarnished old trappings of "national unity" will be resurrected and paraded before a terrorized population that knows that the words "national unity" means, to the Communists, the unity of the graveyard and the concentration camp.

The lesson of Czechoslovakia is an obvious one: that there can be no compromise with totalitarianism, no compromise with those who seek to destroy the very democracy they pretend to defend. Neither the Fascists nor the Communists know the meaning of the word "democracy". Neither the brown nor the red dictator has ever triumphed through the will of the people, nor can they do so as long as the democratic forces of society resist them.

It is true the lines are now politically drawn between two systems of government. For no longer does Czechoslovakia stand to the east of that geographic line as an island of democracy in a sea of red absolutism.

BUT LET NO ONE conclude that this line must mean the permanent division of the world, or of Germany which it crosses. The end of Nazi totalitarianism began when Hitler seized Czechoslovakia. The end of the westward advance of Communist totalitarianism may well be—indeed must be—Czechoslovakia. For European cultural and economic recovery will reach to that new borderline, with all resources of the western world, and look across it.

Not only is the door open for the hoped-for unification of Germany, but the natural and historical interdependence between the western and the eastern parts of Europe will irresistibly break through such false and artificial political barriers.

Gradually the goods and services needed on either side of the line from the other will flow across with

quicken movement. For not even the most cynical government to the East would be so stupid as to deny itself the economic advantages—yes, the economic necessities—of trade with the West.

This will become an increasing compulsion upon the East as the vast productive capacity of the West is tapped. In the process of economic contact through the iron curtain the spiritual allies of the West among the masses of the unwilling totalitarian countries will gain strength, and resistance will be kept alive, and increasingly active.

Today's tragedy of Prague is tomorrow's triumph of democracy, as surely and certainly as the tragedy of Munich 10 years ago sounded the signal of awakening and attack against the menace of Hitlerism.

Travel Abroad Approved

The Berlin Branch of the Joint Export-Import Agency has approved applications for 24 Berlin businessmen to travel abroad, under a program initiated in the latter part of 1947.

These representatives have conducted or will conduct negotiations in England, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The fields represented include radio and tubes; batteries; textiles; designs for cretonne and wall paper; engineering advice in the operation of sulphuric acid plants; construction of plants; paper working machines; office machines; special processing of wood scraps into a hard plastic, and construction of special kilns for processing slate and shale into building material.

Reichspost Survey Made

In view of the urgent need for additional building space to accommodate expanding Reichspost services, the Bizonal Department of Posts and Telecommunications has completed a survey of all Reichspost buildings and real property under requisition by the occupational forces and by Germans other than Reichspost personnel. This information will be used as the basis for releasing the maximum number of these properties.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Freedom of the Press is Defended

The **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) pointed out that the 1846 revolutionary movement contains lessons applicable today, especially as regards freedom of the press:

"Article 4 of the constitution promulgated by the National Assembly stated that "freedom of the press may in no circumstances be suspended or abrogated." Just as the reaction that followed destroyed this fundamental right, so today attempts are again being made to bend or break this still tender plant. For instance, in Rheinland-Pfalz, the sensitive Staatsministerium has just excluded the "Rhein Zeitung" from press conferences because it felt itself attacked by an article in that paper. Such anti-democratic pedantry is regrettably not an isolated case Restriction of press freedom in modern history has always been the forerunner to cutting down of the rights of the people We owe it to the living memory of the 1848 revolution to resist this reactionary movement vigorously and in time."

Schaeffer Election

The chief editor of the **Passauer Neue Presse** enthusiastically supported the election of Dr. Fritz Schaeffer as CSU chairman in Upper Bavaria. He said:

"The election is a great political event, not so much in itself as for the consequences which will follow . . . Smart men have recognized that the people are in favor of the "Bayernpartei." The future direction of the CSU now will not be decided by state convention but from the grass roots in the district conventions. Not only Upper Bavaria but also Swabia and Lower Bavaria stand behind Schaeffer. If the state chairman, Joseph Mueller, cannot come to an agreement with him he will suffer defeat, or the CSU will be split . . ."

Fraenkischer Tag (Bamberg) could not see any other outcome of the

Schaeffer-Mueller feud than a splitting of CSU in two, with a merger of one of its wings with "Bayernpartei." The paper added:

"Would that be so terrible? A big party does not weaken itself by a clear separation when it suffers under the rivalry of two, three or more wings. The inner tensions impede any big political action. After a clean separation one can again become a partner in many questions, and in those that caused the separation one can look around for other partners. The greater freedom of action that would thereby be achieved would be good medicine against stagnation in the state legislature".

France and Germany

Sueddeutsche Allgemeine (Pforzheim) pointed out that a future Franco-German war is almost inconceivable:

"The world today is split into two gigantic camps If war should come, it will be a global war; fronts would reach from pole to pole. A "private" German-French war would be an absolute impossibility in the day of the atom bomb, rocket weapons and jet planes France represents Europe's ancient culture. Since Germany has, through its own actions, lost its claim to the spiritual leadership of Europe, it is up to France to undertake it But to take advantage

of this opportunity, France must go the way of European cooperation . . ."

The **Frankenpost** (Hof) pleaded for a German Ruhr. It said:

"French pressure to deprive Germany of power over the Ruhr is based on the desire for security . . . Security and world peace cannot be endangered by the present diminished and powerless Germany. Peace can only be secured by General disarmament and its control by the United Nations, to which one day Germany must also belong We cannot stand starvation any longer We finally want to be again allowed to use our natural resources and our talents We want to build neither cannons nor bombers but locomotives and ploughs for our own use to sell them to countries which can sell us bread, and to pay reparations as far as can be humanely justified . . ."

Direct Provocation

Licensee Arno Rudert wrote in the **Frankfurter Rundschau** that the nomination of Johannes Semler to the Bizonal Economics Council, after he was dismissed by the Military Governors of the US and British Zones as executive director of the Bizonal Economics Department, was a direct provocation against Military Government. Rudert said MG's action was fully justified and desirable.

"This man was impossible, and the CSU endeavors to give satisfaction not to MG but to Herr Dr. Semler . . . No German politician should deceive himself—German development remains under the control of the occupation powers, and this control is not merely theoretical . . . we only wish that there were also a sharp German control over certain suspicious German elements. German democracy would pay dearly if MG did not today protect it against enemies in its own camp . . ."

Niederbayerische Nachrichten (Straubing) commented on the US Military Governor's and CSU's actions in

Editor's Note

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

regard to the Semler election, in a fashion typical for the Bavarian press in this case. The article said:

"Non objective criticism of the occupation powers is forbidden . . . Nevertheless, every one knows that criticism in many places is needed. That is especially so in the field of economics. However, as any school-boy can tell, the Allies in their occupation policy are not primarily concerned with the well-being of the German people . . ."

Muenchner Merkur expressed regret that the CSU should have insisted on the election of Semler to the Bizonal Council, but blamed equally the egotism of German party politicians and "an occupation policy that naturally is not free from mistakes." The paper added: "From the German point of view the decision of the Military Governor (deposing Semler) was regrettable, because it naturally strengthened the feeling in Germany that the young democracy is only pretense. The result of this feeling is that radicalism is increasing among us.

"Nobody can remain blind to the fact that the policies of the Occupation Powers show a slow but continuous change."

Nazi 'Trial' Film

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel) reported on the showing of the Nazi film depicting the trial of the July 20, 1944, conspirators against Hitler, with a lecture by Press Officer George S. Martin of Nuremberg. The paper added:

"Even the most deluded adherents of the Hitler regime probably felt knocked cold as they became witnesses of this most shameful self-revelation of "justice" as practiced against the men of July 20 . . . A strong democracy is based on the feeling for justice of a people, but evidently this lesson was not understood by all those present at the film showing, because there were quite a few pointless, not to say crafty, questions asked in the discussion."

Nevertheless, the demand for admissions was strong enough to call for a repeat performance this month.

Backs Trizone Plan

Offenbach Post voiced a plea to France for cooperation in establishing a trizonal setup with the US and British Zones.

"For the past hundred years a Franco-German war has occurred almost every generation . . . We want to and must contribute an essential part to the founding of a better Europe, in agreement, with our French neighbor . . . We believe life itself is stronger than empty phrases, than contractual alliances, than French or German fortifications . . . Properly fed German men and women, assured of a dignified national existence, are the best guarantee for a peaceful, democratic Europe. The annexation of the French Zone to the other two West zones is one of the most important requisites for such a condition . . . The founding of the Trizone would signify that France accepts our proffered hand."

Registration Halted

Attempts by the Ministry of Culture in Land Hesse to institute a procedure whereby artistic personnel would be required to register with the Hesse labor office after proof of political and artistic qualification, were halted by Military Government on the ground

that since Military Government itself had abandoned the registration of persons employed in the theater and music field no effort should be made to hamper the democratization of the theater and its related arts.

Industry Improves

Industry in the US Zone in 1947 operated at 46 percent of the level of 1936 as compared with 37 percent in 1946, an increase of almost one-fourth. There were advances in almost all industry groups.

Declines were registered in only three fields: glass, which dropped 11 percent from the 1946 level; chemicals, which declined nine percent; and machinery, which was two percent lower.

The largest increases were in the ceramics group which jumped from 33 percent in 1946 to 80 percent of the 1936 average in 1947. Vehicle output more than doubled to stand at about 15 percent of 1936 production. Electrical equipment registered a gain of four-fifths to 65 percent. Textiles rose from 24 to 39 percent.

The basic iron and steel industry rose more than half from 35 to 54 percent. Rubber gained one-third; mining was up more than one-fourth. — *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*



(OMGH PIO photo)

Dr. James R. Newman (left), Director of the Hesse Office of Military Government, confers with Catholic Bishop **Ferdinand Dierichs** of Limburg, at a meeting of field MG and German officials held at Limburg.

Displaced Persons

over the normal consumer ration for this zone.

Since July 1, PCIRO has reimbursed the US government for the cost of all food supplied DP's above the level of the indigenously produced food distributed to the German population.

In line with an economy move that went into effect on Oct. 1, 1947, most of the DP ration is now drawn from the German economy. Actually, all of this food is drawn from the German pooled resources, which include both indigenous and imported items, and that which is in excess of the indigenous production level is replaced in kind to the German economy by PCIRO. Thus the DP's receive a quantitative but not a qualitative advantage over the German population.

WITH THE limited PCIRO budget, it has become necessary for assembly centers to become increasingly self-administered. There are many skills, trades, and professions among displaced persons; and through utilizing the skilled, and training the potential, the internal operation of assembly centers has passed almost completely to the DP's themselves.

Under the supervision of seven PCIRO area teams, displaced persons in the US Zone are utilized in administrative, clerical and stenographic capacities. The doctors and nurses in the hospitals and the teachers in the assembly center schools are capable, trained persons from the DP population. Law and order within the assembly centers is maintained by DP policemen, who are trained by Army personnel and supervised by PCIRO with the assistance of military DP officers.

Including those employed in the camp administration, the majority of the employable DP's are engaged in some productive activity. This also include Military Government services paid for on the burgermeister payroll, employment by the Army, employment in the German industry, and self-employment.

The shortage of works projects situated near the large camps, the



Mealtime at Dueppel Center displaced persons camp in Berlin.

(OMGUS photo)

lack of transportation from the more isolated camps to jobs, the continuing antagonisms between Germans and DP's, and the necessity of paying displaced persons with Reichsmarks, for which relatively little can be bought, are limiting factors affecting the work program for displaced persons.

THE DISPLACED persons situation will not be solved by providing indefinitely for their care and maintenance. The problem must be solved by returning them to their homelands or by finding new homes for them.

Voluntary repatriation, which accounted for the mass movements to the countries of Western Europe and to the USSR in the months immediately following VE-Day, has dwindled to an almost negligible amount in the past few months.

The vast majority of DP's remaining object to returning to homelands governed by a power whose program is alien to their political or religious beliefs. Prospects for repatriation in the future indicate this is not the solution to the situation.

Emphasis is now being placed on resettlement; and although the PCIRO programs now in operation are effective in a limited degree, more concrete plans of a wider scope are required. Currently, resettlement pro-

grams to Belgium, USA (limited), France, Canada, Paraguay, Netherlands, Venezuela, Brazil and some 32 countries with lesser programs are in effect.

Since the displaced persons program can be solved only by repatriation or resettlement, and exploitation of the former is virtually exhausted, it becomes more apparent that:

1. An energetic, effective resettlement program on an international basis should be forthcoming.

2. Resettlement and reestablishment of refugees and displaced persons should be contemplated only in cases indicated clearly in the IRO constitution.

3. Genuine refugees and displaced persons, until such time as their repatriation or resettlement and reestablishment is effectively completed, should be protected in their rights and legitimate interests; should receive care and assistance, as far as possible; should be put to useful employment in order to avoid the evil and anti-social consequences of continued idleness.

4. The expenses of repatriation to the extent practicable should be charged to Germany for persons displaced from countries occupied by it.

CITIES of US ZONE

GERMANY CANNOT be known or understood unless Berlin and Munich, Frankfurt and Hamburg, Bonn and Leipzig are known and understood. The history of Germany is the history of her cities.

The story of these cities goes back to Europe's earliest written records.

The Romans battled the early barbaric German tribes and fought their way across the Rhine to set up an occupation army and to build a line of defense across Germany from the Rhine near Coblenz to the Danube near Regensburg. This first attempt to civilize and occupy Germany lasted almost 200 years, and failed.

The new Church fared better. Some of the German states were christianized under Clovis, Frankish king, in the 5th century. In the 8th century, King Charlemagne, known in Germany as Karl der Grosse, brought Italy, France and Germany within one boundary to form a new western empire.

That empire was divided and subdivided among his descendants until Germany—or "the Germanics" as it was known—was made up of a group of many feudal sovereignties. Each separated from the others by deep-seated differences, each ruled by its own Germanic prince, these sovereignties quarreled constantly among themselves and threatened to split the empire.

Some German cities, like Bamberg on the Regnitz River, had started centuries earlier as river camp towns and the home of simple fishermen. Others got their start as headquarters towns of early feudal princes. About the 8th century the cities began to

move eastward, taking along the bishops and lords who ruled them; and by the 10th and 11th centuries new

Cities of the US Zone was adapted from an article which appeared in the *Troop I & E Bulletin*, a weekly published by the US Army's Troop Education and Information Service. Because of its length, the article has been divided into two parts. The second part will be published in issue No. 132 of the *Information Bulletin* dated April 6.

sizable communities, such as Wuerzburg, had developed around the castles of these potentates. These com-

munities grew up within the confines of a moat and protecting walls, each with a main street that led through a central market place.

Merchants settled in the areas and new markets were established, as at Frankfurt. Then towns began to spring up along heavily-traveled trade routes, as did Nuremberg. In the 12th and 13th centuries the Hanseatic port towns of the north became masters of the sea. Germany's cities had become an important and powerful force in German and European history.

AFTER THE 14th century, few new towns were established. Exceptions were mining settlements and a few resident towns, such as Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Ludwigsburg, laid down in open land by order of a reigning prince.

In the 16th century Martin Luther began the great revolt against the



Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, as it appeared before the war. (Archives)



Two cities of prewar Germany. On the left, Stachus street in Munich. On the right, North German Lloyd's administration building in Bremen.

(Archives)

Church of Rome, called the Reformation, which resulted in Protestantism and eventually became one of the causes of the Thirty Years' War. This war, or series of wars, embroiling most of Europe but fought largely in Germany, cost that country enormous territorial losses and turned a third of her cultivated land into wilderness.

Between 1618 and the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Germany's population dropped from 30,000,000 to 12,000,000. Many localities suffered so terribly that it took more than two centuries for them to get back to where they had stood in 1600.

The old Holy Roman Empire virtually ceased to exist. Germany became a loose federation of 300-odd principalities and free (self-ruling) cities. Reunification began in the 18th century under Frederick the Great; it advanced after Prussia and Austria had allied themselves with Britain and Russia to defeat Napoleon I. Germany became a federation of 39 sovereign states.

IN 1864 BISMARCK began his series of cleverly-managed, 18th century-style wars. Prussia invaded Denmark and Austria within two years; in 1870, together with the other German states, she invaded France. After imposing humiliating terms on France in the Treaty of Frankfurt, Bismarck founded the new German Empire by crowning Prussia's William I as Emperor in a ceremony held in Versailles.

The end of World War I saw Germany with her first republican government and not much experience in self-rule to help her. There were in-

flation, hunger and political unrest. Communist uprisings were put down in Berlin, Munich, Bremen, the Ruhr and Halle. An era of comparative prosperity and international goodwill toward Germany was followed by the world-wide economic collapse of 1929. Hitler's Nazis took power in 1933 and Germany's quaint old cities were bedecked with Nazi flags and filled with marching SS men. Ten years later they were key points in Hitler's Fortress Europe.

IN 1942, IN the third year of the war, the heavy bombings of Germany's cities began one by one. In the next three years they were bombed into ruins.

In 1939 Germany had 68 cities with more than 100,000 population and 47 more with a population between 50,000 and 100,000. Today only three major German cities remain intact; Celle and Flensburg in the British Zone and Heidelberg in the US Zone. A few others, like Luebeck in the British Zone, Bamberg in the US Zone and Schwerin in the Soviet Zone, are in good shape. Otherwise all Germany's sizable cities lie in various degrees of ruin.

Stuttgart: City of Hills

Stuttgart burned for two weeks in the fall of 1944. Allied bombers had done the job they had to do. When the fire was finally brought under control, the heart of the city was destroyed.

Since the beginning of the occupation Stuttgart has been outstanding

among the cities of Germany for its progress in rebuilding its streets, homes and commercial buildings. Much of the debris has been cleared. Its heavy industries such as Bosch (electrical equipment) and Junkers (heating equipment) are producing again. Its half million people are active and industrious.

The monthly meetings of the US Zone's Council of States (Laenderrat) have kept Stuttgart in the news for more than two years. Made up of the ministers-president of the four German states in the US Zone, the Council was organized by US authorities to coordinate the problems and progress of the states. Stuttgart is also the seat of the weekly directorate meetings which, composed of Council representatives, deal with matters too pressing to be held over until the next monthly session.

From the 15th century the residence of the rulers of Wuerttemberg, Stuttgart today is the capital of the former rival states of Wuerttemberg-Baden (except for a portion which lies in the French Zone). The entire area, probably because of its proximity to the democratic influences of its Swiss and French neighbors, has always had a reputation for liberalism among the other states of Germany.

Both Wuerttemberg and Baden were strongly influenced by the French Revolution; at the close of the Napoleonic Wars they received constitutions which were among the few to survive the despotic reaction which arose in Germany in 1849. Both states belonged to the independent South

German Confederacy and to this day share a common dislike for domineering Prussians, who were often used to suppress liberal movements in the south.

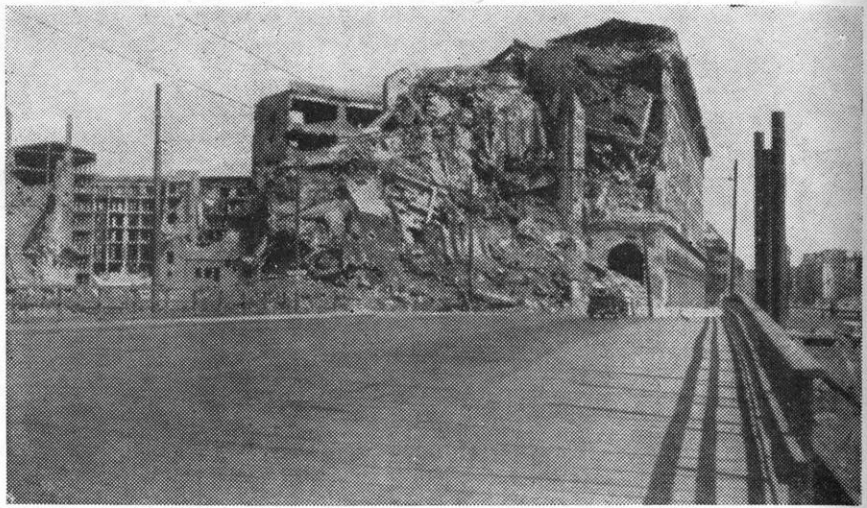
Partly because of these liberal traditions, the Nazis failed to gain much influence in the region before they came to power in 1933. In the 1930 Reichstag elections in Wuerttemberg they polled 9,4 percent of the vote—the lowest percentage they received in the entire Reich. Perhaps because of this poor showing, perhaps because of its close ties with Germans abroad, the Nazis made Stuttgart the headquarters city of the overseas Nazi bund movements. Stuttgart's relationships with other countries were such that it was known as "The City of Emigrant Germans."

While its reputation as a market center dates back to the 13th century, the real growth of Stuttgart began less than 100 years ago. The picturesque Neckar River winds through the valley in which the city lies, and has played an important part in the city's industrial development. Most of the numerous chemical, automobile, machine, paper and other factories are clustered on the banks of the river.

One of Stuttgart's big businesses before the war was publishing. It was second only to Leipzig as Germany's largest publishing center. John Frederick Cotta, famed for his publication of the classics, helped to bring a golden age of literature to Germany, and added Stuttgart to the list of her cultural centers.

Before the war Stuttgart boasted many valuable art collections. The royal library had among its 400,000 volumes one of the largest collections of bibles in the world. The city's music conservatory was one of the best in Germany. Though the city had some buildings of historic and cultural interest, most of the old city had disappeared before 1900; and so Stuttgart did not suffer the loss of so many artistic treasures as many other lesser German cities.

Few major buildings, in fact, date beyond the 19th century. The Schocken Department Store, now largely in ruins, was a showpiece of the extreme modernistic architecture for which Stuttgart was noted. The 265-foot Turmhaus, home of the Stuttgarter



One view in Berlin of the destruction caused by war. (Information Bulletin)

Zeitung, built in 1927, survived the bombings and now has the distinction of being the tallest building in the US Zone.

One of the reasons for Stuttgart's popularity with foreigners was the health resort at nearby Bad Cannstatt. This town, dating back to Roman days, was a much more important city in the Middle Ages than Stuttgart; it was, however, incorporated with Stuttgart in 1903. A formal park runs from the 18th century palace in the heart of Stuttgart (now a ruined shell) almost all the way to Bad Cannstatt.

Another neighbor, Ludwigsburg, is nine miles distant but has close ties with Stuttgart. Once noted for its fine porcelain and as a temporary home of the poet, Frederick Schiller, the town was laid down in the 18th century by order of King Ludwig of Wuerttemberg. The descendants and heirs of Wilhelm, last king of Wuerttemberg, still live in Ludwigsburg.

Wilhelm was deposed in the post-war revolutionary movements of 1918 to 1919. While riot and rebellion were sweeping other parts of Germany, Wuerttemberg's revolution was peaceful and well-mannered. A delegation of workers visited the king in his castle in Stuttgart and demanded that he abdicate; they wrote him a letter of thanks when he did so.

Said King Wilhelm of Wuerttemberg: "As I have declared before, my person shall never be a hindrance to the free development of conditions in this land and its welfare. Led by this

thought I am laying down my crown today: God keep and protect our beloved Wuerttemberg in the future."

Berlin: Quadripartite City

When Adolf Hitler told the German people in the early days of his regime that "In four years you will not recognize Germany," he had little idea to what extent and in what manner his prophesy would come true.

In Berlin today the soldier can plainly see the full impact of total war upon a major world metropolis. The capital of Germany was the country's leading industrial, banking and railroad center. Its breweries rivaled those of Munich. With 120 daily newspapers and more than 1,000 periodicals, it vied with Leipzig as a publishing center. Its Kaiser Friedrich Museum had one of the finest picture collections in all Europe, comparing favorably with the Louvre in Paris and the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

Berlin's population was the fourth largest in the world and with its 340 square miles had the largest area of any European continental city. Berlin was famous for its hospitals, charitable institutions and sanitary systems.

But five years of systematic bombings have reduced Berlin to a dreary skeleton city. The finishing touches were inflicted during the furious fighting in the battle for Berlin between the Russians and the defending German troops. With a savage irony

and strange justice of the kind history seldom supplies, Hitler's war ended exactly where it began: in his own official residence and office, the Reichs-Chancellory. Buildings which had not been destroyed in air attacks were brought down by artillery fire in this last stand.

Although its suburbs were pleasant, Berlin is an unusual metropolis in that almost all its more notable attractions are grouped in the heart of the city, within a few square miles around the Brandenburg Gate. The mile-long, tree-lined Unter den Linden (Under the Lime Trees) leads east from the gate through what used to be a fashionable district of shops and office buildings; Charlottenburg Street, which Hitler widened for his exhibitions of unbeatable military might, leads west through the once-famous Tiergarten and rows of massive public buildings. It is here that the damage to Berlin is most striking.

At one corner of the gate the former American Embassy building stands in ruins; at the other stands the Reichstag, once the meeting place of the German parliament until it was practically wrecked by fire in 1933. The Tiergarten is barren, its trees having been cut down for firewood, its area converted into small gardens. Through the Garten runs Wilhelm II's Siegesallee (Victory Promenade), lined with several scores of ghostlike statues of German emperors, their whiskers, noses and limbs chipped by bomb or artillery fragments.

It was decided at Potsdam that the four victorious powers, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States, would partition Berlin into four sectors, each of the governments to establish occupation headquarters within its own sector. An Allied Control Authority was set up with representatives of each of the countries endeavoring to coordinate the administration of Germany as a whole. A four-power Kommandatura was created to administer the affairs of Berlin itself.

The Allied Control Authority is the nucleus of Berlin's present bustle and activity. Meetings are held daily among various branches of the French, American, British, Soviet and German governments in an effort to determine

policy and settle problems relating to postwar Germany.

The future of Germany, Europe and perhaps the world depends upon the plans that are being made and carried out at these sessions.

It is not only in the conference rooms that the four powers mingle and exchange ideas. The clubs in the different sectors are frequented by members of each of the Big Four. Operas, concerts, theaters and movies are attended by visitors of a dozen nationalities. The Kurfuerstendamm, prewar Berlin's most elegant boulevard, comparable in its way to New York's Madison Avenue, Paris' Rue de la Paix or London's Oxford Street, is now frequented, despite its ruins, by a more cosmopolitan crowd than Berliners ever dreamed possible.

Berlin was formerly the chief pleasure town of Germany, and many of its recreational facilities are still available. In prewar days it offered sailing, international horse racing, golfing and, in fact, almost every conceivable type of sport. The city boasted more than 460 playing grounds and sport parks, including the stadium which held the World Olympics in 1936.

The more intellectual pleasures were also popular with Berliners before 1939. The summer music festivals during the Berlin Art Weeks attracted music lovers the world over. The Berlin Philharmonic has risen to a high position among musical organizations under such outstanding conductors as Hans Richter, Richard

Strauss, Bruno Walter and Wilhelm Furtwaengler. Despite serious handicaps this organization has been performing, since early in the occupation, an invaluable morale-builder to the music-hungry Germans.

Berlin was the center of the German movie industry, producing films in the 1920's which deeply influenced the world film art and sending a number of fine actors to the New York stage and Hollywood. The city was the home of the modern German drama since the turn of the century. Berliners are avid theater-goers, and even Hitler, who used the theater as a propaganda weapon, was not able to kill the excellence of the Berlin drama entirely.

Under OMGUS auspices, about 20 plays each season have been imported from America and produced in Berlin, almost all with long and successful runs. Under the same auspices, a few postwar German movies have been made and released.

Along with these other advantages, Berlin was prominent as an educational center. The Kaiser Wilhelm University, founded in 1810, was one of the greatest in the world and its large faculty consisted of the most eminent of German scholars.

The University has been reopened since the war with the stipulation that the students would spend a certain number of hours rebuilding the damaged sections.

Berlin's history dates back to the 13th century but it was not until the reign of the two Prussian Fredericks

Prewar Stuttgart, with city hall and Stifts church in foreground. (Archives)



that Prussia became a major power and Berlin's eminence was established. Frederick Wilhelm I, "The King of Soldiers," and his son, Frederick the Great, founded Prussian militarism and built many fine palaces and other notable structures in Berlin, including the Opera House (now a bombed-out shell).

The favorite city of the two Fredericks was Potsdam, now in the Soviet Zone, southwest of Berlin. Frederick William made his famous corps of giants, the Potsdam guards, a symbol of the military spirit of this Berlin suburb. Frederick the Great spent a great amount of time glorifying Potsdam. He rebuilt the town hall and built the New Palace and Sans Souci Palace ("Palace Free of Care"). Father and son were buried in the Garrison Chapel, long a national German shrine.

Potsdam has long been a center of European diplomacy and a symbol of the military glory of Prussia and of the Hohenzollerns.

Here President von Hindenburg handed over his government to Hitler in 1933 while the chimes of the Garrison Church, (also now wrecked), which rang out the victories of the German armies, tolled the death knell of German freedom. Here in the Sans Souci Palace the heads of state met in 1945 to lay down the Potsdam Agreement for governing Germany.

For two centuries the fortunes of Berlin have been the fortunes of Germany. With the fall of Berlin in 1945 the remainder of Germany bowed in defeat to the victorious Allies.

Religious Broadcasts Shifted

A reorganization of the program of religious broadcasts from Radio Munich has been completed. Under the new arrangement the Roman Catholic and the Evangelical-Lutheran churches are granted equal radio time, a one-hour block from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M. every Sunday. Alternating time is given to the smaller denominations on Sunday mornings, and a Jewish broadcast takes place on Fridays from 7:45 P.M. to 8 P.M. In addition, outstanding religious events will be broadcast on special occasions.

(Continued from Page 10)

Decentralization

Council, were the heads of the several bizonal administrative departments. They directed the operations of their respective departments, consisting of the following: Trade and Industry; Food Agriculture and Forestry; Finance; Transport; Posts and Telecommunications; and Personnel.

The principle of decentralization is adhered to by Military Government and "states rights" are as fully protected as possible under present circumstances. Special stress is laid on the use of state governments as regional organs of administration for such important bizonal programs as economics, and food and agriculture. The establishment of separate field offices for the bizonal agencies in the states is not contemplated.

Furthermore, the legislative powers assigned to the Economic Council were specifically enumerated and limited. Legislation promulgated by the Economic Council was in the nature of framework laws which outline the objectives, major policies, and over-all standards to be observed in the administration of the particular programs, leaving to the states the actual implementation of the laws. Only with respect to transportation and posts and communications have unified central administrations been created over which the Laender have no power.

The reorganization of May 29, 1947, has thus extended the responsibilities of the German agencies and consolidated both the German and the MG administrations.

Under a reorganization of the German bizonal organization, effective on February 9, 1948, the membership of the Economic Council was doubled; a new chamber of 16 members, to be known as the Laenderrat, was established, and the Executive Committee was revised to consist of a chairman, without portfolio and five heads of departments who would be political appointees.

In addition, it was decided to establish a German High Court for the combined economic area and a

bank for the transaction of bizonal financial business.

The powers of the Economic Council, in certain respects, will be increased, particularly in the field of finance. The additional 52 members of the Council will be elected by the state legislatures under the same procedure as was used formerly—one for each 750,000 of population.

THE POLICY of Military Government with respect to government agencies and private associations has been clearly defined since the beginning of the occupation. One of the basic principles of democracy is free association and consequently associations of all kinds, economic as well as professional, are permitted provided they adopt democratic principles of organization. Membership must be voluntary and not discriminatory.

No private associations, including trade associations, chambers of commerce, industry, handicraft, or agriculture guilds, professional societies, and other economic associations, may be accorded the status of a public law corporation, nor be permitted to exercise governmental functions. While such associations are perfectly free to promote the interests of their members, their relations with governmental agencies may be of an advisory character only.

In particular, they are not permitted to assign production or delivery quotas, to allocate materials or fuels, to regulate distribution, sales, prices, rates, or charges. All such matters are considered governmental functions and must be exercised by governmental agencies.

This US policy, as laid down in Military Government Regulations, Title 13, has been opposed by German-vested interests as well as by governmental functionaries, and in frequent cases has been violated.

Military Government is at present investigating private associations with respect to their organization and functions and their relation to governmental agencies. The enforcement of this policy is one of the vital requirements for the democratization of German economic institutions and political life.

Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

More than 200 priceless paintings, brought to the United States in 1945 for safekeeping, will be shipped to the US Zone some time in April. The paintings are the prewar property of the German government and have been positively established as not being among the art objects looted by the Nazis from their rightful owners.

A third edition of "Offen Gesagt," the German translation of a series of excerpts from the book, "Speaking Frankly," by former US Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, is being published for distribution in Germany. This edition will comprise 200,000 copies.

Bipartite-Bizonal

The Bipartite Board decided to release to the German economy certain textiles manufactured from cotton imported under the Commodity Credit Corporation contract—\$6,000,000 worth immediately and \$3,000,000 monthly until further notice.

The Board approved two Economic Council ordinances. One concerns the dissolution of the Reich Food Estate and the distribution of its responsibilities primarily to the state governments. The second changes basically the system of determining delivery quotas. Beginning with the 1948 crop, such quotas will be based on the production capacity of the entire farm (including animal products), assessed as a single figure, using "grain value" as a unit of measure for all farm produce.

A price increase to the farmer will be authorized for the new crop of potatoes, the Economic Council advised the Executive Committee. The amount will be announced later.

Dr. Erich Koehler (CDU, Hesse) was elected president of the Council and

Gustav Dahrendorf (SPD, Hamburg) vice president.

Army surplus stocks of dehydrated whole milk, dehydrated malted milk and evaporated milk amounting to 1,900 metric tons have been released to the German Bizonal Director of Food and Agriculture for distribution to hospitals and institutions.

Hard coal production improved during the period Feb. 7 to 21 over that of the preceding three weeks, averaging 269,660 tons per day for the week ending Feb. 21. Figures of 273,000 tons for Feb. 23 and 275,000 tons for Feb. 24 show that the rise is continuing. The peak for the previous three weeks was 262,700 tons, on Feb. 5.

Freezing weather which began throughout the Bizonal Area on Feb. 19 necessitated the use of ice breakers on all canals in order to maintain navigable channels on those waterways.

Ten whaling vessels, allocated to the US by the Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission, have been released for use in the bizonal economy.

A Military Government-sponsored safety drive is under way to insure the enforcement of German motor vehicle laws pertaining to highway safety.

A Soviet request for the movement of additional imports through North German ports in March has been approved by the Quadripartite Movements Working Party. It was agreed that 30,000 metric tons each of exports and imports could be handled at Luebeck, in Schleswig-Holstein. Exports and imports, each totaling 15,000 metric tons will be accepted at Hamburg.

There was little change in the electric power situation during the two weeks ending Feb. 22. Consumption of power decreased accordingly.

An agreement was concluded for exchange of power between Germany

and Austria during February and March, in accordance with the July, 1947, contract.

Production of primary aluminum is henceforth to be permitted in the Bizonal Area. The ban was lifted to free dollars for necessary imports.

The German Economic Administration in February allocated the following US Army surplus stocks to the states of the Bizonal Area and to the US and British sectors of Berlin: raincoats, wool clothing, about 38,000 meters of khaki cloth and more than 13,000 pairs of shoes.

US Zone

Border traffic along the Czechoslovakian frontier has been severely restricted by intensified patrolling by the Czechs.

For the first time this past winter, railway operations were seriously hampered in February throughout the US Zone by cold weather.

The general level of industrial production during January was 51 percent of the 1936 rate, an increase of two points above the December level of 1947.

As of Feb. 24, 14 of the 69 plants declared surplus under the Bizonal Level of Industry of Plan of August, 1947, were completely dismantled and 49 others were in the process of dismantling.

Twelve nations were allocated a total of 3,678 tons of reparations equipment from 29 plants. Yugoslavia received the largest amount, 1,275 tons.

The German translation of a US Government publication, "Aspects of Current American Foreign Policy," has been published in an edition of 10,000 copies as the fifth title in the MG Political Information series.

The incidence of most common communicable diseases decreased dur-

ing the first two weeks of February, returning substantially to the pre-December rates.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

Three masked bandits held up a branch office of the Wuerttemberg-Baden food control authority, forced employes and ration-card applicants into another room and escaped with more than 3,000 food ration cards.

French Military Government authorities have banned for three months distribution of the US-licensed Heidelberg newspaper, Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, in the French Zone. The authorities said the newspaper had published attacks on French MG policy.

The State Youth Committees of Wuerttemberg and Baden have agreed to sanction youth organizations for the entire Wuerttemberg-Baden area. Youth organizations hitherto were required to operate separately in North Wuerttemberg and North Baden.

Bavaria

Heavy pilferage on freight cars enroute from the US Zone to Poland and Czechoslovakia at the border point of Schirnding has resulted in the arrest of a large number of Reichsbahn employes and the replacement of most train crews on that portion of the line.

The Bavarian State Library in Munich was opened formally in February.

Laws on elections of county assemblies, local assemblies and mayors of small municipalities have been adopted by the Bavarian legislature. Elections of the city assemblies will be held in May, and all the others in April.

Hesse

The first state-wide collective agreement increasing wages in the building industry and related trades has been approved for Hesse by Military Government.

Germany's famed fur industry, once centered in Leipzig (Soviet Zone), has apparently been shifting to Frankfurt, according to the OMG Hesse Economics Division. Records show that about 200 fur firms now are operating in Frankfurt, compared to only a few two years ago.



An exhibition of models for reconstructing Nuremberg was held recently in that city. Architect Engelsberger explains his model to onlookers.

(DENA-Bild)

Some 42,500 acres of good, solid top-soil have been found in Hesse. The land, according to OMGH Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Branch, had been lost within the folds of red tape and the desire of some farmers to withhold acreages from their reports.

Allied Control Authority

The Control Council approved and signed Law No. 62, which repeals certain Nazi laws, ordinances and decrees concerning churches. Law No. 62 became effective on March 20.

Bills for more than \$4,250,000 were submitted by the Allied Control Authority during 1947 to foreign countries for communications services furnished them by the Reichspost. Included in the bills is more than \$1,300,000 for Reichspost services performed in the Bizonal Area. This amount will go into the Joint Export-Import Agency fund for Germany's export credits.

Berlin Sector

Two weekly Berlin trade union journals have been licensed by US Military Government to provide a medium of expression for the trade union opposition to the SED-dominated Free German Trade Union of Berlin. One of the journals is called Freiheit. The other will be under the general direction of the Working

Association of the Independent Trade Union Opposition.

Fifteen hundred German bibles, a gift of the American Bible Society of New York, are enroute to US Military Government for distribution to Berlin residents.

US Military Government in February released 454 rooms in the US Sector from requisition and turned back to the German economy. A swimming pool used by Army Air Forces in Tempelhof also was released.

Nazi Laws Repealed

The Control Council approved and signed Law No. 62, repealing certain laws, ordinances and decrees concerning churches promulgated by the Nazi government. The law will be published April 20.

The Control Council accepted a compromise proposal to consider all previously collected data of demilitarization in the four occupied zones of Germany. The compromise was adopted after a US challenge to the Soviet Military Administration to open its zone to Allied inspection teams.

The chief mayor of Berlin was ordered by the Allied Kommandatura to take action against job shirkers, speculators, and other violators of ACA Order No. 3.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Allied and Foreign Military Personnel in the US Zone, AG 322.01 ALC-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Gives a list of Allied and Foreign Liaison Operational/Functional Personnel.

Changes No. 1, Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the European Command, Hq EUCOM, 23 January 1948. Gives substitutions in EUCOM-SOP 24, 22 December 1947.

Venereal Disease Control Councils, AG 726.1 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 January 1948. Quotes Memorandum 600-900-2, Department of the Army, 30 December 1947.

Progress Report on the Survey, Destruction and Disposal of German Fortifications, Defensive Works and Armed Forces Zone of Interior Type Installations in Germany, AG 388.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 January 1948. Effective with the period ending 25 February 1948, all military posts will submit reports called for under Reports Control Symbol ECGSP-3 direct to EUCOM. Wiesbaden Military Post will include information for all exempt air installations. All other military posts will omit such information.

Identification Symbols, AG 312 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 January 1948. Lists further amendments to EUCOM letter 28 May 1947.

EUCOM Technical Service Organization, AG 322 GSP-AGO, 31 January 1948. Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter AG 322 GSP-AGO, 16 January 1948.

Progress Report on the Survey, Destruction and Disposal of German Fortifications, Defensive Works and Armed Forces Zone of Interior Type Installations in Germany, AG 388.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 February 1948. Gives substitution for EUCOM letter 29 January 1948.

SOP No. 17, Army Postal Service in the European Command, Hq EUCOM, 11 February 1948.

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 February 1948. This list is for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Weekly Directive No. 5, Hq EUCOM, 6 February 1948. Contains following sections. Sec. I-**Separation of Pregnant Women Officers**, AG 210.8 AGP-B. Gives procedure for recommendation for separation from service. Sec. II-**Military Vehicles on Loan to European Command Exchange System**, AG 451 GSP. Clarifies the provisions as they apply to EES. Sec. III-**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX. Outlines improvement program to perfect administrative records on a command wide basis. Sec. IV-**Official Travel-Department of the Army Civilian Employees**, AG 230.42 GPA. Pertains to the payment of per diem. Sec. V-**Medical Corps Officer Training and Utilization**, AG 353 GPA. Quotes memorandum 605-145-5, Air Force letter 25-25, Department of the Army and the Air Force, 5 January 1948, for the information and guidance of all concerned. Sec. VI-**Clearance with Office of the Chief of Special Services for Producing Entertainment**, AG 358.8 SSP. Gives substitution for paragraph 3, section IX, Weekly Directive No. 6, 19 September 1947. Sec. VII-**Admission Fees to Recreational Events**, AG 353.8 SSP. Gives substitution for paragraph 1, section XIV, Weekly Directive No. 2, 16 January 1948. Sec. VIII-**Showing of Signal Corps Training Film**, AG 353 SIG. Pertains to the availability of the film No. 104, "The Correct Use of the Telephone in Army Administration," for showing. Sec. IX-**Duty Travel Orders and Clearance (Amendment of EUCOM Circular 28)**, AG 200.4 GOT. Fussen (D 2288) control point between the US Zone, Germany, and Austria is deleted from Annex D as an authorized crossing point, effect 15 February 1948. Sec. X-**Stolen POL Coupon Books**,

AG 250.1 PMG. Pertains to EES coupon book No. 1324 and five EES coupon books, serial numbers 226 to 372, stolen from the EES Auto Sales Department, Bad Nauheim. Any information regarding the whereabouts or passers of the listed coupons books should communicate with the 14th MP CI Detachment, Hanau, Germany, phone Hanau 928 or 980. Sec. XI-**Sale of Captured Enemy Weapons**, AG 386.3 GSP. Sec. XII-**Authorized Guests for Snack Bars**, AG 331.2 GPA. Gives substitution for paragraph 1, EUCOM letter AG 331.2 GAP-AGO, 29 April 1947. Sec. XIII-**Russian Liaison Officers and Interpreters Course**, AG 322.01 GID. Pertains to the third course for the period beginning 6 April 1948 at the 7712 European Command Intelligence School. Sec. XIV-**Implementation by Maintenance Shops of EUCOM SOP 100, Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property**, AG 140 GSP. Sec. XV-**Requests for Information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation**, AG 350.09 GID. Sec. XVI-**Veneral Disease Surveys**, AG 726.1 MCH. Sec. XVII-**National Service Life Insurance**, AG 019 FIN. Sec. XVIII-**Quotas for 7701 EUCOM Band Training Unit**, AG 353 SSP. Sec. XIX-**Results of EUCOM Command Maintenance Inspections**, AG 333 GSP. Lists amendments to Annex A, Section VI, Weekly Directive No. 4, EUCOM, 30 January 1948. Sec. XX-**Rescissions**.

US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRO Personnel in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 February 1948. Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter 1 December 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 13 February 1948. Contains following sections. Sec. I-**Quota for Basic Education (Literacy Training) at Frankfurt, Munich and Nuremberg Army Education Centers**, AG 353 GOT. Sec. II-**1948 EUCOM Battalion and Company Level Basketball Championships**, AG 353.8 SSP. Amends EUCOM letter, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, 13 November 1947. Sec. III-**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333

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

AGX. Sec. IV—**Military Police Department, US Constabulary School**, AG 352 PMG. This letter lists detailed information for the prospective student to the MP School previously located at Nellingen, APO 154, (coordinates L49/S15) near Stuttgart, which has been moved to the US Constabulary School, APO 61, (coordinates: C-9283) Sonthofen, Germany, and is redesignated as shown above. Sec. V—**Joint Export Import Agency**, AG 004 SGS. JEIA is no longer a part of the Bipartite Control Office, and papers involving its functions with the various staff divisions of EUCOM should be sent to the JEIA office in Hoechst. The office of the Director General of JEIA (Mr. William J. Logan) is situated in Hoechst, telephone: Red Line 83 or Hoechst 542/642. Sec. VI—**New Location of Allied Contact Section**, AG 311.18 ALC. Effective 9 February 1948 the Allied Contact Section (less Mail Room) will move to 229 Fürstenberger Strasse, Frankfurt Compound. The Mail Room remains at Room 161, Headquarters Building, until further notice. Sec. VII—**Stolen POL Coupon Books**, AG 250.1 PMG. Gives substitution for serial numbers listed in Section X, Weekly Directive No. 5, 6 February 1948, as 226368-69-70-71 and 72, inclusive. Sec. VIII—**Savings and Insurance Program**, AG 019 FIN. Sec. IX—**Service Charges for Transient Billets**, AG 620 GPA. Gives substitutions for Paragraph 1b, Section VII, Weekly Directive No. 2, EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Sec. X—**Malfunctioning of Monopol on 57MM Recoilless Rifle M18 (T15E13)**, AG 474 ORD. Sec. XI—**Replacement of Gas Cylinder Lock Screw in US Rifle, Cal., 30 M1**, AG 474 ORD. Sec. XII—**Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School**, AG 352 TIE. Sec. XIII—**Procedure for Sale by EES of 1,000 ¼-Ton Jeeps Rebuilt by Ordnance**, AG 451 GPA. Sec. XIV—**Allowance of Ammunition for Industrial Police**, AG 471 GPA. Sec. XV—**Mail Address Headquarters EUCOM and EUCOM Rear**, AG 211.1 AGM. APO 403 serves the Heidelberg area and will become the APO address of Headquarters EUCOM. APO 757 remains the address of Headquarters

EUCOM until the movement to Heidelberg of the Office of the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM. Headquarters EUCOM Rear, APO 403, will be established as a mail address effective 20 February 1948. APO 403 will be established as the mail address for each staff division upon completion of its move to Heidelberg. Sec. XVI—**Designation of Major Commands**, AG 322 GPA. Sec. XVII—**Registration of Materials Handling Equipment**, AG 400 GSP. Sec. XVIII—**Observance of Holidays**, AG 006-GPA. Sec. XIX—**Loss of Passports**, AG 014.331 GPA. Sec. XX—**Voting**, AG 014.35 AGO. Sec. XXI—**Rescissions**, AG 461 AGO.

Civilian Personnel Management and Administration, AG 230.437 HCCIV, Hq EUCOM, 13 February 1948. Instructs the chiefs of divisions and sections in assigning individuals to a full or part-time duty.

SOP No. 107, **Attitude Research Studies**, Hq EUCOM, 16 February 1948.

List of Extension Subcourses Available to Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force Personnel, as of 30 November 1947, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 February 1948.

Extended Active Duty, AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 February 1948. Lists the commanders having authority to approve applications for extended active duty.

Amendment No. 2 to Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 56, AG 010.6 (ED), OMGUS, 20 February 1948. This supersedes Regulation No. 1 as originally published as well as Amendment No. 1, thereto, dated 30 April 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 7, Hq EUCOM, 20 February 1948. Contains following sections. Sec. I—**Mailing of Duty Free Gifts to the US by Members of US Armed Forces**, AG 311.16 GPA. Sec. II—**Investigations-Officer's Personnel History Statement**, AG 333.5 AGP-B. Quotes memorandum 605-230-1, Department of the Army, 20 October 1947. Sec. III—**Movement of Dependents-Clarification of Quartering Policy**, AG 292 GPA.

Sec. IV—**Issuance of 1st and 2nd Class Rail Transportation for Individuals Traveling on Official Duty Orders in Europe**, AG 300.4 RYT. Gives substitution for paragraph 3, section V,

Weekly Directive No. 4, EUCOM, 30 January 1948. Sec. V—**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX. Sec. VI—**Individual Vehicle Utilization Record**, AG 451 RYT. Sec. VII—**Acceptance and Return of Vehicles by Ordnance Field Maintenance Shops**, AG 451 ORD. Sec. VIII—**Determination of Line of Duty**, AG 210.3 MCH. Cites regulations governing such investigations. Sec. IX—**Travel to Free Territory of Trieste**, AG 200.4 AGP-S. Cites information for personnel eligible for such duty travel. Sec. X—**Ordnance Field Maintenance Activities-Production Chart**, AG 322 ORD. Sec. XI—**Requisition for Publications and Blank Forms**, AG 461.01 AGX. Cites EUCOM SOP 106 procedure for requisitioning from EUCOM Publications Depot. Sec. XII—**Designation of Major Commands**, AG 322 GPA. Amends paragraph 1, section XVI, Weekly Directive No. 6, EUCOM, 13 February 1948 to read "Special Troops, Hq EUCOM (Rear)." Sec. XIII—**Processing of Correspondence and Requests for Waivers for Air Force Enlistees**, AG 340 AGP-B. Sec. XIV—**EUCOM Athletic Policy**, AG 353.8 GPA. Gives substitution for section XII Directive No. 3, EUCOM, 29 August 1947. Sec. XV—**Competitive Tour for Appointment in Regular Army**, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Sec. XVI—**Signal Messenger Service**, AG 311.2 SIG. Gives traffic service operating between Frankfurt and Heidelberg for Hq EUCOM (Rear) and Heidelberg Military Post. Sec. XVII—**Vehicle Security Regulations**, AG 451 HDC. Lists authorized guarded parking lots within the limits of the Frankfurt Military Post. Sec. XVIII—**Venereal Disease Surveys**, AG 726.1 MCH. Sec. XIX—**Registration of Materials Handling Equipment**, AG 400 GSP. Sec. XX—**Supply of Towels and Table Linen at Transient Hotels**, AG 620 GPA. Sec. XXI—**Return of Military and Civilian Personnel and Their Dependents to the United States**, AG 370.5 GPA. Amends Reports Control Symbol ECGPA-53 to include civilian personnel paid from appropriated funds. Sec. XXII—**Annual Physical Examination of Army Officers for 1948**, AG 201.5 AGP-B. Sec. XXIII—**Rescissions**, AG 461 AGO.

KEY MG PERSONNEL

Office of Commander-in-Chief

(Berlin, APO 742)

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

Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

(Berlin, APO 742)

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

Office of Chief of Staff

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

Office of Secretary General

Acting Secretary General: Mr. James E. King, Jr., 42006.
Associate Secretary General: Lt. Col. Lon H. Smith, 42300.
Staff Secretary: Mr. James E. King, Jr., 42006.
Executive Secretary: Major James A. McDonald, 42477.
US Secretary, Bipartite Secretariat: Major Walter E. Mather, 42476.
Deputy US Secretary: Major Gordon L. C. Scott, 42224.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Economics): Major Theodore C. Boyden, 43148.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Governmental-Laenderrat): Mr. Eric G. Gratton, 43380.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Reorientation): Mr. James M. Barnett, 43148.
Assistant Staff Secretary (Travel): Mr. Christian J. Gall, 44646.
Personnel & Administrative Officer: 1st Lt. W. Thomas, 42131.

Control Office

Control Officer: Mr. James L. Sundquist, 42077.
Assistant Control Officer: Mr. Waldemar Thorson, 42183.

Assistant Control Officer for Statistical Standards: Mr. Peter M. Rouzitsky, 42353.
Administrative Officer: Miss Dorothy A. Kremmel, 43555.
Chief, Budget and Fiscal Control Branch: Mr. Ralph D. Snow, 43457.
Chief, Fiscal Control Section: Mr. Hilmer A. Solander, 42209.
Chief, Budget, Analysis Section: Mr. Curtis Phythian, 43942.
Chief, Allowances Control Section: Mr. Vernon C. Jones, 43560.
Chief, Graphics Unit: Mr. Harold E. Miner, 42329.
Chief, Organization and Program Branch: Mr. Gordon P. Freese, 42059.
Principal Management Analyst: Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey, 42057.
Principal Management Analyst: Dr. David G. White, 45206.
Chief, Reports Branch: Dr. Harold G. Carlson, 43056.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Charles B. Millican, 43055.
Chief, Historical Section: Mr. Algernon S. B. Nolting, 43793.
Editor, Information Bulletin: Mr. H. Warner Waid, 42252.
Assistant Editor: Mr. Henry S. Matteo, 42923.
Chief, Statistics Branch: Mr. Burnham P. Beckwith, 42382.
Chief, Forms Control Section: Mr. Albert S. Denis, 42725.

Chief, Suggestions & Awards Section: Mr. George J. Mayer, 42424.
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Major James M. Boyd, 42680.
Chief, Military Miscellaneous Section: Capt. Ervin M. Shaffer, 43406.
Chief, Assignment Section: Capt. Hibbs S. Meek, 42951.
Chief, Rotations, Redeployment Section: Capt. John J. Carrollo, 44471.
Chief, Indigenous Personnel Branch: Major Henry W. Cornell, 42768.

Office of the Adjutant General

Adjutant General: Lt. Col. George H. Garde, 42031.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Frederick A. Sturm, 45265.
Personnel Officer: Miss Louise Doss, 43970.
Chief, Miscellaneous Branch: Capt. Clifford J. Storie, 42302.
Assistant Chief: CWO Frank D. Spannraft, 42302.
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Major Roscoe L. Bates, 43022.
Assistant Chief: Capt. Harry Ross, 42298.
Chief, Reference Library: Mr. Henry A. Dunlap, 44083.
Chief, Travel Branch: Major John B. Mallon, 44038.
Chief, Orders Section: Capt. Robert Hancock, 43863.
Chief, Combined Travel Board: Mr. Jean J. Chenard, 45265.
Chief, Entry Section: Mr. Stephen E. Krasa, 42214.
Chief, Exit Section: Mr. Harold A. Sarle, 44012.
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. Henry F. Roemmele, 42250.
Cable Monitor (night shift): Mr. Martin S. Bowe, 42320.
Chief, Message Control Branch: Capt. Homer C. Kelso, 43761.

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

Office of Personnel Officer:

Personnel Officer: Col. James T. Duke, 42897.
Executive Officer: Major Reginald J. Rivard, 43916.
Chief, Administrative Branch: Capt. Peter A. Caputo, 42651.
Acting Chief, Reports Section: Capt. Peter A. Caputo, 42651.
Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. John E. Tromer, 42085.
Acting Chief, Classification Section: Mrs. Helen A. Weightman, 42677.
Chief, Employee Relations Section: Mr. Paul G. Lutzeier, 44325.
Chief, Employee Training Section: Mr. Lyman D. Heghin, 43358.
Acting Chief, Recruitment & Placement Section: Miss Frances M. Moan, 43688.
Chief, Regulations & Procedures Section: Miss Gervaise M. Lemke, 43471.
Chief, Civilian Payroll Section: Mr. John W. Warner, 42969.
Chief, Civilian Leave Section: Miss Jamie K. Tom, 43713.
Acting Chief, Status Section: Miss Edith M. Diggs, 43805.

Office of Inspector General

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

Audit Office

Chief: Mr. M. C. McIntosh, 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.
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, 43012.
Intelligence Analyst (Sociological): Mr. John T. Butterwick, 43905.
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, 43012.

Office of the Director of Political Affairs:

Director: Mr. James W. Riddleberger, 42129.
Acting Executive Officer: Mr. William Bruce Locking, 42701.
Personnel Officer: Miss Lucy A. Shults, 43034.
Special Disbursing Agent: Mr. Charles M. Rice, Jr., 42854.
Military Liaison Officer: 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. Roy I. Kimmel, 43183.
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, Cigogne 164.
Political Officer (Frankfurt): Mr. Carmel Offie, Frankfurt 6135.
Economic Liaison Officers (Frankfurt): Mr. Hector C. Prud'homme and Mr. Wesley C. Haraldson, Frankfurt 8803.
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. Daniel W. Montenegro, 44770.
Chief, General Consular and Property Protection Sections: Mr. James S. Sutterlin, 42339.

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

Office of Cultural Affairs Adviser

Adviser: Dr. Herman B. Wells.

Officer of Governmental Administration Adviser

Adviser: Mr. George B. McKibben.

Special Consultant on Property Division

Consultant: Mr. T. H. Ball, 43068.

Office of the Economics Adviser

Adviser: Mr. L. Wilkinson, 42683.
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. Shoomaker, 42700.
Chief, Administration Section: Capt. E. W. Jones, 43202.
Chief, Central Secretariat: Mr. R. A. Steele, 42982.
Chief, Food and Agriculture Group: Mr. R. A. Iones, 43554.
Chief, Industry Group: Mr. H. L. Berno, 42309.
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

Director: Mr. Jack Bennett, 45461.
Deputy Director: Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, 42127.
Executive Officer: Mr. Charles G. Caldwell, 42169.
Chief, Foreign Exchange Policy Group: Mr. Judson C. Jones, 43731.
Chief, Internal Finance Policy Group: Mr. Walter Heller, 43169.
Deputy Chief: Mr. David Schwartz, 43444.
Chief, Central Bank Group: Mr. Henry C. Conrad, Frankfurt 22805.
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository Group: Col. William G. Brey, Frankfurt 21191.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frank J. Roberts, 33779.
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 Technical Intelligence 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 Intelligence 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.

Berlin Command

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

Armed Forces Division

Director: Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, 43934.
Deputy Director: Col. T. B. Whitted, 42660.
Chief, Air Forces Branch: Lt. Col. D. E. Kunkel, 42062.
Chief, Army Branch: Col. T. B. Whitted, 42860.
Chief, Disarmament Section: Lt. Col. G. Campbell, 42013.
Chief, Demobilization Section: Lt. Col. A. D. Poinier, 42012.
Chief, Civil Aviation Branch: Col. G. M. Jones, 42160.
Deputy Chief: Mr. T. D. Johnson, 42111.
Chief, Airway Engineering Section: Mr. L. M. Hammond, 42446.
Chief, Airways Operations Section: Mr. Emerson Mehrling, 45367.

Chief, Economics Regulations Section: Mr. J. S. Parker, 44444.
Chief, Meteorology Section: Mr. Clayton van Thullenar, 42112.
Chief, Safety Regulations Section: (Vacancy) 45843.
Chief, Navy Branch (attached): Capt. J. S. Crenshaw, 45078.
Chief, Executive Branch: Mr. G. B. Robbins, 43036.
Deputy Chief: Mr. James C. McKinnon, 42260.
Chief Administrative Officer: Mr. James C. McKinnon, 42260.
Chief, Reports & Statistics Section: Miss Genevieve Plagman, 54168.

Civil Administration Division

Director: Dr. E. H. Litchfield, 42576.
Adviser: Mr. John Elliott, 45054.
Deputy Director for Bizonal Affairs: Mr. Kenneth Dayton.
Deputy Director for Operations: Mr. H. P. Mettger.
Chief, Secretariat Branch: Mr. Alexander Forest.
Associate Chief: Mr. William T. Lovett.
Chief, Personnel & Administration Branch: Mr. William K. Ingram.
Chief, Civil Service & Administrative Courts Branch: Mr. Ellsworth Wolfspenger, 43557.
Chief, Political Activities Branch: Mr. R. M. Scammon, 42551.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Roland M. Myers, 43378.
Chief, Governmental Structures Branch: Dr. Hans Simons, 42610.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Dr. Erwin W. Bard.
Chief, Population and Analysis Branch: Mr. Karl A. Shafer.
Chief, Civil Liberties and Democratization Branch: Dr. Harold W. Landin.
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Mr. T. E. Hall, 42583.
Chief, Public Health Branch: Col. M. T. Kubin, 42581.
Deputy Chief: Col. H. T. Marshall, 42506.
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mrs. Mildred B. Smith, 43383.
Chief, Displaced Persons Branch: Mr. L. G. Kelly.

Education and Cultural Relations Division

Acting Director: Dr. Herman B. Wells.
Deputy Director: Col. Emil Lenzner.
Executive Officer: Mr. James L. Sexton.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Jules Chaussabel.
Personnel Officer: Miss Elisabeth A. Moseley.
Chief, Education Branch: Dr. Richard T. Alexander.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Mildred E. English.
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. C. Arild Olsen.
Acting Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch: Mr. Frank G. Banta.
Chief, Group Activities Branch: Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie.

Information Control Division

Director: Col. Gordon E. Textor, 42258.
Deputy Director: Mr. Thomas P. Headen, 43102.
Deputy Director for Policy and Quadripartite Affairs: Mr. Alfred V. Boerner, 44179.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Arthur P. Nesbitt, 42259.
Administrative Officer: Major Sam G. Adler, 42770.
Personnel Officer: Mr. Norman A. Barnes, 43426.
Deputy Chief, Plans & Directives Branch (for Laender Affairs): Mr. M. H. Fodor, 42268.
Deputy Quadripartite Affairs: Mr. Herbert C. Mayer, 42268.
Chief, Quadripartite Secretariat: Mr. Alex V. Chukayeff, 43103.
Reports, Public Relations & Historical Officer: Mr. Elmer Cox, 43429.

Chief, Overt Management Branch: Lt. Col. Donald T. Jones.
Chief, Fiscal Section: Mr. John Kidder.
Fiscal Director: Mr. John M. Bartels, 42644.
Paper Coordinator: Mr. Thomas J. Crowell, Munich 2320 Ext. 278.
Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Arthur D. Eggleston, 43104.
Deputy for Operations: Mr. John Butler.
Press Scrutiny Officer: Mr. Peter H. Olden, 44294.
Chief Control Officer DENA: Mr. John M. Stuart, Bad Nauheim, 2271.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Robert E. Glynn, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Editor, News of Germany: Mr. Harold W. Fellman, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Chief, Scrutiny Officer, DENA: Mr. Alfred Jacobson, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Fiscal & Business Management Officer: Mr. William Rieser, Bad Nauheim 2271.
Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Charles S. Lewis, 43430.
Deputy Chief and Chief Technical Control Officer: Mr. William R. Busch, 43569.
Chief, Radio Central Control: Mr. Hans B. Meyer, 44454.
Deputy, Radio Central Control: Mr. Otto J. Brandes, 44454.
Technical Control Officer, Radio Central Control: Mr. Harold O. Wright, Frankfurt 23851, Ext. 377.
Radio Control Officer: Mrs. Elizabeth V. Foss, 44454.
Chief, Film Theater & Music Control Branch: Mr. Eric T. Clarke, 43410.
Deputy Chief & Theater Control Officer: Mr. Benno D. Frank, 42642.
Film Production Officer: Mr. Eric Pommer, 44613.
Film Exhibition Board Executive Officer: Mr. Nils C. Nilson, 42569.
Documentary Film Producer: Mr. Stuart H. Schulberg, 5760.
Chief Documentary Film Editor: Mr. Joseph Zigman, 5760.
Music Office: Mr. John Euarts, 43431.
Chief, Publications Control Branch: Dr. Douglas Waples, 43478.
Publications Control Officer: Mr. Laurence Dalcher, 43428.
Publication Control Officer: Mrs. Dorothy Waples, 43478.
Chief, Political Information Branch: Mr. W. B. Phillips.
Press and Radio Project Director: Mr. L. F. Babcock, 43855.
Periodical & Public Project Director: Mr. M. H. Williams, 43854.
Information Specialist: Mr. C. P. Arnot, 44468.
Information Specialist: Mr. M. S. Pratt, 44529.
Chief, Exhibitions & Information Centers Branch: Mrs. Patricia van Delden.
Deputy Chief: Dr. William C. Headrick, 44336.
Exhibitions Officer: Mr. Peter G. Harnden, 44111.
Chief, Research Branch: Dr. Robert C. Schmid, 42669.
Chief, Media Studies Section: (Vacancy), 43042.
Chief, Reports & Analysis Section: Mr. Alex L. George, 42993.
Deputy for Field Operations: Mr. Konrad Kellen, 42944.
Chief, Public Opinion Surveys: Mr. Frederick W. Williams, 45487.
Deputy: Mrs. Hedwig Ylvisaker, 54557.
Chief, Field Survey Staff: Mr. Frederick Trembour, 45487.
Chief, Research Analyst: Mr. Frederick W. Swift, 45466.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. A. J. Rockwell, 42456.
Associate Director: Col. John M. Raymond, 42276.
Deputy Director: Mr. Whitney R. Harris, 42276.
Consultant: Mr. Samuel Kramer, 43461.
Consultant: Judge William Clark, 42109.

Administrative Officer: Mr. Robert B. Mautz, 42258.
Chief, Secretariat: Mr. E. I. Wiener, 42357.
Reports Officer: Mr. M. A. Weightman, 42425.
Librarian: Miss M. N. Robbins, 42404.
Publications: Mr. W. M. Linden, 42026.
Acting Chief, Administration of Justice Branch: Mr. Charles H. Kraus, 42179.
Chief, German Courts Section: Mr. Hans W. Weigert, 43520.
Chief, MG Courts Section: Mr. Clark C. Denney, 44620.
Chief, Patent Section: Major Victor L. Billings, 43705.
Chief, Justice Ministry Section: Mr. Mortimer Kollender, 45159.
President Board of Clemency: Mr. Fred J. Casey, 44041.
Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. W. E. McCurdy, 42352.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Whitney R. Harris, 42361.
Chief, Commercial Law Section: Mr. R. D. Kearney, 42184.
Chief, General Law Section: Mr. Angus R. Shannon, Jr., 42395.
Chief, German Law Section: Mr. A. T. von Mehren, 44614.
Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. E. H. Schopler, 43461.
Chief, German Law Revision Section: Mr. Walter E. Menke, 44525.
Chief, Legislative Drafting Section: Miss Margaret Cunningham, 42184.
Chief, Review & Liaison Section: Mr. J. von Elbe, 42157.
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. T. W. Markley, 42601.
Chief, War Crimes Branch: Mr. Ben Smith, 42355.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Leo Werts, 42454.
Executive Officer: Col. V. C. Stevens, 42410.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Graham N. McKelvey, 42503.
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: Major H. F. Mullaney, 42307.
Chief, Wages, Labor Standards, & Housing Branch: Mr. E. Beckner, 42430.
Chief, Social Insurance Branch: Mr. M. G. Murray, 43825.
Chief, Manpower, Allocation Branch: Mr. D. L. Snyder, 43226.
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch: Mr. E. L. Deuss, 42507.

Property Division

Director: Mr. Philips Hawkins.
Deputy Director: Mr. Eldon J. Cassoday.
Chief, External Assets Branch: Mr. S. M. Rose.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frank J. Miller.
Chief, Restitutions, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch: Col. John H. Allen.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick G. Hulse.
Chief, Reparatons Branch: Mr. Orren R. McJunkins.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Frederick G. Draper.
Chief, Decartelization Branch: Mr. Richardson Bronson.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Charles H. Collision.
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. E. F. Hartzd.

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

(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 (SS & Military Cases): Mr. James M. McHaney, 61232.

Executive Counsel: Mr. Benjamin B. Ferencz, 61361.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. A. J. Maroun, 61120.
Director, Administrative Division: Dr. Howard A. Russell, 61178.
Director, Reproduction Division: Major Alexander C. Granzin, 61025.
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. Charles S. Lyon, 61495.
Director, Political Ministries Division: Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 61127.
Acting Director, Special Projects Division: Mr. Paul H. Gantt, 61492.
Chief, Trial Team I (I. G. Farben): Mr. Drexel A. Sprecher, 61244.
Chief, Trial Team III (Krupp Case): Mr. H. Russell Thayer, 61286.
Chief, Trial Team V (Hostages Case): Mr. Theodore F. Fenstermacher, 61233.
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: Capt. Sara L. Kruskall, 61736.

Berlin Branch (Berlin, APO 742)

Chief: Lt. Col. William J. Wuest, 43957.
Chief, Economics Section: Mr. R. Steinitz, 42103.
Chief, Ministries Section: Mr. M. Schafer, 2263.
Chief, SS Section: Mrs. B. Bitter, 42396.

Military Tribunals

(Nuremberg, APO 696-A)

Secretary General of Tribunals: Col. John E. Ray, 61281.
Marshal of the courts: Col. Samuel L. Metcalfe, 61147.
Military Tribunal I (Race and Settlement Office "RuSHA")
Presiding: Judge Lee B. Wyatt, 61075.
Judge Johnson T. Crawford, 61074.
Judge Donald O'Connell, 61076.
Military Tribunal II (Special Passport "Einsatzgruppen")
Presiding: Judge Michael A. Musmanno, 61585.
Judge John J. Speight, 61584.
Judge Richard D. Dixon, 61586.
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.

US Deputy Secretary: Major G. L. C. Scott, 42224.
Assistant US Secretary: Mr. Thorley C. Mills, 42291.

Bipartite Control Office

(US Element)

(Frankfurt, APO 757)

US Chairman: Mr. Clarence L. Adcock, 22706.
Deputy Chairman: Mr. Robert K. Phelps, 21385.
Economic Adviser: Mr. Frank C. Wright, 21720.
Legal Adviser: Mr. Richard D. Kearney.
Legal Adviser: Mr. Joachim von Elbe.
Governmental Affairs Adviser: Mr. Kenneth Dayton, 21652.
Executive Officer: Mr. William M. Kane, 21063.
Chief, US Secretariat: Mr. Ernest Linde, 22796.
Deputy Chief: Mr. Robert Wallach, 21077.
Public Information Officer: Mr. Stephen L. Freeland, 22329.
Control & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Edward L. MacDonald, 21122.
Adjutant General: Lt. Col. George M. Weir, 21593.
Assistant Adjutant General: Major Frank B. Golembieski, 21874.

Commerce and Industry Group

Chief (US): Mr. Leland E. Spencer, 21510.

Finance Group

Deputy Chief (US): Lt. Col. Emery D. Stoker, 22881

Food and Agriculture Group

Chief (US): Mr. Stanley Andrews, 22379.

Transport Group

Deputy Chief (US): Col. A. H. Schroeder, 21581.

Communications Group

Deputy Chief (US): Mr. C. P. Rapp, 21703.

Civil Service Group

Chief (US): Mr. Richard C. Simonson, 21374.

Joint Export-Import Agency

(Hoechst, APO 757)

Director General (US): Mr. William John Logan.
Acting Chief Accountant (US): Mr. Moore C. McIntosh.

Joint Foreign Exchange Agency

(Frankfurt, APO 757)

US Member: Mr. Jo F. Freeman.

US-UK Coal Control Group

(US Element)

(Essen, British Zone)

US Chairman: Mr. Robert R. Estill, Villa Hügel, Essen, ex. 76.
Production Chief: Mr. A. F. Marshall, ex. 103.
Mining Supply Chief: Mr. J. P. Tipper, ex. 85.
Deputy Distribution Member: Mr. Don E. Wilson, ex. 18.
Planning Engineer, Mr. W. E. Fourqurean, ex. 103.

Regional Government Coordinating Office

Stuttgart, APO 154)

Director: Col. Charles D. Winning, 93551.
Executive Officer: Mr. Waldmar Diet, 93002.
Senior Adviser: Mr. Anton Pabsch, 93071.

Adviser: Economic Branch: Mr. Carl R. Mahder, 93013.

Adviser, Labor and Welfare Branch: Mr. Heinz Guradze, 93001.

Adviser, Legislative Review: Dewilda Naramore, 93008.

Chief, Reports and Information Branch: Miss Mary Louise Acton, 93016.

Deputy: Miss Myrtle Todd Moseley, 93810.

Chief, Administrative Branch: Mr. George Nebgen, 93003.

Chief, Public Information Branch: Mr. James G. Lyons, 93805.

OMG for Bavaria

(Munich, APO 407)

Land Director: Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, 206.

Special Assistant: Mr. Edward F. Kennedy, 208.

Headquarters Commandant: Lt. Col. John A. McEvoy, 340.

Deputy Director: Mr. Clarence M. Bolds, 207.

Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Robert M. Connolly, 205.

Commanding Officer, 3rd MG Regt.: Col. Ernest F. Boruski, 376.

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

Personnel & Administration Division

Director: Col. Fred A. Meyer, 567.

Chief, Administration Branch: Lt. Col. V. J. Blondel, 568.

Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. Schubert E. Smith, 604.

Chief, Military Personnel Branch: Capt. John J. Kinsella, 583.

Chief, Plan & Operations Branch: Major Thomas W. Rolfe, 601.

Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Albert C. Schweizer, 223.

Chief, Executive Branch: Major James H. McCord, 234.

Chief, Governmental Structures Branch: Mr. Jack P. Bradford, 224.

Chief, Political Activities Branch: Lt. Col. Paul Burns, 219.

Chief, Administrative Agencies Branch: Mr. Charles P. Carroll, 227.

Acting Chief, Legislation Branch: Mr. Jack P. Bradford, 224.

Chief, Field Operations and Policy Enforcement Branch: Lt. Col. James H. Cavins, 229.

Economics Division

Director: Mr. Harold A. Taylor, 235.

Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: Mr. George R. Quarles, 250.

Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. James F. Mac Caslin, 260.

Chief, Restitution Branch: Mr. Otto F. Yanish, 286

Chief, Trade & Commerce Branch: Mr. Paul S. Nevin, 295.

Finance Division

Director: Mr. Russell R. Lord, 312.

Chief, Finance Branch: Mr. Kurt Fredericks, 315.

Chief, Investigation and Enforcement Branch: Mr. John R. McCarthy, 323.

Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. J. H. Lennon, 313.

Information Control Division

Director: Mr. James A. Clark, 400.

Chief, Film, Theater and Music Branch: Lt. Col. William C. Rogers, 3210.

Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Ernest Langendorf, 4413.

Chief, Publications Control Branch: Mr. Harry Siemer, 4412.

Chief, Publishing Operations Branch: Mr. Jack M. Fleisher, 2320.

Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Edward Schächter, 2510.

Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. Robert C. Martindale, 407.

Acting Chief, Analysis Branch: Mr. Charles B. Blackman, 423.

Chief, Reports Control Branch: Mr. Donald T. Shea, 417.

Acting Chief, Research Branch: Mr. Donald T. Shea, 417.

Internal Affairs Division

Director: Mr. A. D. Sims, 450.

Acting Chief, Educations and Religious Affairs Branch: Mr. Martin Mayes, 461.

Chief, Public Health Branch: Dr. E. Ross Jenney, 470.

Acting Chief, Public Safety Branch: Capt. W. R. Rohan, 476.

Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. Louis M. Minclicher, 492.

Chief, Denazification Branch: Mr. W. E. Griffith, 500.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. J. A. A. Sedillo, 530.

Acting Chief, German Courts Branch: Mr. Lea M. Goodman, 546.

Chief, Legislative Branch: Mr. Bertrand C. Oberry, 536.

Acting Chief, MG Courts Branch: Mr. Worth B. McCauley, 535.

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

Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. Leonard J. Ganse, 534.

Manpower Division

Director, Mr. Franç G. Loriaux, 554.

Chief, Field Operations Branch: Mr. Herbert W. Baker, 553.

Acting Chief, Labor Relations and Standards Branch: Mr. Abe Kramer, 556.

Chief, Manpower Allocations Branch: Mr. Ab Kramer, 557.

Chief, Social Insurance and Housing Branch: Dr. Augustus B. Hill, 558.

Public Information Branch

Acting Chief: Mr. H. R. Mahoney, 615.

Transportation Branch

Chief: Col. John R. Knittel, 640.

OMG for Hesse

(Wiesbaden, APO 633)

Telephone numbers 8341-49

Director: Dr. James R. Newman, Ex. 382-8424.

Deputy Director: Mr. Francis E. Sheehan, Ex. 283-8436.

Executive Officer: Mr. Ernest K. Neumann, Ex. 216.

Asst. Executive, R. W. Bruce, Ex. 216/8463.

Adjutant: 1st Lt. Robert D. Thayer, Ex. 470.

Director, Administrative Services: Frederick C. Winkler, Ex. 460.

Personnel

Acting Director: Mr. James R. Haarstad, Ex. 480.

Historical and Field Report Division

Acting Director: Mr. Cliff Burke, Ex. 409.

Deputy: Mr. Robert A. Irving, Ex. 247.

Public Information Division

Director: Mr. Hillard A. Rhoades, Ex. 380.

Deputy: Mr. William D. Stewart, Ex. 381.

Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. James E. O'Steen, Ex. 330—Ex. 331.
Deputy: Mr. Robert H. Cunningham, Ex. 332.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. Franklin J. Potter, Ex. 340 and 341.
Deputy: Mr. Marc J. Robinson, Ex. 340—341.
Chief, German Courts: Mr. Ernst Anspach, Ex. 342.
Chief, Prison Branch: Mr. Wallace Lawrence, Ex. 349.
Chief, German Legislation, Victor D. Gruder, Ex. 344.
Chief, Reviewing Section, John C. Campbell, Ex. 347.

Transportation Division

Director: Mr. Theodore E. Dodds, Ex. 420 and 421.

Education and Religious Affairs Division

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

Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Dale Noble, Ex. 220.
Deputy Director: Mr. Otto A. Atzert, Ex. 223.

Public Welfare Division

Director: Mr. Sharon L. Hatch, Ex. 400.
Deputy Director: Mr. Peter Stanne, Ex. 406.

Property Control Division

Director: Mr. William R. Rule, Ex. 360—361.
Deputy Director: Mr. John R. Cain, Ex. 366.
Chief, Property Accounting Control: Mr. Allan Wilson, Ex. 365.
Chief, German Property Control Agencies: Mr. Victor Cronthall, Ex. 362.

Public Health Division

Director: Lt. Col. Charles Moseley, Ex. 370.
Deputy Director: Dr. William D. Radcliffe, Ex. 370.
Nutrition Survey Control Officer, Dr. Robert I. Hood, Ex. 372.

Finance Division

Director: Mr. Donald S. Spigler, Ex. 310.
Deputy Director: Mr. Paul J. Zeller, Ex. 314.

Economics Division

Director: Mr. Stanley H. Sisson, Ex. 240.
Deputy Director: Mr. Joseph I. Taylor, Ex. 242.
Chief, Research Control, Harry J. Coster, Ex. 249.
Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, Theodore Heinrich, Ex. 258.
Chief, Construction Materials, George B. Ward, Ex. 271.
Chief, Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch: Mr. Saul M. Kay, Ex. 250—256.
Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. Samuel S. Graham, Ex. 270.

Public Safety Division

Director: Major John E. Stuerwald, Ex. 390—392.
Deputy Director: Capt. James W. Callahan, Ex. 592.

Denazification Division

Director: Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum, Ex. 230—539.
Deputy Director: Mr. Arsen J. Yakoubian, Ex. 230—539.

Chief, Field Investigation Branch, Roger N. Reynolds, Ex. 232 and 234.
Chief, Enforcement Section: Mr. John E. Stark, Ex. 235—531.

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Glenn E. Garrett, Ex. 350.
Deputy: Albert A. Mavrinac, Ex. 350.

Information Control Division

Director: Mr. Frederick N. Leonard, Ex. 320
Chief, Exhibitions and Information Centers: Mr. Emil P. Jallouk, Ex. 319.
Chief, Radio Branch: Mr. Herbert C. Gross, Frankfurt, 33591.
Chief, Publications Branch: Mr. Fredrick A. Praeger, Ex. 329.
Chief, Research Branch: Mr. Morton F. Fosberg, Ex. 324.
Chief, Film, Theater and Music Branch: Mr. William P. Dubensky, Ex. 322.
Chief, Press Branch: Mr. Raymond J. H. Stover, Ex. 327.
French Liaison Officer, Maj. Langdon Morris Koblenz, Ex. 233.

OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden

(Stuttgart, APO 154)

Director: Mr. Charles La Follette, 550.
Deputy Director: Lt. Col. Morris O. Edwards, 275.
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. W. S. Harrison, 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. Fisher, 553.
Chief, Child Welfare Section: Mr. Hedwig Wachenheim, 578.
Chief, R and DP Section: Mr. Ward A. Miles, 585.
CARE Representative: Mr. Clime 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. Petitfils, 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. Erlon, 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. Eduard C. Smith, 348.
MFA and A Section: (vacancy), 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. Messeck, 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: (vacancy).

Finance Division

Director: Lt. Col. D. J. Drinkert, 564.
Chief, Private Finance Branch: Mr. John Van Strum, 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 (Karlruhe).
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 Wolfsheimer, 422.
Chief, Tribunal & Review Section: Mr. Curt Engelbrecht, 625.

Education & Religious Affairs Division

Director: Mr. John P. Steiner, 527.
Deputy Director: Major Richard G. Banks, 584.
Chief, Higher Institutions Branch: Mr. H. A. Basilius, 516.

Chief, **Adult Education Branch**: Mr. Ralph E. Berry, 660.
Chief, **Schools Branch**: Mr. Payne Templeton, 558.
Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch**: Dr. Karl J. Arndt, 413.
Chief, **Youth Activities Branch**: Mr. Leon A. Shelnutt, 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 Advise Branch**: Mr. Wesley A. Smith, 97/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 Control Branch**: Mr. Fred G. Taylor, 93678.
Chief, **Press Control Branch**: Mr. Joseph L. Dees, 638.
Chief, **Publication Control Branch**: Mr. E. W. Schnitzer, 610.
Chief, **Film Control Branch**: Mr. John Scott, 378.
Chief, **Theater & Music Control**: Mr. William Castello, 621.
Chief, **Exhibit & Information Centers**: Mr. Michael Weyl, 93091.
Chief, **Intelligence Branch**: Mr. John H. Boxer, 630.
Chief, **Research Branch**: Mr. William Stevens, 270/280.

Civil Administration Division

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, 20279.
Executive Officer: Mr. Joseph L. Payette, 20774.
Public Information Officer: Mr. Robert B. Redlich, 20359.
Budget & Fiscal Officer: Mr. Joseph F. Napoli, 20355.
Personnel Officer: Miss G. Sullivan, 23296 and 20435.
Land Intelligence Officer: Mr. Nicholas Metal, 20997

Civil Administration Division

Chief: Dr. Ernest A. Flotow, 20769.

Education Division

Chief: Mr. Harold H. Grabill, 20421.

Information Control Division

Chief: Mr. Duncan D. McBryde, 20149.

Public Health & Welfare Division

Chief: Dr. John D. Winebrenner, 20610.

Economics Division

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

Transport Division

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

Finance & Property Control Division

Chief: Mr. William H. Goehring, 20590.

Manpower Division

Chief: Dr. George R. Mursell, 20188.

Denazification Division

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

Legal Division

Chief: Mr. Robert W. Johnson, 20633.

OMG for Berlin Sector

(Berlin, APO 742-A)

Director: Col. Frank L. Howley, 43139.
Deputy Director: Mr. William T. Babcock, 43414/43138.
Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Charles O. Buckland, 43163.
US Commandant, Allied Kommandatura Berlin: Col. Frank L. Howley, 44919.
Chief of Staff: Colonel Peter C. Bullard, 44915.
Asst. Chief of Staff: Lt. Col. Wilbur F. Maring, 44914.
Chief, **Civil Administration and Political Affairs Branch**: Mr. Louis Glaser, 42938.
Chief, **Communications Branch**: Mr. H. T. Wingate, 42614.
Deputy: Mr. C. R. Ballard, 42616.
Chief, **Economics Branch**: Mr. A. W. Moran, 42987.
Deputy: Mr. D. H. Hair, 43543.
Chief, **Food & Agriculture Section**: Mr. L. J. Steck, 43114.
Chief, **Industry Section**: Mr. H. A. Swanson, 42988.
Chief, **Requirements & Allocations Section**: Mr. E. W. Kunkel, 43038.
Chief, **Trade & Commerce Section**: Mr. O. L. Sause, 42882.
Chief, **Transportation Section**: Mr. C. A. Dix, 43064.
Chief, **Building & Housing Section**: Mr. A. B. Fuller, 42888.
Chief, **Education and Religious Affairs Branch**: Mr. John R. Sala, 42837.
Chief, **Finance Branch**: Mr. J. F. Kilduff, 42787.
Chief, **Information Control Branch**: Mr. Bruce Buttles, 44021.
Chief, **Berlin Press Review**: Mr. R. Simon, 44800.
Chief, **Public Opinion Survey**: Mr. H. Herz, 44826.
Chief, **Press Section**: Mr. B. S. Fielden, 44806.
Chief, **Publication Section**: Mr. F. Bleistein, 44808.
Chief **Film Officer**: Mr. C. Winston, 42213.
Chief **Radio Office (RIAS)**: Mr. William F. Heimlich, 44815.
Chief **Theater & Music Officer**: Mr. J. Bitter, 44814.
Acting Chief, **Legal Branch**: M. A. A. Birnkranz, 42916.
Chief, **Court Section**: Lt. Col. L. A. Swoboda, 21285.
Liaison Officers (with mayors) Berlin: Lt. Col. J. L. Kaiser, 421466/420051.
Neukoelln: Mr. M. J. Kasprzycki, 5910.
Kreuzberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 5836.
Schoenberg: Mr. C. J. Melchers, 3427.
Steglitz: Major J. E. Davisson, 43940.

Tempelhof: Mr. M. J. Kasprzycki, 5266.
Zehlendorf: Major J. E. Davisson, 2203.
Chief, **Manpower Branch**: (Vacancy), 43364/43087.
Deputy: Mr. G. N. McClusky, 43087.
Chief, **Manpower, Allocation Section**: Miss E. R. Hunter, 42051.
Chief, **Labor Relations Section**: Mr. E. L. Gardner, 44318.
Chief, **Wages & Labor Standards Section**: Miss J. Mayer, 42161.
Chief, **Social Insurance Section**: Mr. E. L. Gardner, 44318.
Chief, **Property Control Branch**: Mr. J. H. Nobles, Jr., 42814.
Chief, **Public Health Branch**: Lt. Col. A. J. Rapalski, 42764.
Deputy: Dr. Eugene Schwarz, 42738.
Chief, **Public Relations, Statistical, and Historical Branch**: Mr. F. W. Shaw, 43869.
Chief, **Public Safety Branch**: Mr. Ray Ashworth, 43949.
Chief, **Fire Section**: Mr. John P. M. Schmidt, 43949, Ext. 27.
Chief, **Police Section**: Mr. C. C. Bond, 43949, Ext. 24/25.
Chief, **Special Branch Section**: Mr. U. R. Gress, 43949, Ext. 34.
Chief, **Investigation Section**: Mr. C. E. Westrum, 43949, Ext. 38.
Chief, **Public Welfare Branch**: Mr. W. M. Froistad, 42663.
Deputy: Mr. H. R. Studd, 42638.
Chief, **Public Works and Utilities**: Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh, 42714.
Deputy Chief of Branch: Major A. G. Skina, 42715.

Allied Control Authority

(US Representatives)

US representatives on the various quadripartite bodies of the Allied Control Authority are as follows:

CONTROL COUNCIL

General Lucius D. Clay.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Maj. General G. P. Hays.

Allied Secretariat

US Secretary: Lt. Col. H. A. Gerhardt.
Deputy US Secretary: Mr. E. O. Oulashin.
Assistant to US Secretary: Capt. H. S. Beukema.

Manpower Directorate

Mr. L. R. Werts.
Secretariat: Miss M. L. Slusher.
Labor Supply Committee: Mr. D. L. Snyder.
Social Insurance Committee: Mr. M. G. Murray.
Trade Union and Labor Law Committee: Mr. J. K. Meskimen.
Wages and Labor Standards Committee: Mr. E. R. Beckner.
Housing Committee: Mr. H. E. Schiller.

Legal Directorate

Mr. A. J. Rockwell, Col. J. M. Raymond, Mr. S. Kramer.
Secretariat: Mr. E. G. Wiener.
Legislative Drafting Committee: Mr. S. Kramer.
Committee on Reform of German Law: Mr. W. von Rosensteil.
Committee for the Revision of the Criminal Law: Mr. E. Schopier.
Industrial Property Committee: Major V. L. Billings.
CROWCASS, Permanent Commission: Mr. B. A. Smith.

Political Directorate

Mr. Warren Chase.
Secretariat: Mr. R. M. Berry.
Information Committee: Col. G. E. Textor.

Directorate of Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons

Lt. Col. H. S. Messec.
Secretariat: Mr. E. L. Glazier.
Central Tracing Policy Board: Lt. Col. J. P. Abbott.
Combined Repatriation Executive: Major J. F. Asselta.

Transport Directorate

Col. H. W. Holmer.
Secretariat: Major R. M. Milan.
Railways Committee: Mr. E. V. Breitenbach.
Tariff Subcommittee: Mr. B. F. Dickson.
Mechanics Subcommittee: Mr. B. F. Dickson.
Highways Committee: Mr. C. E. Calvert.
Coastal Shipping and Ports Committee: Mr. J. C. Meadows (Mr. E. E. Krauss).
Inland Waterways Committee: Mr. J. C. Meadows (Mr. E. E. Krauss).
Movements Working Party Committee: Mr. J. C. Cook, Jr.

Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate

Col. J. H. Allen (Restitution): Mr. O. R. Mc Junkins (Reparations).
Secretariat: Mrs. D. DeKeyserlingk.
Restitution Procedures Committee: Mr. F. G. Hulse.
Reparations, Procedure and Valuations Committee: Mr. D. D. Lee.
Reciprocal Deliveries Committee: Mr. D. D. Lee.
Permanent reparations secretariat: Miss C. Cole.

Finance Directorate

Mr. T. H. Ball.
Secretariat: Miss G. A. L. Beck.
Banking Committee: Mr. R. P. Aikin.
Committee for Balancing of Foreign accounts: Mr. H. C. Conrad.
Taxation Committee: Mr. M. A. Monk.
Price Police Committee: Mr. M. Gottlieb.
Insurance Committee: Mr. W. B. Newbold.
Committee for Financing reparations costs: Mr. H. C. Conrad.
Committee on Financing Occupations Costs: Mr. M. Gottlieb.
Public Finance Committee: Mr. R. P. March.
Property Control Committee: Mr. E. N. Reinsel.
Currency Printing Committee: Mr. K. V. Hagen.
Financial Regulations Committee: M. E. Tenenbaum.

Economic Directorate

Mr. L. Wilkinson; Mr. D. Humphrey, Mr. J. French.
Secretariat: Mr. A. Steele.
Decartelization Working party: Mr. C. R. Coleman.
Permanent Reparations Secretariat: Mr. W. J. Bossemeyer.
Industry Committee: Mr. H. L. Berno.
Chemical Subcommittee: Mr. T. A. Rude.
Building Industries Subcommittee: Mr. R. L. Henry.
Machinery and Optics Subcommittee: Mr. R. E. Felix.
Metals Subcommittee: Mr. J. M. Kelley.
Textiles and Consumer Goods Subcommittee: Major Chapinlin.
Fuel Committee: Mr. M. H. Forester.
Gas and Electric Subcommittee: Mr. W. Kelly.
Oil Subcommittee: (Vacant).
Coal Subcommittee: (Vacant).
Technical staff, CFUL: Dr. R. G. Wayland.
Food and Agriculture Committee: Dr. C. H. Hamner.

Forestry Subcommittee: Mr. J. Kircher.
Veterinary Subcommittee: Lt. Col. F. A. Todd.
Research and Education Subcommittee: Dr. C. A. Hammar.
Committee for Liquidation of German War Potential: Mr. O. R. McJunkins; Mr. F. G. Draper.
Trade and Commerce Committee: Mr. F. Phenix.
Export-Import Subcommittee: Mr. D. F. Martin.
Interzonal Trade Subcommittee: Mr. D. F. Martin.
Rationing Subcommittee: Mr. D. F. Martin.
Price Control Committee: Mr. F. T. Ostrander.
I. G. Farben Control Committee (Frankfurt): Mr. R. Bronson.
Central German Administrative Departments (economic) Committee: (Vacant).

Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate

Mr. George B. McKibbin; Col. Emil Lenzner; Dr. E. H. Litchfield.
Secretariat: Mr. J. Sexton.
Civil Administration Committee: Mr. E. C. Wolfspurger.
Civil Service Working Party: Mr. E. C. Wolfspurger.
Census Registration Working Party: Mr. K. A. Shafer.
Intelligence Committee: Col. Peter B. Rodes.
Counter-intelligence Working Party: Mr. L. A. Campbell.
Censorship Subcommittee: Mr. L. A. Campbell.
Public Safety Committee: Mr. T. E. Hall.
Nazi Arrest and Denazification Subcommittee: Mr. T. E. Hall.
Allied Education Committee: Dr. R. T. Alexander.
Working Party on Principles for Teacher Training for Higher Institutions: Dr. F. Karsen.
Working Party on Establishment of Uniform Curricula and Programs for Elementary and Secondary Schools in Germany: Dr. M. English.
Allied Welfare Committee: Mrs. M. B. Smith.
Allied Health Committee: Col. H. T. Marshall.
Narcotics Working Party: Mr. C. Dyar.
Allied Communications and Posts Committee: Mr. E. H. Merrill.
Communications Subcommittee: Lt. Col. A. S. Hoke.
Lines Working Party: Mr. M. L. Knapke.
Radio Working Party: Mr. E. T. Martin.
Postal Subcommittee: Mr. G. C. Scheppeler.
Stamps Working Party: Mr. G. C. Scheppeler.
Organization and Finance Subcommittee: Mr. T. E. Nelson.
Accounting Working Party: Mr. P. R. Gallagher.
Allied Religious Affairs Committee: Mr. C. A. Olsen.

German External Property Commission

Mr. E. J. Cassoday.
Secretariat: Miss L. Ragghianti.

Combined Services Directorate

Maj. Gen. W. E. Hall.
Secretariat: Mr. G. B. Robbins.
Naval committee: Capt. J. S. Crenshaw.
German hydrographic institute: Capt. J. S. Crenshaw.
Air committee: Col. Glynne M. Jones.
Military committee: Col. T. B. Whitted.
Meteorological committee: Mr. C. F. van Thullenar.

Berlin Kommandatura

Col. F. L. Howley; Mr. W. T. Babcock.
Chief of Staff: Col. P. C. Bullard.
Building and Housing: Mr. A. B. Fuller.
Cultural Affairs: Mr. M. Josselson.
Economics: Mr. D. H. Hair.
Education and Religious Affairs: Mr. J. R. Sala.

Electricity subcommittee: Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh.
Finance: Mr. J. F. Kilduff.
Food: Mr. L. J. Steck.
Fuel Supply: Mr. E. W. Kunkel.
Labor: Mr. G. N. McClusky.
Legal: Mr. W. F. Pate.
Legal subcommittee: Mr. F. A. Tappan, Jr.
Local Government: Mr. W. F. Heimlich.
Monuments and Fine Arts: Mr. C. Legge.
Personnel and Denazification: Mr. U. R. Gress.
Property Control: Mr. J. H. Nobles, Jr.
Public Health: Lt. Col. A. J. Rapalski.
Public Safety: Mr. R. Ashworth.
P.T.T.: Mr. G. R. Ballard.
Public Utilities: Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh.
Transportation: Mr. C. A. Dix.
Welfare and Refugees: Mr. W. Froistad.

Allied Powers

The grade, official position and address of ranking personnel of the other Occupying Powers in Germany were given on Staff Memorandum No. 7, OMGUS, of Jan. 30. Liaison assistance with these should be made through the Chief, Liaison and Protocol Section, Room 140, ACA Building, Tel: 3316, or the Quadripartite Liaison Officer, OMGUS, Liaison and Protocol Section, Room 2094, Directors Building, Tel.: 42 102 (all in Berlin). The ranking personnel were listed as follows:

France

General of Army Pierre Koenig, Commander-in-Chief for Germany, Baden-Baden (French Zone).
Ambassador E. Tarbe de St. Hardouin, political adviser to the French commander-in-chief for Germany, Berlin-Heiligensee.
General of Division Roger Noiret, chief of the French Group, Control Council, Berlin-Heiligensee.
Brig. Gen. Charles Bapst, deputy chief of the French Group, Control Council, Berlin-Heiligensee.
Brig. Gen. Jean Ganeval, commanding general, French Military Government of Berlin, Berlin-Frohnau.

United Kingdom

General Sir Brian H. Robertson, military governor and commander-in-chief, Control Commission for Germany (BE), Berlin, BAOR.
Mr. C. E. Steel, political adviser to the commander-in-chief and president of the Governmental Subcommittee, CCG (BE), Berlin, BAOR.
Maj. Gen. N. C. D. Brownjohn, chief of staff and deputy military governor, CCG(BE), Berlin, BAOR.
Maj. Gen. V. J. E. Westropp, deputy chief of staff, CCG(BE), Berlin, BAOR.
Maj. Gen. E. O. Herbert, general officer commanding British troops, Berlin, Berlin, BAOR.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Marshall of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovsky, command-in-chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Berlin-Karlshorst.
Envoy Extraordinary 2nd Class V. S. Semenov, political adviser to the commander-in-chief of the SMA in Germany, Berlin-Karlshorst.
Lt. Gen. M. I. Dratvin, deputy commander-in-chief of the SMA in Germany, Berlin-Karlshorst.
Lt. Gen. G. S. Lukyanenko, chief of staff, SMA in Germany, Berlin-Karlshorst.
Maj. Gen. A. G. Kotikov, commander of the garrison and commandant of Berlin, Soviet Sector, Allied Kommandatura, Berlin-Dahlem.

Allied Military Missions

The personnel of the military missions accredited to the Allied Control Authority are listed in the annex to OMGUS letter, AG 091.112 (SG) of Feb. 28. The letter states that the US Element, Allied Liaison & Protocol Section, OMGUS, is the official point of contact between these missions and all echelons of Military Government. The personnel are listed as follows:

Australia

Address: 40 Johannesburger Strasse, Berlin-Schmargendorf (British Sector), Tel.: 86-4457.

Brig. F. G. Galleghan, chief of mission.
Mr. H. Gilchrist, political secretary.
Major L. McGuinn, administrative officer.
Mrs. P. C. Oliver, personal assistant to chief.
Mr. G. Greenhalgh, officer in charge of migration.

Belgium

Address: 16/18 Stroesserstrasse, Berlin-Tegel-Konradshoehe (French Sector), Tel.: 49-3070.

Lt. Gen. Georges Goethals, chief of mission.
Mr. F. Seynaeve, minister plenipotentiary.
Col. R. Colin, G.S.O.I.
Mr. J. Halleux, chief consul.
Major R. E. H. Buisseret, military liaison.
Mr. L. Jacobs, press attache.
Mr. G. Lonnoy, 1st secretary.
Capt. Commandant D. d'Aspremont-Lynden, legal officer.
Capt. Commandant F. C. Poswick, internal affairs.
Capt. A. Fallas, internal affairs & Russian.

Brazil

Address: 12 Hugo - Vogel - Strasse, Berlin-Wannsee (US-Sector), Tel: 80-4763.

Maj. Gen. Anor Teixeira dos Santos, chief of mission.
Col. Aurelio de Lyra Tavares, executive officer.
Major Rubens Monteiro de Castro, repatriation.
Capt. Egas Moniz de Aragao Filho, secretary, liaison officer.
Miss Liese-Lotte Tinoce de Mattos, personal assistant.

Canada

Address: Commonwealth House, 40 Johannesburger Strasse, Berlin-Schmargendorf (British Sector), Tel: 86-4460.

Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, chief of mission.
Col. J. J. Hurley, counsellor.
Capt. A. W. Clabon, administrative officer.
Miss S. Pope, secretary to chief.
Mr. S. J. Rudland, personal assistant to chief.

China

Address: 62 Podbielski Allee, Berlin-Dahlem (US-Sector), Tel: 76-5906/76-5777/76-5780.

Lt. Gen. Huang Chi-hsing, chief of mission.
Dr. P. C. Miao, deputy chief.
Lt. Col. Twu Ren-chang, military affairs.
Lt. Col. Young Kwok-chui, technical affairs.
Major Wei Yao-chi, military affairs.
Capt. Ling Yun-chung, ADC.
Mr. Ma Lien-tsieh, 3rd secretary.
Mr. Liu Pe-lin, attache.
Mr. Hsueh Chi-hao, technical affairs.

Czechoslovakia

Address: 54 Podbielski Allee, Berlin-Dahlem (US-Sector), Tel: 76-6171.

Brig. Gen. F. Dastich, chief of mission.

Dr. B. Bruegel, 1st deputy chief, 1st councillor of legation.
Dr. J. Novotny, 2nd deputy chief, 1st councillor of legation.
Mr. B. Sust, councillor of legation.
Lt. Col. J. Sustr, military affairs.
Mr. J. Benes, commercial attache.
Mr. J. Bublik.
Mr. K. Vohrma.
Mr. K. Vorbs.
Miss Marie Petrackova.

Denmark

Address: 49 Potsdamer Chaussee, Berlin-Nikolassee (US - Sector); Charlottenburg Office: 48 Tiergartenstrasse, Tel: 32-0596/32-0390.

Maj. Gen. E. A. M. Biering, chief of mission.
Major P. Juel, ADC.
Lt. Col. H. G. A. H. Wenck, deputy chief.
Lt. Col. E. J. Rolin, commercial adviser.
Major A. C. Karsten, legal affairs.
Major E. F. Lyre, Russian liaison officer.
Capt. O. Jacobsen, consular affairs.
Miss M. L. Mordk-Christensen, personal assistant to chief.
1st Lt. Grete Balle, archives.

Greece

Address: 7/8 Uhlandstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2 (British Sector), Tel: 86-5581.

Capt. C. Papageorgiou, acting chief of mission.
1st Lt. Th. Ypsilantis, political affairs.
Sub. Lt. A. C. Kazantzis, secretary.
Mr. G. L. Nicolaides-Bourbaki, delegate for trade.
Mr. E. G. Lykouris, assistant consular service.

India

Address: Commonwealth House, 40 Johannesburger Straße, Berlin-Schmargendorf (British Sector), Tel.: 86-4476.

Major S. C. Sabharwal, acting chief of mission.
Lt. C. M. D. Pryce-Harrison, personal assistant to chief.
Mr. K. V. Ramaswamy, acting economics adviser.
Major T. P. Francis, consular officer.
Mr. N. Kesavan, assistant economics adviser.
Mr. R. A. Khan, personal assistant to economics adviser.

Luxembourg

Address: 40 Lushaehrerstrasse, Berlin-Tegel-Konradshoehe (French Sector), Tel: 49-3068.

Col. Albert Wehrer, chief of mission.
Major Nicolas Hommel.
Major Paul Eichhorn.
Lt. Gustave Weisgerber.
Miss Marie Lehnen.

The Netherlands

Address: 7/8 Uhlandstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2 (British Sector), Tel: 86-5581/86-5589.

Maj. Gen. Dr. W. Huender, chief of mission.
Capt. H. F. Heyting, ADC.
Cmdr. J. H. Zeeman, political affairs.
Col. H. van der Vaart, economics.
Lt. Col. Jhr. A. van Lennep, finance.
Lt. Col. N. Naeff, restitutions and reparations.
Col. P. R. F. C. de Bruyn, military matters.
Lt. Col. G. P. de Kruyff, military matters.
Col. A. Millenaar, consular matters.
Capt. H. van Ravenstein, consular matters.

Norway

Address: 11 Rauchstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg (British Sector), Tel: 86-5671/86-5672/86-5139.

Maj. Gen. C. J. Helgeby, chief of mission.

Lt. Col. E. Braadland, deputy chief.
Major H. Jacobsen, consular affairs.
Major C. A. H. Gundelach, commercial affairs.
Major W. Brandt, press attache.
Lt. Gerd Groener, personal assistant to chief.
2nd Lt. R. Bergaust, personal assistant to press attache.
2nd Lt. A. Kollenberg.
2nd Lt. T. Heier.

Poland

Address: 42 Schlueterstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg (British Sector), Tel.: 32-3066/32-3067/32-3068/32-3069.

Maj. Gen. Dr. J. Prawin, chief of mission.
Col. A. Przyboj-Jarecki, deputy.
Lt. Col. S. Gebert, counsellor.
Lt. Col. J. Marecki, consul general.
Col. K. Sidor, military attache.
Lt. Col. H. Mueller, press attache.
Mr. T. Wyszowski, commercial affairs.
Lt. Col. T. Lewandowski, Internal affairs.

South Africa

Address: Commonwealth House, 40 Johannesburger Strasse, Berlin-Schmargendorf (British Sector), Tel.: 86-5471.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Armstrong, chief of mission.
Lt. G. E. Offringa, personal assistant to chief.
Lt. Col. D. D. Moodie, G. S. O. I.
Mr. A. B. F. Burger, political and economics adviser.
Capt. A. L. Thackwray, administrative officer.
Mr. F. Gray, passport control officer.
Mr. R. C. Bowers, assistant passport control officer.
Capt. L. D. Jacklin, secretary to passport control section.

Yugoslavia

Address: 17/18 Rauchstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg (British Sector), Tel: 91-0161 .

Lt. Gen. V. Holjevac, chief of mission.
Col. M. Hotic, deputy chief.
Mr. R. Radovic, consular and legal affairs.
Mr. Ing. D. Knezevic.
Dr. M. Micacio.
Major Coporda, repatriation.
Lt. Col. Eng. I. Orovic, reparations and restitutions.
Capt. S. Skrabar, press.
Mr. Tomicic, commercial assistant.
Mrs. D. Petkovic, secretary.

Consulates

Nine countries have established consulates in Frankfurt and six more have been authorized to establish consulates there. Those presently functioning, with their consuls and addresses, are:

United Kingdom: Mr. R. G. Monnypenny, 47 Zeppelinallee.
Chile: Mr. Camillo Riccio, 33 Frauenlobstrasse.
Denmark: Mr. R. Kampp, 34 Brunnigstrasse, Hoehst.
France: Mr. Decamps, 69 Zeppelinallee.
Greece: Mr. N. Kalamidas, 6 Hochmuhlstrasse, Hoehst.
Poland: Mr. Jang-Mochinachi (vice consul), 43 Schaumankaistrasse.
Sweden: Mr. Sten Aminoff, 40 Gutleutstrasse.
Switzerland: Mr. P. Hochstrasser, 2 Myliusstrasse.
Turkey: Mr. Ohran T. Gunden, 27 Zeppelinallee.
Others authorized are Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands.