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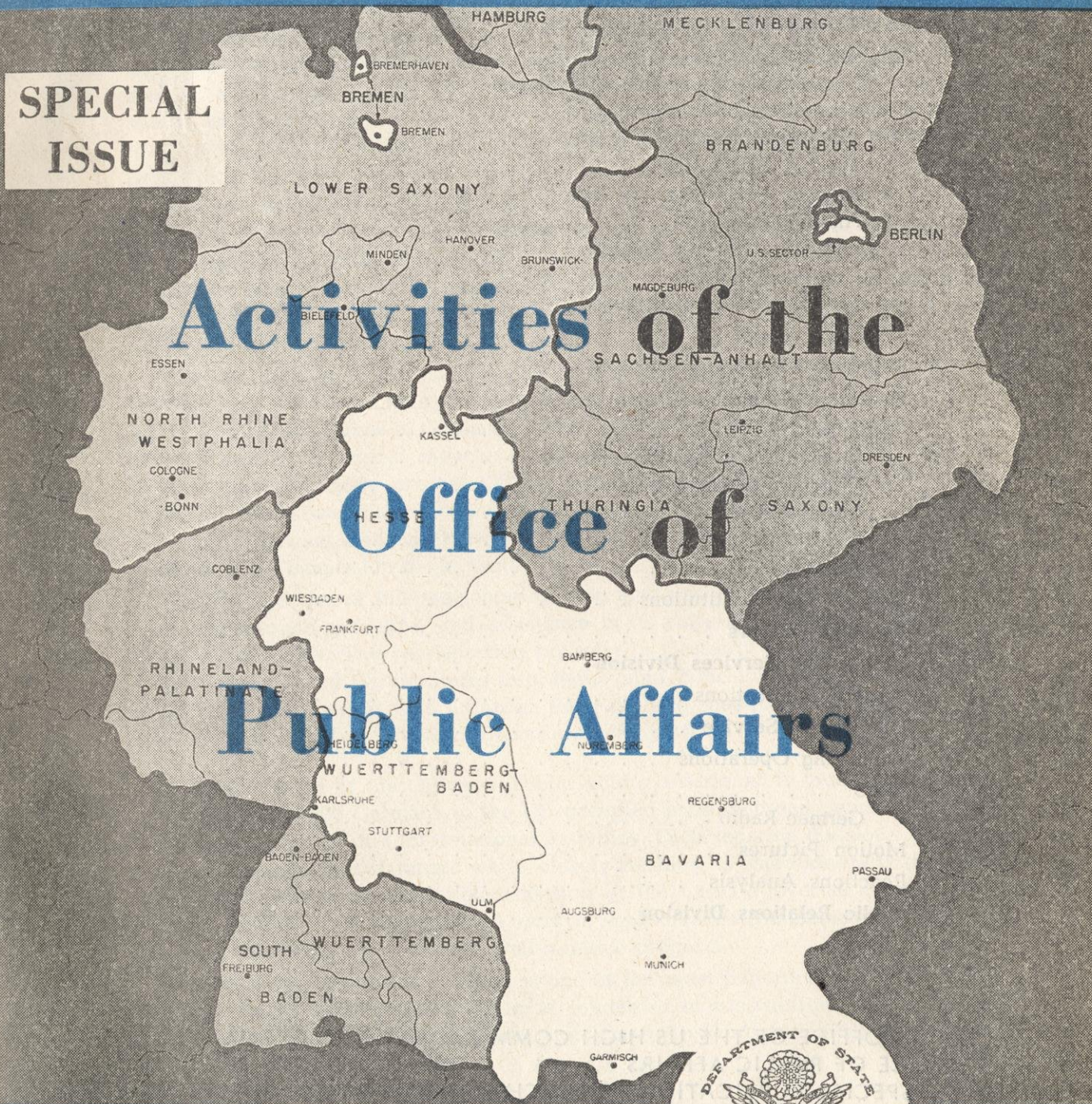
INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

**SPECIAL
ISSUE**

Activities of the Office of Public Affairs



THIS ISSUE:
Information Services Division
Public Relations Division
Exchanges Division
Education & Cultural Relations Division



— Special —
JANUARY
1950

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Office of Public Affairs

THE TEST OF GERMANY'S adherence to democratic thought may not come this year or next, but come it will, and it may well be severe . . . The democratic faith will have to have strong roots. It is our job to strengthen those roots . . . The solemn hope is that what Germans feel and think and do will determine that issue in the right manner, and that no outside force will be necessary to prescribe it . . . We can and should do all in our power to dilute the strong inclination of the modern German to place his faith in the authority of the state rather than in his own responsibility as a citizen."

These are the words of the US High Commissioner in his message to all HICOG personnel on the occasion of the transfer of the governmental administration in the occupation of Germany from the Department of the Army to the Department of State—the phasing out of Military Government's control and command operations and the initiation of the Department of State policy of observation, advice and assistance to the Germans.

With the transfer of responsibility from Military Government to High Commission for Germany came a reorganization of the functions, operations and activities of the US occupation forces in Germany. Those agencies dealing with the cultural, educational and informational aspects of the new German democracy were consolidated within the newly created Office of Public Affairs. The Director of the Office of Public Affairs was made responsible for insuring the full and effective coordination of the reorientation program with the over-all policies of the US Government and the High Commission in Germany.

It is the objective of this reorientation program to develop a democratic, peaceful Germany through guidance, and assistance in its cultural, educational and informational activities. The reorientation program in Germany is closely coordinated with the established United States Information and Education program of the Department of State and it is to be noted that wherever possible it is following the pattern of organization of USIE offices in other countries.

THE PROGRAM of the Office of Public Affairs is designed to touch the daily life of the 18,000,000 Germans in the US occupied area in broad general fields of cultural, educational and informational activities. Each separate division maintains a specific reeducational target while closely meshing its operations with the other divisions for the successful implementation of the Office's over-all reorientation mission. Within this framework the work of each division complements that of the others in producing a unified and well-rounded program.

The **Exchange of Persons** program is one of the most important activities of the Office of Public Affairs. This program is conducted in cooperation with all offices of HICOG in order to make sure that promising individuals and influential persons

from all walks of life and occupations in Germany are given the benefit of seeing democracy at work in the United States. Not only do hundreds of German leaders and students go to the United States, but also many American and European consultants are brought to Germany, making a valuable contribution to the reorientation program. This program also includes the exchange of reorientation materials, advice on grants in aid and other types of assistance to German organizations cooperating in the reorientation program.

The **Education and Cultural Relations** programs in Germany are varied, including the areas of formal education, community activities, religious affairs, cultural institutions, public health and welfare, governmental institutions, 25 information centers, 121 reading rooms and 11 educational service centers. Its activities encompass the formulation and implementation of a program of advising and assisting German authorities and community leaders in the areas for which it is functionally responsible.

The **Information Services** program includes direct operation of RIAS (Radio in American Sector, Berlin), one of the largest radio stations in Germany; maintains close coordination with the *Voice of America*; advises German radio broadcasting institutions on programming and technical matters; publishes a German-language newspaper, *Die Neue Zeitung*, with simultaneous daily editions in Frankfurt, Munich and Berlin; four magazines—*Heute*, *Der Monat*, *Neue Auslese* and *Amerikanische Rundschau*; distributes news and feature materials to German newspapers and magazines, secures special information requested by German writers, editors and publishers, and obtains copyright arrangements for translation and publication of American articles and books in Germany. Rights of American documentary films are produced for translation into German versions. Documentary films are produced in various themes on which no adequate films are available. A weekly Anglo-American newsreel presenting the British and American view of world events is produced and distributed. Close surveillance is maintained over German public media to combat anti-democratic developments or, if justifiable circumstances should arise, through the use of the High Commissioner's reserved powers.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS functions include servicing of the US and international press representatives accredited to HICOG; provides information on US and HICOG policies and activities to US and world press; initiates and carries out program of "internal" public relations designed to keep Occupation personnel adequately informed of policies and objectives of the High Commission; assists German press in coverage of HICOG by publishing official releases in German; processes queries from German press; arranges and supervises interviews granted German writers by Occupation authorities.

Public opinion surveys are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the various reorientation programs and to bring German public opinion to the attention of HICOG policy makers and to the Department of State.

The Office of Public Affairs also provides technical supervision and assistance in the field of public affairs to the local **United States Resident Officers**, a principal part of whose duties is the implementation of the HICOG public affairs program on the county level.

The 498 American employees of the Office of Public Affairs are assigned in almost equal groups to the headquarters, state and county levels. The headquarters staff, located in Frankfurt, in Bad Nauheim, at Radio RIAS, in the three *Neue Zeitung* newspaper plants, in magazine editorial offices, and in film and exhibit studios, numbers 158 American employees. Assigned to the US state-commissioner offices are 183 supervisors and technicians who carry technical public affairs activities to the local level and who staff the information centers, libraries and other HICOG public affairs facilities. Stationed on the county level are the 157 resident officers, who implement the program with county officials and local groups.

There is the undeniable fact that over-all progress in effecting basic changes in institutions and attitudes has been slow and the results uncertain. The task of the Office of Public Affairs is not an easy one. It will require great wisdom in the determination of policies and in the selection of programs. Above all, the situation calls for real leadership capable of making maximum use of existing opportunities and of joining all available resources and talents in an effective effort which will insure the achievement of our basic objectives.

+ END

Exchanges Division

THE EXCHANGES DIVISION has built a bridge from the United States to Germany, and across it now walk the citizens of both nations, in search of a better way of life for the German people.

The bridge has two main supports — the exchange of persons, one nation to the other, and the exchange of instructive material from the United States to the young German state. It is on a main highway leading toward a new kind of Germany, one which will practice a democratic form of self-government and blot out a past of totalitarianism and war.

The ruins of Germany in 1945 were not only the crumbings of vital buildings, transportation and sources of supply. Most devastated of all were the minds of Germany's people — cleansed of the mental patterns by which they had lived for 12 years and floundering in a moral and spiritual void.

To keep feeding into this void the ideals which favor freedom, OMGUS launched and HICOG is continuing a comprehensive program called "reorientation." The Exchanges Division comprises one of its most needed and effective means to this end.

All operations of the Exchanges Division are packaged under the name of reorientation. It is the belief that the Germans can best learn democracy by rubbing elbows with it. And the Exchanges Division is dedicated to making as close and extensive as possible this contact between Americans and Germans.

MAIN EMPHASIS of the program is the exchange of persons: the sending of responsible and open-minded Germans to the United States to learn first-hand the infusion of democracy into the administration of justice, the organization of farmers and labor, of politics, administration and the education system. Bolstering this phase of the program are transportation and visa arrangements, pre-visit orientation and post-visit conferences.

Second phase is the exchange of cultural materials: exhibits which tell of cultural and scientific progress; books to fill purged and bomb-ravaged library shelves. While the second phase is strictly a US-to-Germany exchange, the first is largely a two-way affair. American leaders and experts are making increasingly frequent lecture tours to Germany, filling the Germans in on the 12 years of western progress in which they did not share.

When the Office of the High Commissioner, operating under the aegis of the State Department, replaced the Office of Military Government, the magnitude of the exchange operation had developed until it seemed both necessary and feasible to concentrate the administration of exchanges into one office. It was thus given divisional status under the Office of Public Affairs, which had been charged by the High Commissioner with administering the total US Zone reorientation program.

The Office of Public Affairs thereupon delegated administrative authority to the Exchanges Division to implement the exchange phases of the reorientation program, not only for other divisions of the Office of Public Affairs but also for those within HICOG who have a planned program for exchanges reorientation.

(Continued on next page)

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. It is not the purpose of HICOG to superimpose an American system of education on the German people, but to show them that the education of children and youths should be so organized and developed that:

1. Each individual, irrespective of race, class, creed, or economic status, shall have equal access to free public education.

2. Each individual be allowed to pursue that form or type of education for which he is endowed.

The implementation of these objectives can become effective only to the degree by which we are able to send German youth to America to study and observe the free educational opportunities which an American knows as his birth right. It means also bringing to Germany to consult with current school leadership outstanding experts in public education not only from the United States but from other democratic countries of Europe. It means further an exchange of teachers between these countries and once more to develop a free flow of peoples and communications between Germany and the outside world. Public education represents only one phase of E&CR activities.

Community Education, represented by youth organizations, adult education and women's affairs, requires an elaborate program of exchanges, both of persons and materials. Leaders in all of these areas are sent to the United States and European countries under the auspices of the Exchanges Division. In addition, international conferences are promoted in these areas and administered as a part of the exchange program.

One of the largest and perhaps most important areas of exchanges in the E&CR Division is that of the Governmental Institutions Branch. To train German civil servants for public administration, personnel administration and general democratic orientation in civil liberties, an extensive system of exchanges has been activated. The selection of many German public servants, politicians and civil services workers has been made on the basis of their ability to observe the way a democratic society is administered in America; they have been given opportunity for especially arranged study in this field in the outstanding American universities.

E&CR Division also promotes exchanges in the field of public health and public welfare. German medical and public health practices at one time set a standard that was generally aspired to throughout the rest of world. Present-day Germany presents an entirely different picture. German public health officials, physicians, nurses, research workers, students and teachers in medical schools and laboratories are now being sent through the Exchanges Division to the United States and Europe. Experts in these same categories are being brought into Germany and cooperative health services are being developed with other European countries. A more complete and detailed story of the activities of these Divisions will appear in subsequent chapters of this pamphlet.

INFORMATION SERVICES. The rehabilitation and democratization of German information media represents one of the most vital and exciting aspects of the reorientation program. This division works both positively and

negatively—negatively to prevent German government and minority groups from dominating German information media; positively to guide, assist, and train the people to preserve the independence of German information media, and see to it that accurate and fearless reporting becomes the rule. To this end the Exchanges Division is sending to the United States German book and periodical editors, publishers, journalists and radio broadcasters.

Student Exchange. One area of exchange which is the particular responsibility of Exchanges Division itself is the field of student exchange. Six hundred students, half college and half high school age, shared in a general exchange of persons last year. With stateside sponsors — individual families in the case of high school students, the colleges themselves as well as private organizations in the case of university-level students — the young people will learn new relationships between student and student, teacher and pupil, new responsibility in the learning process. The student exchange project has grown from 123 students, sent in 1948, to a proposed total of 1,000 in 1950.

Over and beyond the extensive exchange program of the Office of Public Affairs as outlined above, the Exchanges Division functions in the same way in connection with all other HICOG offices which share an interest in such reorientation operations.

The exchange of persons and materials is performed to aid reorientation in those fields administered by the Office of the General Counsel, Office of Economic Affairs, Office of Labor Affairs, Office of Political Affairs and the Office of Administration. The primary function, then, of the Exchanges Division becomes one of coordinating, both program and budget-wise, the total of HICOG exchange activities. The exchange operation, on the other hand, is but a fractional part of the total work done by each. Yet much of the programs' dynamism comes from exchange; the inter-relationship of German and American ideas has given the impetus which moves them forward.

Here are the stories of some of the exchange programs:

LEGAL. "THE MORE we withdraw from exercising direct powers in the field of guidance and supervision of the German legal system, the more urgent becomes the task of assisting the Germans in their efforts to rebuild German legal institutions on a democratic basis," wrote an official of the Office of the General Counsel. Heeding the obvious fact that American legal codes could not be foisted upon a different culture and a dissimilar administration, the writer nonetheless pointed out that there remains a "broad field in which we can and should perform functions in German legal reorientation." He listed first under reorientation activities the exchanges program.

The legal profession, like other social groups in Germany, absorbed the ill-effects of Germany's isolation from the rest of the world. It was felt that even the best of Germany's legal minds needed to observe a functioning legal system abroad, to be in direct contact with legal institutions and representatives of the legal profession in a foreign country. Under OMGUS auspices, 19 Germans — five judges, five attorneys, five law

professors and four prison officials — made pioneer visits to the United States in 1948-49.

Details of such visits, subject matter and itinerary, are prepared, in cooperation with the Office of the General Counsel, by a panel of experts in Washington, including Chairman Philip W. Thayer, dean of the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, Justice Robert H. Jackson and Ambassador Philip Jessup. The German judges, attorneys and professors spend much of their time in American law universities and bring back to other members of their profession ideas to help revive democratic law-administration in Germany. Plans now are to send 148 Germans to the United States during the current year, including this time on the visitors' roster young law interns (*referendar*) and neophyte lawyers.

As counterpart to this exodus of German jurists, it is intended to bring 10 visiting US experts and a smaller number of European experts to Germany during 1950. Four American jurists visited Germany in 1948-49 under the aegis of OMGUS legal division, and held conferences with or lectured to large audiences of German legal authorities and prison officials.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE. Perhaps no other segment of the German population is as far removed from occupation influence as the farmers in their rural communities. It is the task of the reorientation workers of the Food and Agriculture Division to pervade the consciousness of the hard-core German farmer, with democratic concepts for his organizations and new scientific methods in his work with the soil. The objectives of these workers are concrete; implementation of them requires services within the exchange program. They seek to instruct the Germans in scientific procedures which would raise agricultural production and farm incomes, and would break down rural proletarianism.

They seek to utilize this program of "agricultural extension" as a major means for promoting democracy. They aim at developing stronger agricultural colleges, whose influence would filter down to the farm communities themselves; to establish educational institutions for farm women, long inarticulate; to instigate a non-political farm youth program similar to the US 4H Clubs; to stimulate liberal farmers' organizations and to expand the languishing program of agricultural research. These objectives represent a major overhaul of farm economy and farmer organization: during the years of Nazism the entire farm program was harnessed to party objectives; personal freedom and scientific advance were stifled in their natural growth.

To break down the barriers that still retard the farmers' progress along these lines, an extensive program of exchange has been initiated. A cross-section of farmer and farm women leaders, together with scientists and farm laymen, have been assisted to visit the United States. Their host organizations in the United States meted out extensive opportunity to view modern farm techniques, home economy measures, free farm organizations in action, and the relation of the agricultural college to the farm community. Upon the return of these visitors, their findings



Forty-one German students arrive at Frankfurt en route to the United States where they will attend school and work on farms for one year under the sponsorship of the Brethren Service Commission in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Division and the Exchange Division of HICOG.

are given hundreds of outlets in the press, on the radio and in discussions. Furthermore, most of the experts work directly in government, farmer organizations, cooperatives, schools and universities — places where they have maximum opportunity to widely disseminate whatever of value they have learned.

BESIDES THE EXPERTS, another, younger category of farm Germans is making the trips Statesward. These are the 16- to 19-year-olds, who as students are sent directly to US farm homes to live with farmers and participate in the normal community life and school activities there. A smaller group of college students are assisted to attend agricultural college in the United States for varying periods.

What is classified as "trainee exchange" allows a number of young men and women 21 to 30 years of age to work and train in US factories and in farms and offices for two years. Theirs will be the influence not only of skilled technicians, but of persons who have participated directly in the community life of the US farm.

With each returning corps of these farm visitors have come literally tons of bulletins and publications, a flow of literature which the division is attempting to supplement with current publications, both technical and cultural, relating to the field of agriculture and home economics. Wide circulation of these publications is effected.

LABOR. BECAUSE of the strength and the strategic importance of the trade unions in this highly industrialized country, they are bound to remain the battleground for clashing ideologies. For this reason, the Office of Labor Affairs has scrupulously detailed a program of reorientation to consolidate union strength, to develop industrial relations practices based on the give-and-take of collective bargaining, and to take an increasing interest in the problems of German economic and political reconstruction. Twelve specific projects during the current

fiscal year are designed to accomplish these objectives, namely:

1. To foster the study of representative industrial communities with reference to work and the role of workers' organizations. Germans, with American advisers, are conducting a "Middletown" type of survey in a typical community on a constantly expanding scale.

2. To assist and advise in the organization and administration of German trade unions and in orienting the trade unions to the social and economic postwar recovery problems of Germany.

3. To develop democratic and effective standards and methods of collective negotiation between employers and trade unions, and to encourage a wider use of voluntary conciliation and arbitration.

4. To assist and advise in the organization and operation of German public agencies in the labor field and in the establishment of democratic service to the public.

5. To assist and advise German trade unions and management in the general field of occupational training and worker education for trade union service and leadership.

6. To assist German labor administrations, trade unions and employer associations in the improvement of statistical practices in the labor field and to make effective use of statistics and fact-finding methods in the utilization of the labor force and for related purposes.

7. To carry on in Germany certain work activities relative to occupational training and workers' education in support of the objectives outlined in No. 5.

8. To conduct an institute for young trade unionists in the problems and the place of German trade unions in postwar recovery.

9. To conduct an institute for young trade unionists on the relationships of labor and management.



Radio broadcasting is one of many fields in which an exchange program is maintained. Here six broadcasters connected with leading German radio stations board the New York-bound plane at Rhine-Main Air Base, headed for study courses at Columbia University and tours of big Stateside stations. (DENA photo)



German budget experts receive briefing prior to their departure for study in the United States. This group was among the first of 700 experts in various fields who were sent to study western advancements and the application of democracy in public and business life. (US Army photo)

10. To operate a training-within-industry and industrial relations work center.

11. To conduct a demonstration trade union school for young trade union functionaries with emphasis on the democratic phases of trade union organization and operation.

12. To purchase books and periodicals for trade unions, management groups and German labor agencies.

HOW IS SUCH a broad program carried out? Almost in its entirety with the help of the exchanges service. Projects 2 through 7 involve the exchange of persons: German experts or trainees or leaders in each project make "apprentice" tours of American facilities; American experts and leaders come to Germany to give advice and aid in the same fields. The projects listed under Nos. 8, 9 and 11 utilize visiting experts or labor representatives from America and other European countries. The remainder are supplementary and follow-up schemes giving bulk to the program's operation.

The labor program gives a clear and typical example of the voluntary US assistance which adds vigor and inspiration to the exchange operation in all fields. The AFL and the CIO have full-time representatives in Europe, who give much of their time to working with the German trade unions toward objectives which complement those of HICOG. In addition, British, US and western European trade union committees and delegations come to Germany to assist in establishing effective organizations which are able to withstand totalitarian infiltrations,

The US trade unions, further, have made substantial contributions in office equipment and food. Both labor and management organizations in the States have received groups of Germans and have made certain that these groups received full value out of their visits. Research materials and publications have been made available at no charge by unions, management and universities to take a major part in the materials exchange facet of the program.

Selection of the personnel to take part in all the various compartments of the exchange program is rigorously

democratic. All possible publicity outlets are utilized to inform the German population of those opportunities for which they are eligible. Once application is made, the US Resident Officers in each county make supplementary investigations of the candidates. German panels take part in the screening of applicants before final okay is given by the HICOG headquarters initiating the project.

The Exchanges Division maintains an inside-Germany conference schedule, where Germans and Americans together ponder the problems of materials distribution, evaluate the effectiveness of the reorientation programs, lay the instructive groundwork for full appreciation of forthcoming trips to the United States, and help to articulate with returnees the benefits they have derived from their tours abroad.

Another word on the less-complex materials exchange program, which reinforces and extends the influence of the exchange-of-persons program. The materials exchange and exhibition program was developed to bring educational and cultural institutions in Germany into contact with parallel institutions in the United States and other west democratic nations.

A DELUGE OF BOOKS, magazines, technical and scientific periodicals for libraries of all types is brought into Germany at transportation cost by government shipping lines. These books have for the most part been donated by private institutions and individuals in the United States for the cultural rehabilitation of Germany. Some divisions, however, maintain book purchasing programs. Book distribution to those areas and institutions most in need is effected by the Exchanges Division with the advice of American and German consultants.

The books go to Education Service Centers and US Information Centers, to individual German professors, to schools and public libraries, to medical and scientific associations and, when requested, to the British and French Zones. The books have stimulated many a young German to learn or practice English. They have provided the encouragement needed to establish comfortable reading rooms in a number of German communities. To prompt donation of more books, the Exchanges Division has furnished the United States and other foreign countries a comprehensive list of libraries actually functioning in Germany today, where the thought for donation may be animated by suggesting the recipients and their needs.



Six Bremen civil affairs authorities sail from Bremerhaven to the United States to study at first-hand governmental practices in the national capital. Government, medical, social welfare, economics and education specialists were all aboard the same ship as exchange students under auspices of the Exchanges Division. (US Army photo)

The exhibition program, a second prong in the materials exchange offensive, was designed to provide US Information Centers and other cultural agencies with information about the United States, its people, customs, institutions and achievements via displays, pictures, diagrams and charts. For example, a \$40,000 architectural exhibit by Frank Lloyd Wright, being constructed by Gimbel Stores in the United States, is scheduled to be shipped during 1950 for a tour of Germany.

THIS LONG-ARMED and all-inclusive program launched by the Exchanges Division has not been barren of reward. Proof that it is welcomed may be found in the readiness of Germans to amplify wherever possible the program as it stands. Proof that it is making head-

way is likewise contained in the German willingness to take on much of the responsibility in its administration and facilitation. Praise for the projects from high German officials as well as young students who have participated has been lavishly, publicly and gratefully extended.

It was found, for example, that many of those who had visited America under the auspices of the Office of Labor Affairs have given generously of their time and energies in speaking before labor groups within Germany since their return. No prodding was done by US personnel to encourage such lectures; neither were the large German audiences who attended requested to do so. Trade unions, employer organizations and labor agencies demonstrated their eagerness to join the program by making arrangements both physically and financially for the absence of a worker from his job while on tour. Parallel efforts have been made in other fields — monumental contributions of time and money have been forthcoming from German farmers, farm women and officialdom to boost the farm reorientation program.

Returnees have voluntarily called to express their appreciation; they have written letters and reports. If one generalization can be drawn from the comments of these returnees, the outstanding impression visitors have is of the American spirit of cooperation and kindness towards one another. One of the German educators remarked at a conference, "In America there has been developed the art of living together... and how together to do things." He explained that he had heard theories, Greek and Roman ideals of life in a free society which he had considered Utopian dreams, only to find that such dreams are reality in the United States; he is convinced "it is possible

through broadened education to change mind and social attitude of a people”.

A MUSIC CRITIC wrote upon return: “I left this beautiful country a champion of its way of life, an admirer of its youth, and a man enriched intellectually and artistically,” commenting that he “was deeply impressed by the artistical and technical standards of musical activities in the United States,” particularly symphony; European opera he considers superior.

A German student wrote from the United States to one of her German friends that “Now, finally I am in the United States and all I can say I am very enthusiastic about it and take everything back, what I have said without knowing the country.” Among her findings was that “It is not true at all, what we hear so often in Germany, that all those that emigrated earlier want to return. I talked to several persons in the German Club in Washington and nobody is ever thinking to return to the old Europe.”

A group of prison officials returned “full of enthusiasm and with knowledge” but admitted that effecting new ideas may be a slow process in Germany because “changes here come about slowly. We in Europe have many obstacles of thinking, many things that we should overcome and that are done better in the United States,” adding, “There are also things to learn from Europe.”

Another German educator, writing from the States, reported on American nationalism: “If this pride of the American in his country, its wealth, power, technical achievements, its freedom and willingness to fight for all this, is to be called nationalism, then it is a peculiar type

of nationalism. This American nationalism has social and tolerant features which result from the big melting process of Americanization whereby a variety of races, peoples and religions have to be welded together into one nation with common thoughts and feelings... For the first, this feature is confined to the national scene. However, children are early taught to look beyond national borders at overseas peoples who have also to be respected as human beings like the Americans themselves.”

Another university student wrote from the United States: “This idea I want to stress and emphasize over and over again in my work in Germany, and wherever I will be in Germany—that we have to respect people of other countries and we must try to understand them and even though their customs are much different than we are used to...”

These are words from the people on the program; these are the words—samples of them—which give us hope. There have been isolated instances of tangible results, small changes here and there, which indicate that to a few “freedom” and “democracy” are beginning to have meaning. But we can't yet claim that we have achieved definite results; we are making a small beginning and it will take patience, it will take effort, it will take money, and it will take years to come, but these words and our ideals encourage us to continue.

This US-to-Germany bridge, then, is more than an illusory reference. Day by day it is being reinforced as more and more German and American citizens make passage across it. And month by month the crowds of those anxious to cross are growing.

+ END

Germans en route to the United States line the rail of an Army transport as they sail from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Forty-six Germans, the largest single group, were to remain from 60 to 90 days to study government, education, economics, social welfare and medicine. Sent under Exchanges Division supervision, they were sponsored by various American institutions and agencies on an exchange student basis. Accomplished specialists in their fields, all were to work with American experts in parallel fields.

(US Army photo)



Education and Cultural Relations Division

GERMANY IS a land suffering not only from the devastating aftermath of a total war, but from the disillusionment of following false leaders and embracing a cruel doctrine which betrayed its own followers within Germany as well as its victims in other lands. The war aim of the United States and her Western allies is reorientation. The long-range goal of this policy has been to restore an intellectual, spiritual and cultural life based on the principles of freedom, social justice, brotherhood and individual responsibility for matters of public concern.

Rooted in these principles and in implementation of the established policy, five broad objectives have developed namely:

1. To increase respect for the dignity and rights of the individual, deference to personal convictions of others, to minority opinions, freedom of thought and expression, and liberal social attitudes.

2. To educate for representative and responsible self-government by fostering the untrammelled pursuit of truth as a prerequisite for the maintenance of justice, by arousing a sense of personal responsibility for social and political affairs, and by encouraging recognition that public officials are servants of the people.

3. To foster the idea that all persons, irrespective of race, sex or belief, should share in the rights and benefits of government, of community life, and of an equitable social order.

4. To increase respect for international peace and cooperation and for cultural attainments of other nations, by stimulating free communication among individuals, groups and nations as a necessary condition for national and international understanding, and by encouraging the Germans to view and develop their own culture as an integral part of the culture of western civilization.

5. To aid the German people in their own efforts to readjust, reorganize and redirect their own social institutions.

There is evidence of progress in the attainment of these objectives. Their ultimate realization depends upon positive cultural impact through consultation and cooperation with established German agencies in the fields of formal education, community organization, cultural affairs and religious affairs.

+END



US Information Centers and Reading Rooms

US Information Centers

THE END of hostilities in 1945 revealed an urgency of providing positive counter-action to more than a decade of censored press, book-burning and insidious propaganda. Private initiative started a "Window to the West" library at the University of Marburg. SHAEF'S Psychological Warfare Branch experimented with a reading room in Bad Homburg for a restricted group of German readers. The success of these two undertakings gave impetus to the official sanctioning of an extensive Information Center program as part of the Military Government mission in Germany.

The Bad Homburg reading room was moved to Frankfurt in 1945 and became the first US Information Center in the American zone. Today there are 25 Information Centers, each operated by an American director. They are located in the key cities of the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin.

Known to the Germans as *Amerika Haeuser*, the Centers have grown into recognized institutions in the cities of Munich, Stuttgart, Bremen and Wiesbaden, state capitals respectively of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Bremen and Hesse; in the American headquarters city of Frankfurt, in the university towns of Marburg, Wuerzburg and Erlangen. In historic Heidelberg a local store acknowledges the Information Center as a well-known landmark by advertising the fact that it is located "right next to the *Amerika Haus*."

Information Centers have been established in the religious centers of Bamberg and Fulda, where theological colleges are located. There are *Amerika Haeuser* in the industrial cities of Augsburg, Nuremberg, Giessen, Darmstadt, Kassel, Mannheim, Heilbronn and Ulm. There is also a center in Coburg, eastern outpost close to the Soviet border; one in Regensburg, historical crossroad of eastern and western influence; and one in Bremerhaven, the only seaport in the American zone. Berlin has two centers.

IN ADDITION to the full-sized *Amerika Haeuser* there are 122 reading rooms strategically established in the major rural communities throughout the American occupation zone. While the Information Center libraries average 18,000 to 28,000 books, the reading rooms have collections of 2,500 to 4,500, and are counterparts of American branch libraries. Besides books there are subscriptions numbering 550 American magazines and newspapers.

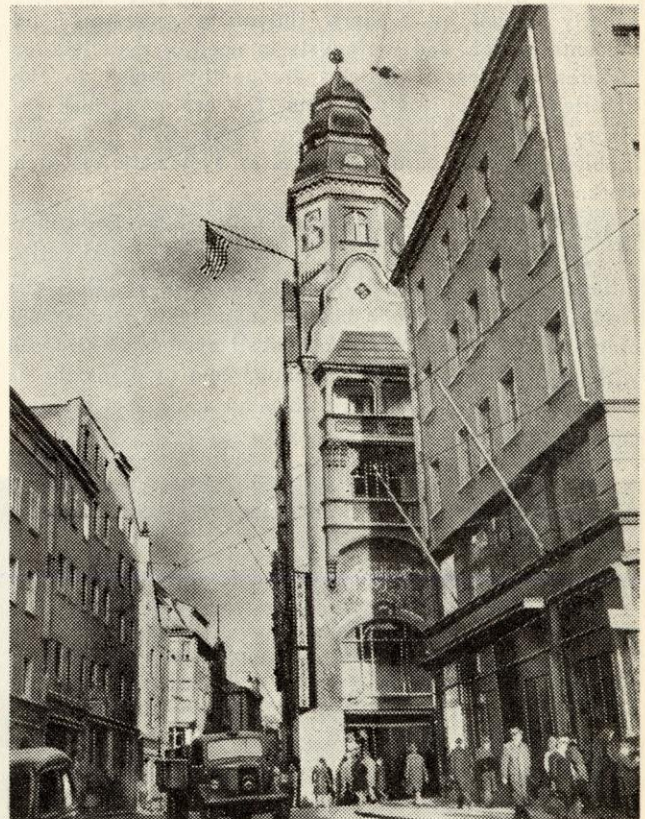
The total attendance for 1948 was more than 3,700,000 and jumped to more than 4,150,000 in the first six months of 1949 alone. Book circulation soared from 1,180,000 in 1948 to an annual rate of some 1,660,000 in the first half of 1949.

It is not infrequent that a new German reader complains to the librarian of his local *Amerika Haus* that he "cannot

find the truth when American books present such divergent opinions on one and the same subject." For many years the Germans had been compelled to accept ready-made answers. Now they must learn to depend on their judgment and take responsibility for their opinions and actions.

The Information Centers seek to guide and assist the Germans in this new adventure in thinking. Patterned after the American community library, and the US Information and Educational (USIE) programs in other countries, their program includes lectures, concerts, discussion groups, conversation classes, documentary film showings, exhibitions and related activities.

The library is the starting point, the basic tool for the accomplishment of the Information Center's mission. Along with the indispensable reference works such as encyclopedias, dictionaries and indexes it holds a large representative collection of books on American and world culture.



Illustrating the great popularity enjoyed by the Information Center in Regensburg is the fact that for the second time within two years the institution had outgrown its quarters and now is located in the large, newly-renovated building (above) which was opened in a widely-attended formal ceremony in the Center's new quarters April 8, 1949.

Supplemented by a comprehensive selection of the best in American fiction this material presents attractively a diversified picture of American traditions, customs and way of life. The *American Haus* library attempts to bridge the 12-year gap of the Hitler regime by offering books banned during that period and books that allow the German reader to re-establish contact with the cultural, political and social developments of the outside world.

To make American literature available to those Germans who do not master English, worthwhile German translations are purchased in Switzerland, Sweden, Holland and Germany. These books, constituting some 20 percent of the total library stock, are eagerly sought by readers. University professors and students, writers and journalists in need of materials for lectures, studies or articles frequently appeal to the libraries for help, rarely in vain. The centers furnish advisory service to the reader who comes with a difficult problem and offer card catalogues for systematic research work.

THE GERMAN librarians have been shown the What-can-I-do-to-help-you? approach instead of the traditional brusque What-do-you-want-and-why? Thus the reader is guided through his first experience with democracy in the library: the open shelf system. Confronted with a new wealth of information and opinions, he is encouraged to make up his own mind and select his own course of action.



Front view of the new Amerika Haus at 5 Oberer Luisen Park in Mannheim, US Zone. This was the first of several such removals and major improvements carried out by US Information Centers during 1949. (US Army photo)

Following the example of the American community library and USIE, American Houses exert every effort to make their material available to all civic, social and cultural organizations in their communities. Most centers send out specialized bibliographies to doctors, housing officials and others. Press archives offer interesting newspaper articles and background material for publishers and editors. In some centers translators are advised on American book rights.

A collection of scientific, historical and literary works was lent to the Public Scientific Library in Berlin. The

Physical Institute of Erlangen University received the long-term loan of scientific publications. Several collections of books were assembled for use in English seminars of various universities, all of which were handicapped by a critical shortage of such material. The Technical Institute of Karlsruhe, in setting up its new Department of Opinion Survey, received valuable assistance from the Information Center in that city.

Many industrial firms have been supplied with documentation on questions affecting management and labor. Such requests now are being received and handled in steadily increasing numbers. The loan of musical scores of American compositions to the famous Boy's Choir of Regensburg was appreciated by the conductor and its young members.

To reach the small rural communities, several Information Centers are using bookmobiles equipped with small



Left, the large reading room of the American Library opened in Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, last May. Very comfortable and well-lighted, with trained librarians offering a welcome and whole-hearted assistance, it is visited daily by a steady stream of book lovers. Right, two well-stocked rooms of the library in the Amerika Haus in Nuremberg.



Among the most ardent book-lovers in the world, Germans of all ages unflinchingly throng the libraries of Information Centers throughout the US Zone and the American sector of Berlin. Top, a typically busy day in the Information Center library in Giessen. Lower photo, informal discussion group in Information Center, Nuremberg.

libraries, magazine collections, newspapers and visual material.

Amerika Haus activities are conceived as an exploitation of, and complement to, the reading materials: books, magazines, newspapers, musical scores, pamphlets, etc. American and Allied experts, as well as German speakers who have made sponsored visits to the United States, lecture regularly and lead discussions on a wide range of subjects. They are chosen to acquaint Germans with democratic traditions and achievements in the Western world and to inform them on American life and aspirations.

AMERICANS STATIONED in Germany address meetings on economic and political questions, modern trends in industrial management, labor questions and many others. Discussion groups have been organized where Americans and Germans can exchange points of view. These as well as public forums and round table confer-

Children's rooms in the Information Centers likewise have their big followings. Picture shows section of group of kiddies who filled children's library in the Information Center in the city of Bremen only a few hours after its opening on a warm summer's day last year. Trained nurse-librarians are on duty.

(Photo by G. Schmidt)

ences contribute to the development of the democratic conception of free speech and respect for divergent opinions.

Concerts by prominent artists and record concerts, along with American art exhibits, are aimed at destroying the German preconception of the United States as a country without art or culture—the fallacy which was created and carefully nurtured by the Goebbels propaganda machine.

Lectures illustrated by films are popular among German audiences and the Centers make extensive use of the motion picture as part of their audi-visual program. The exhibition work has included displays on the Marshall Plan, American elections, farming in the United States, new developments in medicine, American landscapes, etc.

The Information Centers see an important challenge in the promotion of programs for young people and the encouragement of youth discussion groups through the use of the children's library. All the larger Centers have their children's rooms, film performances for children, children's hours and special meetings for parents.

English conversation classes for children and adults have been established along with "Bookworm Clubs" and playreading groups in order to develop and encourage proper understanding of the English language and of the materials available at the Centers. Several *Amerika Haeuser* have attic stages and amateur theater youth groups to familiarize Germans with the contemporary American and European theater and to





This Braille library, the first such opened in Bavaria in postwar years, was established by the Information Center in Munich on May 2, 1949. Picture shows one of the first blind men to visit the establishment reading a Braille book in the new library while a German librarian looks on.

demonstrate the use of dramatics as a powerful educational instrument—a concept entirely new in Germany.

MANY CIVIC SERVICES are rendered by the Information Centers in a constant effort to integrate their activities with the interests of the German community. Some of the many instances:

In a university town a student employment office was established to help students overcome their financial difficulties through parttime work as baby-sitters, window washers, etc.

An *Amerika Haus* collected medical supplies to assist the victims of an industrial disaster in a neighboring community.

Another Center supplied a large distant displaced-persons university with transportation to and from the Center so that the library could be consulted by destitute students.

As the program of the Information Centers grew it became necessary to consolidate the distribution of the ever increasing stream of materials. The thousands of books and magazines, the many recordings, the visual material pouring in every month could no longer be

channeled without orderly distribution. A Central Distribution Section was set up in Frankfurt whose function it is to receive, sort out, catalog and classify all materials received from the procuring agencies in the United States as well as from private and non-profit organizations.

To insure uniform administration, supervision of and guidance on programming, and overall direction of US Information Center operations in Germany, a servicing agency composed of nine Americans and 25 Germans was set up at HICOG Headquarters this year. This staff advises, aids and supplies the 28 Americans and more than 1,100 Germans who are responsible for the day-by-day operation of the Information Centers and Reading Rooms.

A library school has been established in the Erlangen *Amerika Haus* which will permit thorough training and schooling of the German librarians employed by the Centers throughout Germany. Thus the best American library practices can be firmly established in the *Amerika Houses* as a service to the readers and an example for German public libraries and their employees.

In this connection it is significant to note that the younger generation of librarians raised a cry for the introduction of the open shelf system in Germany at the recently held first meeting of the German Librarians' Association. The *Amerika Haeuser* were cited repeatedly as the example to follow.

THE INFORMATION CENTERS' budget for the fiscal year 1950 provides for the expansion of the program into the other zones of western Germany in line with the establishment of the German federal government at Bonn and the transition from Military Government to the Office of the High Commissioner.

Present plans call for the opening of a large *Amerika Haus* in Hanover where a building has been placed at the disposal of HICOG by the British Information Services Division.

A Center is also being planned now for Essen as the Ruhr industrial area is a strategic spot for the dissemination of the American message and particularly of a true picture of the achievements in Germany of the European Recovery Administration. In view of the exclusively industrial public this Center should contain a particularly good collection of German language books and a well stocked magazine reading room. A director will be chosen who is familiar with American trade unions and labor problems.

As the seat of the German government, Bonn, on the other hand, requires an *Amerika Haus* library specializing in national and international legislation, comparative government, American economics and a sound selection of Americana. The three planned Centers in Hanover, Bonn and Essen would, with the presently existing large reading room in Hamburg, constitute the US Information Center effort in the British Zone. A Center in Baden-Baden or Coblenz, concentrating on a more cultural program, will be established in the French Zone along with 10 reading rooms to be located in university towns and important cultural centers. —END

Theater and Music

THE THEATER and music activities of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, have three main objectives behind the various projects which are being currently undertaken by the branch.

The specific purposes are to help German musical and theatrical life to revert to the critical standards, breadth of open-mindedness and democratic spirit with which it was once imbued.

In accomplishing these targets it is primarily necessary to eradicate the false ideas concerning other countries—especially America—which were deeply instilled into the public mind under the Nazis; develop a more international viewpoint; raise the standards of judgment and encourage greater self-criticism, thereby lessening the nationalistic and superior attitude toward purely German works.

Four continuing projects of the Theater and Music Section have been devised for implementing its program and accomplishing its mission. These four consist of the Exchange Program, the US Visiting Artist Program, Grants and Aids, and the US Play Agency and Music Library. Each of these diversified projects already has proven its worth in providing a steady flow of new ideas and

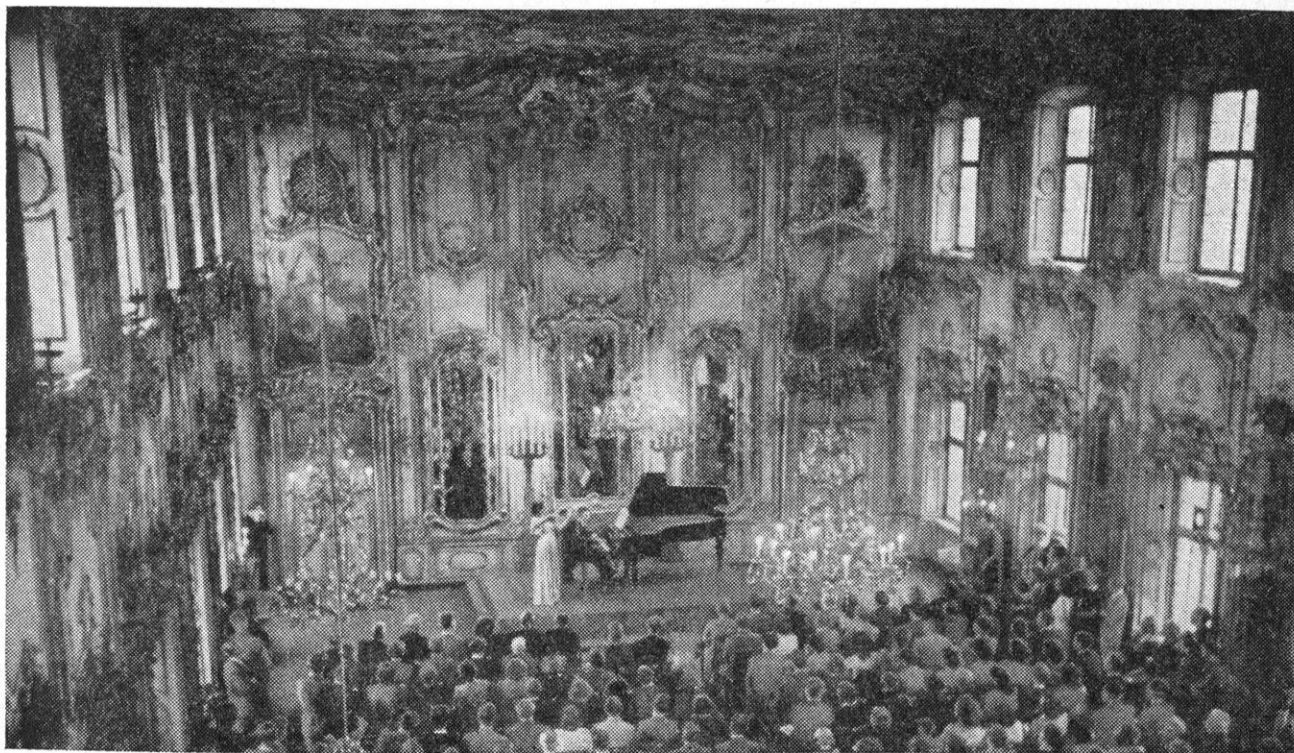
stimulation into Germany from the outside world and in chipping the Goebbels-applied enamel of self-satisfaction.

The overall Exchange Program embraces a plan by which leading representatives in German theater and music activities may go to America for first hand study and observation of developments in their field and return with a greater knowledge and understanding to the task of improving and liberalizing these activities within Germany. The plan similarly calls for bringing in experts from the United States and European countries to address and consult German groups to stimulate more enlightened activity.

THIS PROJECT has already borne fruit as evidenced by the reaction of five German specialists in the music and theater fields who spent a 90-day period in the United States under the plan. Of the five, a leading theater critic and a leading music critic from the Berlin *Die Neue Zeitung* have both written numerous articles on their experiences pointing up the standard of accomplishments in America and constructively contrasting these standards with the situation in Germany.

Two of the other experts have lectured in most of the 25 America Houses in the US Zone and in most cases have met with warm response and interested queries

The stages of Germany contain today the unfolding drama of culture from across Germany's borders. Visiting artists from the US — actors, singers, musicians — are making inroads into the Germans' fostered contempt for America's younger culture. They likewise introduce an approach to theatrical presentation that is unlettered by propaganda. Germans below watch noted US violinist Patricia Travers on the stage of Augsburg's beautiful Schaezler Palais.





One of the most successful of the company shows which has toured the US Zone of Germany was the Howard University Player's production of "Mamba's Daughters." This amateur group came to Germany under the auspices of EUCOM Special Services and the Office of Public Affairs after a tour through Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They are shown in pictures above in an on-stage pose during one of their performances, and, right, as they boarded plane at Rhine-Main for return to the United States. This group represents one facet of the Theater and Music Sections extensive program to liberate the German theater from state-constructed standards.

(PRD, HICOG photos)

from their audiences. The fifth expert, a theater producer, acquired an intense interest in American plays and methods of production as well as in the use of drama in education.

Considerable interest also has been aroused throughout the US Zone by visiting American and European experts in theater and music who have spoken to university and professional groups and America House audiences.

Among the American theater experts who visited Germany during the past year were Rosamund Gilder, Eric Bentley, Mordecai Gorelik, Campton Bell, and Thornton Wilder. In the field of music, the outstanding visitor, who combined lecturing with conducting, was Paul Hindemith. In addition, qualified American personnel in Germany give lectures on American music and theater subjects as part of the America House programs. American plays are often read aloud and in some cases performed, and concerts of American music on records are given every week.

The US Visiting Artist Program was made possible through the cooperation of a non-governmental agency and the American occupation authorities. The US agency supplies funds to pay the travel expenses of top-ranking American artists to Germany and living expenses while in the country. HICOG supplies travel and billeting for the visiting personnel while they are in Germany.

The program's success to date in contributing to the general goals of the Branch has been unquestionable. Such outstanding artists as Patricia Travers, Ralph Kirkpatrick, Yehudi Menuhin, the Walden String Quartet, Mack Harrell and the Yale Glee Club have made a strikingly positive impression upon both the German press and public. The program is helping in giving the Germans a

fuller picture of American achievement in cultural fields and dispelling the idea that the United States excels only in mass production but is a culturally negative nation.

THE GRANTS AND AIDS Program is a plan for support of a number of German projects in the theater and music fields such as the presentation of a special series of contemporary music concerts for German students, university theater workshops, experimental theaters, youth orchestras and music schools.

In the development of university theater workshops, for example, a conference was held at Erlangen in July 1949, attended by university theater groups from several German universities, from the Sorbonne, and from Vienna. Student performances, lectures and discussion groups were held each day throughout a week. In the fall, the Howard University Players of Washington D. C. gave performances of the negro folk-play "Mamba's Daughters" in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Kitzingen, and Mannheim under the joint auspices of Army Special Services and E and CR Division, HICOG. German university students were given special invitations to attend.

In most cases emphasis is on giving assistance to German youth and in supporting progressive undertakings which will speed up the process of reeducation and acquaint Germans in these fields with accomplishments in other countries during the years of German isolation. To some extent the German ministries of culture also are contributing support to the program and there are definite indications that additional financial support may be received from German sources.

The US Play Agency and Music Library is a twofold program for which Deutsche mark funds are required for

(Continued on page 34)

Education

A PROMINENT GERMAN educator recently said, "Give me six months and enough authority, and I will enforce democracy in all of western Germany." This remark illustrates the problem confronting HICOG's educational specialists who are advising and assisting in creating a voluntarily-accepted democracy, decentralizing authority and developing a liberal educational system.

An ideal democracy displays a consciousness of the dignity of the individual, a regard for his rights and opinions, a competence in group deliberation, group action, and an overwhelming confidence in the ability of the group to arrive at a decision of policy or action superior in wisdom, prudence and knowledge to that which any individual in the group could, unaided, have achieved.

Democracy when viewed on the level of the state must also display this same regard for the rights and opinions of others, this same technique of carrying problems to the people and letting them by group discussion and action solve them. This same confidence is the ability of the citizens of a nation deliberating and acting together wisely to determine the destiny of the nation and its policy and program of action within the family of nations.

A democratic system of education must teach the principles of democracy and must allow sufficient opportunity for practice in the ways of democracy. This cannot be achieved by courses in social science alone, or any other academic presentation of the theory of democracy. The entire school environment must be adapted to the end of making pupils feel the need for democracy. They must want it to work and have confidence that it can work; they must see in it the most dignified form of government yet devised by men. They must know its dangers, appreciate its obligations and be willing to pay the price in willingness to deliberate on social problems and cooperate in social action.

THE IMPLICATIONS for the democratization of the German school system are clear. It cannot be imposed. It must come as a result of a conviction of need and confidence in the efficiency of democracy. It must be accepted by a majority of the population. It must be achieved slowly, no faster than the population is able and willing to go. Each step must be an educational step. The winning of each new convert to democracy becomes a study in the psychology of persuasion. "Learning situations" must be created, and a wide variety of techniques must be tried.

Out of this experimentation and experience in the art of persuasion it becomes eventually possible to identify certain critical areas as being the best opportunities for making an impact. These critical areas form the basis for a program. Some of the characteristics of educational reorientation in Germany are illustrated on the following pages in the typical examples of how the program is being implemented.

+END

Democratization of School System

PERHAPS NO FEATURE of German education is so strikingly undemocratic as the two-track school system. All children are together for the first four years. At the close of the fourth year those who are to go on to higher education are selected for admission to the higher schools and begin work in an eight or nine-year program leading to university entrance. Of the 20 percent who enter this program, three-fourths are eliminated by high academic standards and other reasons before graduation. The other 80 percent continue in the elementary school, the *Volksschule* (people's school), to the end of the eighth year after which they become apprentices in whatever vocational field may be open to them. Part-time schooling averaging five hours a week for two to four years completes their school experience.

The selection of youngsters who are to go on into the higher schools at the early age of 12, the charging of tuition in the higher schools and wide differences in the preparation of teachers in favor of the academic elite are all contrary to democracy in education.

Liberal leaders in German education have opposed all of these non-democratic practices but have never been strong enough to break down the aristocratic traditions which dominate German education. With the support of America, these liberal German educators, whose numbers have been greatly increased as a result of the work of the American education personnel and the cultural exchanges program, have come into a position of educational leadership.

THE UNITED STATES education staffs in the *Laender* (states) are using different approaches to the solution of the problem. In Hesse a *Schulbeirat* was organized. It is a commission of German educators working as a liaison group between the Ministry of Culture and the United States education staffs. In Wuerttemberg-Baden work is

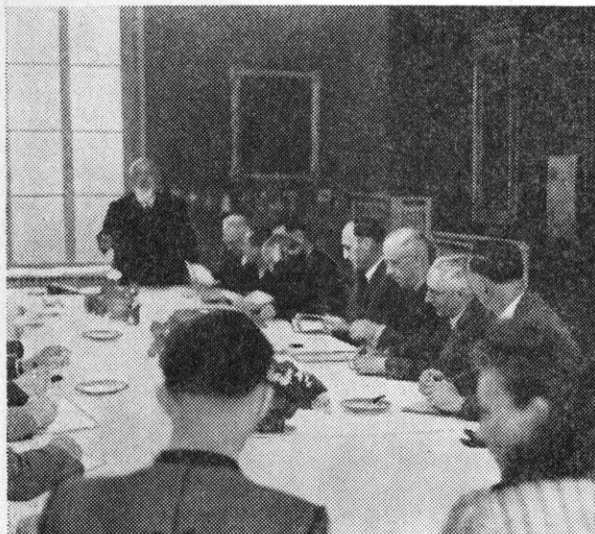
done directly with the Minister of Culture and his staff.

In Bavaria an especially interesting procedure was devised, a more complete account of which may serve to highlight the effort. In March 1948, through the efforts of American education personnel in cooperation with the Bavarian Ministry of Education, a planning commission or *Direktorium* was set up for Bavaria to propose an organization and program for school reform. A full-time school planning committee of four leading Bavarian educators was appointed to direct the work. An autonomous foundation supported both by American and German funds was set up to carry on the program.

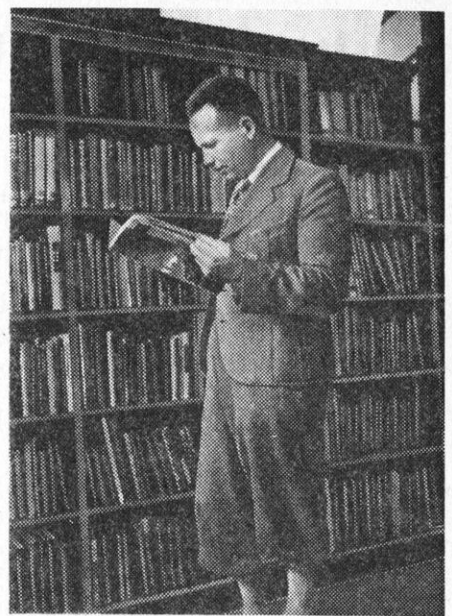
An unoccupied mansion, Schloss Wallenburg, was leased as a school reform headquarters. Teachers and administrators were brought in from all over Bavaria to work on committees with their salaries continued by the state and substitutes provided to carry on their work. As many as 50 teachers and administrators were housed at Schloss Wallenburg at one time, working on school reform planning.

By February 1949, the final reports of all committees were completed and transmitted to the Ministry of Education, where they were drafted into basic school legislation for submission to the *Landtag* (state council). These reform proposals which grew out of the cooperative efforts of hundreds of Bavarian educators and American education personnel have been described as being "as significant for Bavarian education as the Education Act of 1944 is for the reform of education in England."

THE COST of this program, which could be computed in terms of salaries of American education personnel, visiting American experts and grants to the foundation would be amazingly small in comparison with the results which have been achieved in Bavaria. Its ramifications are unpredictable and varied. Every step in persuading the German educators to change has to be an educational



Teachers hold group discussions on the problem of school reform in their districts: At left, Bavarian educators listen to an elderly adviser and at right, gather out-of-door to discuss new methods. (Photos by Duhnkrack)



Teachers and school administrators become students themselves in library of Kempfenhausen workshop. (Photos by Duhnkrack)

step. The Germans themselves must understand and be convinced of what is done. Plans must be fluid, and they often develop along dramatic lines.

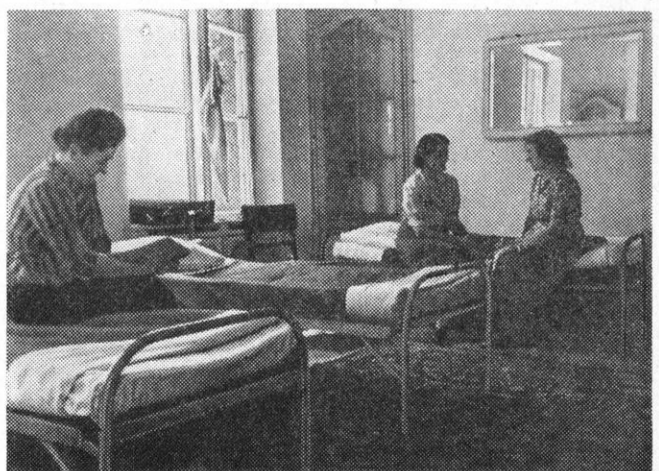
In Bavaria in the late fall of 1948 the planning commission or *Direktorium* decided to test its proposed changes on a large scale. After much discussion they chose *Kreis* (county) Weilheim as a demonstration area. It is not far from Munich and is typical of the situation found throughout most of Bavaria in that it encompasses the principal types of schools, is predominantly rural but has one medium-sized manufacturing center and has teachers and school administrators sympathetic to the new program.

A curriculum workshop was established at Kempfenhausen Villa on the shores of Starnberg Lake. This workshop was the successor of Schloss Wallenburg, where the early planning had been done. During the spring and summer of 1949 all the teachers and school administrators of the *Kreis* were brought in groups of 20 to 30 persons to

Kempfenhausen Villa for week-long discussion periods on the basic principles of the proposed school reform. From these groups consultants were chosen to work more intensively on specific problems and to be trained as local supervisors of classrooms.

SINCE THE opening of schools last autumn, the teachers in the *Kreis* have made adjustments in curriculum and methods, and their specially trained supervisors continue to lead discussions and examine the progress in the local communities of the *Kreis*.

In other areas of Bavaria another approach was used. It was aimed at increasing the participation of the public in the work of the schools. Germans in general show little concern for the schools. They leave them pretty much to the *Kultusminister* and his staff. Consequently, special techniques and a great amount of field work are required to prepare communities for assuming any degree of responsibility. +END



Scenes in the dining-room and one of the dormitories of the Kempfenhausen Curriculum Workshop for German teachers.

School Housing

A RECENT SURVEY of the school housing situation in the American zone disclosed that although 41,469 public school classrooms are now in use, there is need for 29,300 additional classrooms. This situation, caused by neglect and war destruction, not only must be soon remedied if the youthful generation attending public school is to have a decent opportunity to share in a free and democratic future, but also affords an excellent opportunity to demonstrate how sociological problems of this character can be resolved under democratic procedures. Accordingly, an American school building specialist was invited to conduct a demonstration in Bremen.

The city of Bremen, with a prewar population of approximately 400,000, had been more than three-quarters destroyed and had lost at least half of its school buildings. A majority of the 51,000 school children lived in improvised emergency shelters, or in one- to three-room lodgings which they share with up to 16 other persons. The tendency had been to reconstruct all school buildings as they were before the war, utilizing the fragments and portions of walls still standing.

The Bremen school building project introduced new cooperative practices and a new community spirit into municipal planning for educational and cultural reconstruction. City school authorities, architects, municipal officials, teachers and even the school children found themselves working together in a city-wide planning program for better schools.

A VIGOROUS PUBLICITY campaign pressed by the teachers and city officials resulted in a school building exhibit displayed at the *Rathaus* (City Hall) and viewed by thousands of interested visitors. The exhibit featured model classrooms and school buildings of new design and technical development; a map of city neighborhoods featuring community centers that embrace school buildings; youth centers, and areas for adult education and recreation; large statistical displays with beautiful art work; cross-section models in color showing modern school furniture and landscaping to scale; samples of new school furniture and building materials; recent technical advances in color and illumination, and unique displays of temporary school housing architecture.

The planning of this exhibit led to a number of important developments. Ground work was laid for a continuation of cooperative methods in designing school buildings. City planning authorities became aware of the place of community centers in creating a master plan for city construction. Many new features were immediately incorporated into school buildings under construction. Perhaps most important was the tendency noted for school children to become more civic-minded.

The exhibit of model laboratories and school facilities attracted considerable attention at the International Con-

ference on Comparative Education at Chiemsee, in Bavaria, this year. The school building exhibit constructed at Bremen subsequently was sent on a tour of the major German cities in the American zone.

DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES of school fiscal policy aimed at adequate and equitable financing of the German public schools has been conducted on a zone-wide basis by the American authorities in close cooperation with German research associates and planning commissions. Provisional findings indicate an average per pupil expenditure among cities of DM 165 (\$39.30) per annum.

Less than 10 percent of state internal affairs budgets is allocated to public schooling. The one-tenth of child population attending the secondary schools is afforded four times the school support granted those in popular and vocational schools. And rural children, having a less well developed school program, receive about half the school support given in larger cities. The school fiscal policies studies are also concerned with the absence of provision for local initiative and community participation in school advancement. These findings, graphically interpreted, are made generally available to public forums and education discussion groups.

The liberal elements among German educational leadership have shown an interest in this realistic and scientific approach to a solution of their problems, with the result that committees to study school finance and lay participation are active both in German educational societies and in several progressive localities such as the rural county of Leonberg of Wuerttemberg-Baden. †END



Overcrowding continues to be a major problem in Germany's schools today due to war damage. While there has been some improvement since currency reform in June 1948, school buildings with modern classrooms remain an acute need in virtually all German cities.

Vocational Education

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION has two major aspects in present-day Germany—its improvement and a planned program of vocational guidance based upon a careful analysis of job opportunities.

Vocational Education should provide both male and female students with educational opportunities of quality and duration, not only to guarantee the continuation of high standards of technical skills but also to insure the broadening and deepening of civic and cultural growth of the youth in vocational schools along democratic lines. Students so trained should become responsible citizens as well as skilled workmen.

Many progressive German vocational leaders are aware of the need of a more general education in vocational schools and of greater emphasis on social studies. Thirty leading German vocational leaders and administrators returned at the end of June from a stay of three months in the United States where they made an extensive study of the administration, philosophy and teaching methods of vocational institutions.

DEEPLY IMPRESSED with the duration and latitude of vocational education opportunities in America, they recently held a series of conferences in which they prepared reports and discussions they have passed on their findings to their fellow workers and have made many valuable recommendations. One such recommendation is to require agricultural vocational students to conduct farm or home projects in connection with their part-time classroom studies for the purpose of combining theory and practice, a technique which had not been employed in Germany previously.

Another recommendation, partly the result of observations in the United States, partly the result of US

consultants' work in Germany, has been an improved agricultural extension program aimed at bringing the results of agricultural research to the large mass of farm people, thereby to increase production and generally improve rural standards.

Agricultural science in Germany is far ahead of farm practices. In order to bridge the gap between research and practice, each of the three states in the American zone has established a coordinated state extension service with a director, home economics supervisor and specialists in agriculture, home economics and youth activities. Some 15 sample counties have been chosen as demonstration areas for testing and projecting the new program.

FROM THIS MODEST beginning it is hoped that at least 75 percent of the farm people will eventually have access to the service instead of the present favored 20 percent.

In implementing this program, a series of conferences between German and American officials and a limited exchange of German and American extension specialists and administrators have taken place during the past two and a half years. In addition to the exchange-of-persons phase of the program, material assistance has been granted these states to supplement their contributions in establishing the democratic extension service.

It is believed by American agricultural experts that German agricultural production can be increased approximately 15 to 20 percent if scientific methods are adopted by at least 75 percent of the farmers.

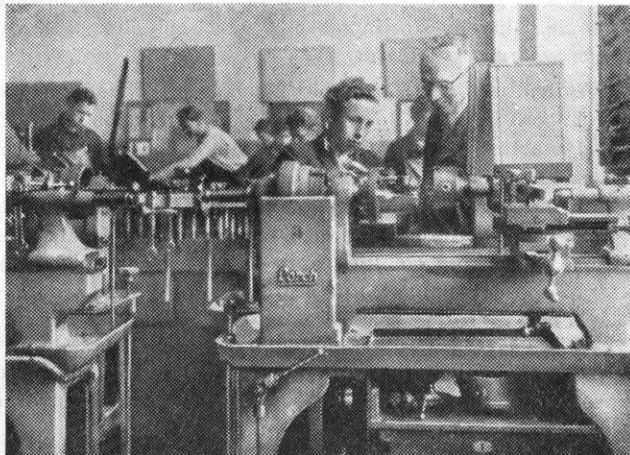
The second major aspect of the Vocational Education problem is the lack of sufficient job opportunities in the traditional areas of apprenticeship to meet the needs of all the youth. Youth unemployment is high and is likely to



Learning a skill — students of the Domestic Science Department of Social Workers' School learn scientific methods of cooking in modern German kitchen, knowledge and experience which they in turn will pass on.

increase. Full-time school attendance ends for more than 80 percent of German youth at the age of 14.

Their education from that time on is tied up with getting ready to make a living. Through the labor office they apply for assignment as apprentices in a factory,



In the "Elizabeth" Vocational School for the Trades at Munich boys in their early teens are shown (top) in a machine shop class, with instructor; (center) shoemaking and (bottom) tailoring classes. (Photos by Duhnkrack)

small firm or with an individual craftsman, a housewife, a farmer, a business or whatever their vocational interest and opportunity may be. Thereafter they work full-time at learning this trade except for five or six hours each week which they spend in a part-time vocational school program.

If the apprenticeship openings equal the number of youth, every one has his opportunity to prepare for a vocational future. The situation has so developed as a result of the restricted industrial development and other factors that thousands of young people today can look forward to nothing better than employment at unskilled labor.

More than 57,000 youngsters in Hesse have completed the full-time school attendance requirement this year. 45,000 want apprenticeship opportunities. But there are apprenticeship openings for only 70 percent of the boys and 30 percent of the girls—22,000 youngsters are blocked in making preparations for a vocation not only not of their choice, but a vocation of any kind.

Because of the high birth rate during the Nazi period and the influx of refugees, the number of children graduating in 1953 will be 83,000 in comparison with 57,000 in 1949. This situation, which is very similar to the early 1930's, was known to individual German organizations, the labor office and others, but the influence of German specialization and recognized areas of authority effectively blocked any one group in taking the initiative in calling all concerned groups together to make plans.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING by headquarters and state American education personnel brought this problem to the attention of the Hessian ministry of education in August. Representatives of the labor office, the ministry of economics, the trade unions, chambers of commerce, industry, industrial and educational leaders, and other state and community leaders were called together.

At an initial two-day conference in September they arrived at agreement on nine measures to help the situation. This preliminary conference of individual groups was followed by major conferences of youth leaders. Within a month appeals went out to all employers to take on additional apprentices.

The ministry of education by decree doubled the school-time attendance requirement of unemployed youth. On Oct. 2, the Hessian trade union paper said, "We cannot believe that these measures are deemed sufficient to face the problem squarely. A more thorough approach is absolutely necessary."

This situation is being met early as a result of the sensitiveness of American education personnel to the German youth employment situation and their initiative in stimulating the cooperation of all German organizations. The situation in Hesse is typical of the entire American zone. Similar work is underway in Bremen and Wuerttemberg-Baden, with equally encouraging reactions on the part of the Germans. + END

Teacher Education

THE DAILY WORK of a teacher, like that a mother does for her children, is dramatic only to the teacher. Its social implications are inestimable. The objectives, ideals and destiny of a nation are in the teacher's hands. In the classroom the aims and aspirations of the new generation are silently being forged. The best norm for judging the direction for any social order is what goes on in schools. There the skilled observer who has but eyes to see can read the future of the nation.

From the very beginning of the US occupation in Germany the education of teachers was made a major concern of the education staff. Denazification took its toll, as did wartime death and imprisonment. Through a program of teachers' helpers and through the reintegration of refugee teachers, returned prisoners of war, and minor-Nazi teachers into the school system, the earlier teacher shortage has been filled and an increasingly greater time can be spent on the full-time training of teacher candidates and on a program of training for teachers now in service in the schools.

The Teacher Education Institute in Weilburg, Hesse, has developed a curriculum on a college level for elementary school teachers. Several small teacher institutions in Bavaria have been combined into a more efficient, larger unit. The Teacher Education Institute in Berlin, which moved in February 1949 from the Soviet Sector to the US Sector of the city, is developing a model curriculum of studies with the help of the regular US education staff and special consultants. The program of curriculum development for the teacher education institute at Esslingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, is worthy of a more detailed exposition.

The *Kultusminister* (Minister of Culture) of Wuerttemberg-Baden decided in 1948 to establish in Esslingen a model teacher education institute on a college level. It was to differ from German institutions by including in the same building the training of elementary, secondary and numerous specialized types of teachers. The detailed planning of the

Teacher training institutes in the western zones of Germany are slowly alleviating the acute teacher shortage which a few years ago crippled the educational system. With the aid of US and west Europe curriculum experts, several institutes such as the Freising Elementary Teacher Training Institute pictured have been set up to prepare new instructors, and to give added training to in-service teachers.

(Duhnkrack photo)

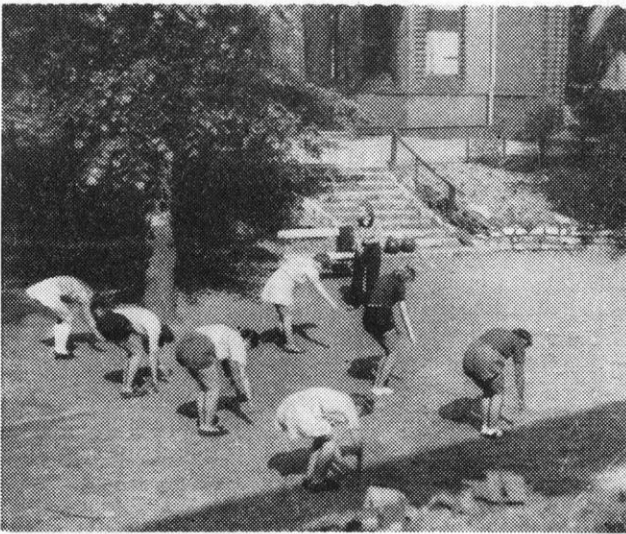
new curriculum was done at the international workshop on teacher education held at the *Paedagogische Hochschule* (Teachers' High School) May 23-August 12, 1949.

The workshop was a cooperative effort between German educators and consultants from other countries, notably the United States. The Ministry of Culture in Wuerttemberg-Baden took an active part in the planning. Dr. Anton Brenner, director of teacher education in the ministry was at the same time director of the workshop. Twenty-four German educators participated together with ten American consultants and a total of six European consultants, three from Switzerland and one each from the Netherlands, France and the United Kingdom.

TWELVE FULL WEEKS of general sessions and innumerable group sessions and working parties saw the ultimate realization of a thorough-going curriculum for an ideal teacher education institution in Wuerttemberg-Baden. The curriculum was not everything that the United States consultants would have hoped for, but it succeeded nonetheless in applying the best principles of modern teacher education pedagogy to the German problem. The resultant plan, both as regards its objectives and as regards the details of curriculum, was tailor-made for Wuerttemberg-Baden, with a realistic acceptance of the social and economic conditions of present day Germany.

All participants in the workshop were highly appreciative of the discussions and of the international exchange of ideas. The German educators in particular found the





At right, student teachers attend a special night school session in problems besetting schools in postwar Germany. Left, instructor, with tambourine, instructs class at teachers' school in technique of modern dance and gymnastics. At special institutes, teachers learn many imported methods of instruction and west Europe curriculum advancements.

workshop technique a unique method of approach to a problem and almost without exception praised its efficacy.

The final report giving the results of the workshop will be printed in two languages at US Government expense for approximately DM 40,000. The cost of the services of the United States consultants is computed at \$4,400 each and that of the European consultants at \$25 a day each. The Ministry of Culture of Wuerttemberg-Baden contributed the use of the buildings, the salaries of the German participants and undertook to defray considerable incidental expense for library and secretarial help.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING of teachers is more difficult because of the long hours which are traditional in German schools. The average German school day is from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the evening on all weekdays, including Saturdays. Many schools are still operated in five-hour shifts as far as the student is concerned, but the teacher's work continues throughout the day. The American techniques of late afternoon classes and Saturday classes for teachers are therefore impossible.

One solution to the problem is that devised by the Ministry of Culture in Wuerttemberg-Baden with the assistance of the United States education staffs. A large castle in Comburg, near Stuttgart, was made into what is now known as the *Akademie Comburg*. Fortnightly courses of instruction are arranged. Each course has a specific topic such as "Psychology and the School," or "The Educational Value of Arithmetic and Mathematics," or "Situation and Method of Teaching History Today." Selected teachers in groups of 60 are brought to Akademie Comburg to attend these courses. They come from all over Wuerttemberg-Baden and are paid their regular teaching salaries while in attendance. US authorities take part in the discussions and assist in securing the services of

European educators as guest lecturers and discussion leaders.

ANOTHER GOOD opportunity for in-service training is possible during the four-week vacation period in the summer. Three large workshops with a mixed staff of American and German educators were held in Bavaria last summer, and similar projects are being planned for next summer. The chief costs in such a project are travel and per diem for the German participants and the salaries of consultants. The Bavarian Ministry of Culture usually supplies buildings, secretarial staff and library facilities. Also, the excellent libraries of the Education Service Centers play a not inconsiderable role in supplying materials on loan for the larger meetings and in offering facilities for small group conferences of one to five days' duration.

Land Hesse and Land Bremen are planning special courses for teachers in service to be held at strategic places next summer. Most of these courses will use discussion and group conference techniques as distinguished from Bavaria where the workshop on a specific problem is more widely used.

Work of this kind with the teachers, in order to be effective, must be planned long in advance. Many years of effort will be required before the impact made upon German curricula and methods will be measurably significant to the expert, and definitely visible to the casual observer. The day may yet dawn for Germany when the child will be the center of classroom method and not subject matter to be taught, and when the objective of the teacher will no longer be to pose as an infallible arbiter of learning, but to make himself unobtrusive and gradually unnecessary in the child's growth and development.

‡END

Postwar Textbooks

IN EVALUATING textbooks used during the Nazi regime it has been found that all subjects, even mathematics and the sciences, lend themselves to nationalistic and militaristic indoctrination or may be used to implant seeds of distrust or hatred for Jews or for other peoples. The same books may at once serve to justify the means by the end and to stamp out every sign of international understanding.

Evidence of nationalistic and militaristic indoctrination, though it reached its climax under the Nazis, is by no means lacking in the school books produced in Germany before 1933. Apart from these shortcomings, which it is the task of US educational authorities to eradicate, it has been found that some books are well prepared from a pedagogical and scientific point of view.

Even before the beginning of US Military Government in the US Zone, it was realized that a large proportion of the school texts then in use in German educational institutions could not be used after the overthrow of the Hitler regime and that other reading materials would have to be found in order to make possible the reopening of German schools at various levels.

AS A FIRST STEP in the direction of finding a supply of acceptable books, a survey was made of texts from the Weimar period which could be reprinted intact and presented to the German school authorities as books written and published in Germany by Germans and consequently free from what might be termed "foreign propaganda." Although it was realized that these texts did not reflect the most up-to-date pedagogical ideas, it was considered that their temporary use was the best possible emergency solution to the textbook problem.

A few sample texts were discovered in England, but most of those examined were obtained in microfilm form from the large collection in the library of Teachers' College, Columbia University. During the summer of 1944 these films were read, standards were developed and techniques for the elimination of Nazi militaristic and nationalistic strains were worked out in detail.

A final list of texts selected for publication emerged after agreement with representatives of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), and printing of the books in question, from plates produced in England, took place in an edition of 40,000 sets in Aachen and Bonn during the late winter of 1944 and in the early spring of 1945.

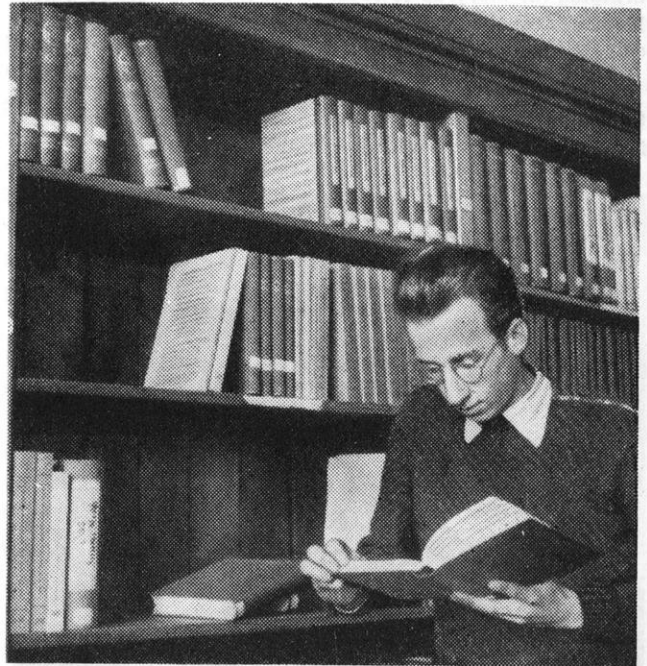
Textbook requirements for the entire US Zone were obviously far in excess of the limited reprinting done at first, hence a very much larger edition was produced in Munich in the late summer of 1945. Final arrangements for shipment of the books were concluded on Oct. 1 of that year, and by the 15th of that month, 5,328,616 copies of the texts in question had been distributed throughout the US Zone, the US Sector of Berlin and what was then the Bremen enclave.

The series consisted of 20 volumes: eight readers, five arithmetic books, three history texts and four volumes on nature study. The original cost of the printing was borne by the Bavarian government, and the other states and Berlin reimbursed Bavaria for the cost of their share of the books.

IN THE PRODUCTION of new textbooks the United States authorities held unvaryingly to the rule that German educators themselves would have to produce them. As an aid, a series of curriculum centers was established which offered library facilities, a place to work and a certain amount of guidance from both German consultants and members of the US education staff. The system of textbook analysis was broadened to include not only the negative criteria which served as a guide to approval of the books for printing, but also positive suggestions and recommendations for making the textbooks more effective educational tools.

A total of 1,576 titles had been analyzed up to Oct. 1, 1949. The preparation of the Berlin history series is a good example of cooperative effort.

In the early part of 1947 the American staff educators in Berlin realized that an important contribution to the reorientation of German education would be made if a



Student at a German university pores through new, properly-oriented books to discover that much of what he earlier had learned just wasn't so. German schools and universities have been recipients of textbooks and material aid from universities, educational groups and individuals in the US.

properly oriented series of history books could be made available to the schools. No history had been taught since the occupation began. Under the guidance of an experienced social studies textbook author from the United States, a committee of German educators, who could see the value of a different emphasis in the interpretation of history, went to work on the problem. Some were not professional writers, but their work was evaluated by professionals at various stages.

The new books produced as a result of the committee's work represent a big stride forward. Their treatment of history includes a presentation of Germany as one among the family of nations, in contrast to a former presentation of Germany as the center of the universe. They present material to help indicate how people learn to work together, how they solve their problems so as to secure both order and freedom, how they treat their neighbors and place emphasis on securing active participating citizenship.

ELEVEN TITLES in all have been published. One is now coming from the press, making a total of 12. Two of these are supplementary books. The material for the fifth grade was split into three titles, namely: Part I, Introduction to Events of the Present; Part II, Life in Prehistoric Times; Part III, The Early Germans.

Ancient and medieval history is the subject matter for the sixth grade. The seventh grade book, entitled *Struggles for Freedom*, deals with modern history up to the Revolution of 1848, and is succeeded by a volume bringing the story up to 1945. With the ninth grade, early history is again covered under the title, *Pyramid, Temple, Cathedral*. There are similar books for subsequent grades.

All of these are now in use in the schools of Berlin in the American and British Sectors. Education authorities in other states are considering their adoption.



Newly-published textbooks are checked and marked at Catholic seminary before distribution to classes.

Textbook paper, which was in short supply on the German market, was purchased with dollar funds from the United States and from European countries and made available in most cases at somewhat less than current market prices to the licensed German publishers of textbooks.

Approved textbooks rolled from the presses in increasing volume so that the number in 1948, embracing 885 titles, was more than 8,000,000 for elementary schools, approximately 3,200,000 for secondary schools, more than 1,300,000 for vocational schools, and nearly 900,000 for the universities. The total for 1949 is approximately 15,000,000.

The emergency as regards textbooks can now be considered as past, and a constructive program for better textbooks can be inaugurated in all subjects of study.

— END

American Institute

DURING 1949-1950, information about the United States will be included in the program of German universities. Until visiting consultants from the United States in the field of higher education initiated this program, American subjects were only in 15th place as compared with subjects on other nations, and as hard to find as studies on Egyptology. During 1948-1949, only 47 lectures on the United States of America were in the programs of German universities while the British Commonwealth of Nations was the subject of 500 lectures.

To stop the neglect of American subjects, the American Institute of the University of Munich was established, supported in part by Reorientation Funds and in part by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Institute represents a cooperative effort of Americans and Germans, for the Bavarian Ministry of Education and the University Senate likewise have contributed substantially. This year, all students who wish to become English teachers will be required to take a course in American civilization. Lectures by nationally known American professors will be given so that Germans will become acquainted with American customs, modes of thinking and principles of life and government.

More than 75,000 volumes dealing with American civilization are available at the University of Munich as a result of the visiting consultant program. One tower and wing of the university have been reconstructed and furnished at a cost of DM 200,000 to the university. The German ministry is also paying for a chair for American studies which will cost DM 20,000 annually.

Thus a continuing institution for the presentation of American culture is operative in at least one German university.

Education Service Centers

IMPROVEMENT OF textbooks beyond certain techniques of size of type, format, the use of illustrations and techniques of selection of materials, requires a thorough-going background in social psychology and in child growth and development. What started out as curriculum centers are gradually being changed into Education Service Centers which still offer the library facilities in pedagogy, psychology, social theory and model textbooks, but which in addition now have material in audio-visual aids, files of psychological and educational tests, and facilities for the making and standardizing of new tests.

Ten United States educators are directors of the centers. They organize the activities of the centers to interest German educators in the psychological approach to learning and stimulate them to devise both curricula and methods for a new type of German education which will place the child, growing and developing in his capacities for knowledge and for social experiences, as the center of interest.

Not all 11 Education Service Centers operate in the same way. Several, notably those at Weilburg and Stuttgart, are attached to a teacher education institute. The Education Service Center in Munich specializes in graphic displays and in making geography and history meaningful to the student and not merely a series of facts, places and dates to be memorized with little social significance.

The Education Service Center at Nuremberg has been especially successful in serving as the meeting place for small groups of educational psychologists, and the center in Wiesbaden in stimulating the construction and standardization of a battery of psychological tests. School buildings, as reflecting in their construction a new philosophy of education, have been a point of interest at the Education Service Center in Bremen where a display of model school buildings was on exhibit.

THE CENTERS have on an average a library of 11,000 volumes, as well as a supplementary library of films, film strips and phonograph records. Subscriptions to 119 US periodicals, 47 German and approximately 50 other European periodicals are currently received. The Bad Nauheim Center has an excellent collection of textbooks published in German in all four zones since the beginning of the occupation; the collection from the Soviet Zone is especially valuable. A restricted section of the Bad Nauheim library includes a collection of Nazi textbooks.

During September 1949, the Education Service Centers served 21,757 persons through use of library materials and through lectures, conferences and exhibits. 15,636 books were loaned during the same month. The statistics for September are typical and have been duplicated in other recent months.

Many Centers translate from English publications and distribute in mimeographed form excerpts or summaries of pertinent articles from professional magazines and books. The Stuttgart Center prints a series of studies.

In each of the four states of the US Zone a monthly publication in German is issued containing articles and reports. These tell of ways in which educational problems are being met throughout Germany and discuss theory and methods of timely interest.

The Stuttgart publication, called *Mitteilungen der Paedagogischen Arbeitsstelle* (Bulletin of the Paedagogical Office), is the oldest; it has been published bimonthly since March 1948. Approximately 10,000 copies of each issue are distributed free of charge to the schools. Bremen's *Der Kreis* (The Circle) is a monthly magazine. It first appeared in June 1948, followed in July by the monthly *Paedagogisches Archiv* of Wiesbaden. In February 1949, *Schule und Gegenwart* (School and Present Day) appeared in Munich as a monthly magazine. A total of 40,000 copies of the last three magazines is distributed each month to teachers, institutions and educational administrators throughout Germany.

THE BUDGET for the Service Center does not represent the entire cost of upkeep because considerable help was given by the Germans in the form of rent, heat, light and services. For example, four towns adjacent to Stuttgart and one near Heidelberg wished to establish reading rooms where teachers might use the library facilities. Accommodations were furnished by the local school authorities. While most books and periodicals were purchased in the United States and in allied European countries, additional books and periodicals were purchased in Germany.

An increasingly important phase of the work for the coming year will be the identification and training of German educators capable of making a scientific approach to the problem of child growth and development and the concomitant problems of guidance. A few are already at work on various aspects of the problem. Several are being trained in Stuttgart under a noted Swiss psychologist. Another is working in Wiesbaden under US direction.

These and others are gradually being organized into teams with the objective of establishing and operating child guidance clinics in connection with the Education Service Centers. Here teachers, parents and pupils may come for assistance in the solution of individual problems arising out of school and home relationships. Conferences and discussion will give parents and teachers a better understanding of the growing child and his problems.

+ END

Lay Participation

IT MAY BE SAID in general that the lay public of German communities have had little opportunity for, much less experience in, supporting and directing their schools. During the fall of 1948, a pilot study toward this objective was initiated by an American specialist in Bavaria. His first step was to organize "steering committees" which brought together, often for the first time, alert teachers from all types of schools in the community interested in sustaining a program of school improvement. These steering committees collected and published as their initial project a survey of the best educational practices in their communities.

The next step was to organize citizens' groups in the five Bavarian cities chosen for the demonstration — Freising, Amberg, Forchheim, Karlstadt and Guenzburg — for the purpose of discussing and publicizing areas of "unmet needs" in their community schools. Subsequently this enterprise attained the proportions of a movement with 11 cities recently sending representatives to a conference.

The name *Volk und Erziehung* (The People and Education) has been adopted officially. A coordinating committee is operating on a *Land* (state) basis and a permanent secretariat and central office is maintained in the Bavarian curriculum workshop at Kempfenhausen. Although this movement has not yet recognized the need for community school boards, representative of the public and with real powers to act, it nevertheless constitutes a beginning toward preparing the German public to exercise local initiative for school improvement. In isolated instances the public pressure has caused officials to correct shortcomings in the schools.

THE UNMET NEEDS groups have acknowledged the importance of marshalling financial resources in support of community schools. The local initiative movement has spread to large cities such as Munich, Nuremberg and Augsburg. While in other parts of the American zone attempts have been made to obtain expressions from teachers and from parents concerning school policy, the public participation movement in Bavaria is superior in that the best thinking laymen of the entire community have become engaged in a study of their schools.

A special problem in carrying forward the school reform arose because Germans in many parts of the US Zone were disturbed over the idea of having to reform their school system. They identified the movement less with catching up with progress than with the sorry fate of a conquered people. To offset this feeling, an international conference on comparative education was held at the *Rasthaus* (rest house) at Chiemsee, in Bavaria, from April 25 to 29, 1949, under the sponsorship of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS. Approximately 80 German educators from all parts of the western zones of Germany met with educators from 12 western European countries and the United States to discuss educational reconstruction.

The conference lasted five days. On each of the first three evenings, a keynote address was given which surveyed broadly an aspect of the world crisis with special reference to education. The following mornings a panel of six educators representing as many different countries made comments on the address of the night before and participated in a discussion on the subject, viewing the topic first as a problem and then as a challenge to devise educational patterns that would cope with the problem satisfactorily.

In the afternoons the conferees met in five discussion groups — respectively in the fields of adult education; elementary, secondary and vocational education; higher education; teacher training and youth activities — to devise applications of the morning's discussion to the specific field of their interest.

THE PURPOSE of the conference was to show that the basic problems for education in Germany are similar to those in other countries and that the solutions which these other countries have been developing may stimulate German educators to a satisfactory solution of their own problems.

An immediate consequence of the conference was that German educators felt that school reform was not something which was unfairly expected of them alone, but was really an educational reconstruction necessary in every country as an aftermath of the war.

To have the proper effect, similar conferences must be held on specific aspects of the problems which the Chiemsee conference showed to be crucial in effecting educational reconstruction in the divided world of today. †END

Citizens groups and teacher committees in Bavaria, prompted by an American specialist, in 1948 made the first move toward comprehensive examination of school practices, with an eye to reform. Education and Cultural Relations Division advanced the movement with sponsorship of an international educators' conference in 1949, at Chiemsee, Bavaria. Much of the Germans' suspicion of school reform evaporated; today more parent-teacher confabs like the one at left may be observed in American zone communities.

(US Army photo)



Free University of Berlin

THE REVOLT of German educators and students against totalitarian dogma and their search for freedom to think and study democratically can be best illustrated by the exodus of whole schools, faculties and student bodies from the Soviet Sector of Berlin into the western sectors of that city in the autumn of 1948.

This movement capped a series of events which at the same time led to the establishment of the Free University of Berlin (*Freie Universitaet Berlin*) in the Dahlem borough of the US Sector. The basic reason for the establishment of the Free University was Communist control over the old Friedrich Wilhelm University in the Soviet Sector. Dismissals from the old university were followed rapidly by student demonstrations, the establishment of a preparatory committee and the approval by the city government on Nov. 10, 1948 of the statutes giving the new university a legal basis.

More than 5,000 prospective students applied for admission, and 2,200 were initially accepted.

UNITED STATES occupation authorities from the very start gave advice and assistance in the opening of the new university. Their representatives participated in the planning committees and assisted in securing necessary funds, coal, food, transportation, books, periodicals and materials for rebuilding.

The student body has since grown to 5,000 and additional thousands, mostly unwilling students at East Zone universities, are waiting admission. With the historian Prof. Friedrich Meinecke as honorary president and Prof. Edwin Redslob as president, the excellence of the faculty has been greatly increased and early gaps and weaknesses in the university's offerings in large part have been removed.

The Free University is a major responsibility of the US High Commissioner, and financial aid is required to continue its support until the Berlin City Council (*Magistrat*) is able to assume the entire burden. A direct

subsidy of DM 1,000,000 has been approved for the current school year with the condition that the city government provide DM 4,000,000. The first US installment of DM 250,000 has already been paid. This is in addition to considerable assistance in obtaining housing, books and building materials.

AMERICAN HELP has extended also to problems of student welfare. Since the university opened, American universities, welfare organizations and individuals have helped 1,632 Free University students with at least one piece of clothing each, while 266 refugee students have been completely clothed by American gifts.

The action taken by the president and students to block the return of undesirable nationalistic fraternities is an example of the positive tendencies with Free University student life. When it was discovered and proved in November 1949 that a teacher of dentistry had organized such a fraternity and had forced 14 of his students to become members, the teacher was immediately dismissed by the president.

At two subsequent meetings of large numbers of students, the question of the return of nationalistic fraternities was thoroughly discussed and the students agreed unanimously to oppose such fraternities. To fill the gap, however, they were equally emphatic that positive action had to be taken to assure that student life would develop along constructive, international lines. As one step in this direction, student representatives found a spacious mansion and within two weeks had cleaned, repaired and furnished it to serve as a Student Union—a center which is now open free of charge to all students of the university.

The Free University stands today as a symbol in the struggle for academic freedom and human dignity. It has come to be known as a fighting university and its professors and students are aware from personal experience of the dangers of totalitarianism. It conserves the traditional values of European universities and at the same time is a powerful influence upon all the universities of Germany for the incorporation of new ideas of student participation, of liberalized teaching methods and of greater responsibility on the part of the university in serving the needs of the community. + END



The US Commander, Berlin, presents check for DM 250,000 to the president of the Free University. Check represented first installment of 1,000,000 Deutsche marks authorized by HICOG as a contribution to the institution for the present scholastic year, the High Commission assuming part of the burden due to inability of the Berlin Magistrat to provide sufficient financial aid. US authorities have helped the university since its beginning. (US Army photo)



Women's Affairs

GERMAN WOMEN are in a decisive position today either to promote or retard the development of Germany as a democratic state. The majority of Germans are women. There are 7,500,000 more women than men. Two-thirds of the voters are women. They have equally great economic power and must carry the major share in rebuilding Germany.

But German women because of the traditional social system and the prolonged *Kirche-Kueche-Kinder* (Church-Kitchen-Children) policy are ill-prepared for the staggering role circumstances have forced upon them. They need education and aid as women and as citizens in order to assume their responsibility for political, economic and social leadership. Since 1948, Military Government, aware of the crucial role of German women, has given special attention to Women's Affairs in the Reorientation Program with the primary aim of civic education for women in all areas of life in the home, in business, in politics and in rural life.

The staff in Women's Affairs until October 1 included two Americans — the chief of Women's Affairs and a senior education specialist who since has been dropped; also a German consultant and a German stenographer. The work of Women's Affairs is steadily growing in scope and demand.

The Cultural Exchange program of Women's Affairs for the years 1949-1950 as requested includes 28 reorientation projects which would provide for the sending of 36 German women to America, 21 American experts to Germany and 19 European leaders to Germany and the expenditure of approximately 180,000 Deutsche marks.

Civic education today is a thrilling assignment in Germany, where new life is stirring and help to German women brings tangible results:

In a cafe in Heidelberg October 2, some 60 German women gathered from the large cities, towns and *Kreis* (county) centers of Wuerttemberg-Baden to review their current program of civic activities.

In Crailsheim squads of women spending several hours each week clearing rubble from bombed areas; women's groups serving 44 free meals each week to old or sick refugees, meals donated and prepared by the women and distributed by school children; visits made regularly to check on the need of the refugees in having a favorable effect on public opinion towards refugees.

Kreis Leonberg: a day nursery for working mothers, the original cost of 5,000 marks raised by an evening program for this project. The women started this project which eventually included all of the community.

In Stuttgart a committee of women with all of the welfare agencies is making a survey on juvenile delinquency and working out plans for preventive measures.

In Karlsruhe a series of forums is being run by German women entirely organized by a women's committee, with an average attendance of 800 men and women. The *Buergermeister* (mayor), after the first meeting, expressed concern because "the women asked the wrong questions."

Women's meetings, of which 392 already have been held with an average attendance of 200, will be continued. Speakers are in demand on subjects

of public interest—the Marshall Plan, the organization of Western Europe, UNESCO and the United Nations.

Thirty women and a number of men are registered for volunteer service with the Women's Lecture Bureau in Stuttgart.

The Heidelberg meeting shows not only the active promotion by the German women of their own projects and meetings but their full participation in community councils.

Last summer 40 young women from the three *Laender* (states) (of) Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria, all under 35 years—the critical age under Hitler—and now assistants of Resident Officers, spent a week at a training institute preparing for their increasing responsibility. One of these young government workers writes regarding her follow-up of the course:

"During the three weeks since we were together in Seeshaupt, I have sorted all my material, talked with reporters of our local press, brought some officials, men and women, together and told them about my plans. The deputy *Buergermeister* of Weilheim favors progressive ideas, especially free discussions and women's work. The two most active women in Weilheim are quite enthusiastic.

"On August 9 there will be a great women's meeting on the election, so this point also was covered. There are so many things one could do...but many things, including the lack of funds etc., hinder speedy development. Still I hope to win both money and time, and to interest a great number of women."

"We have some interesting people in the *Kreis*, but it takes time to get acquaint-



Once restricted "to men only," German politics and economics have landed squarely in the laps of women, demanding hard work and close attention. At top, a young electro assistant learns the tricks of her trade in a vocational school, one of the many goals pushed by pioneer women's trade organizations. Center, the editor of a woman's magazine voices at a Berlin election rally the political beliefs that made her a member of the city assembly. The young mechanic below is learning her trade through a four-year apprenticeship scheme that will put her in the once hard-to-crash class of skilled labor.

(Telegraph photos)

ed with all of them, and this mission needs diplomacy, tact and patience. So I force back all big ideas and work carefully on preparations. I hope to tell more in my next letter."

A newspaper clipping of an article written by one of the members of this same course shows that effective voters' education was carried on.

Entitled "Women and the Forthcoming Elections," the article said:

"Since women are in the overwhelming majority in Germany today, they should become aware of the influence their vote may have on national development, whether in the cultural, economic, social or political sphere. Due to conditions many women are forced to earn a living, not alone for themselves but also for their families.

"The women have the same responsibilities as men and therefore should be more interested in occurrences of the day and in the measures taken by the authorities and government. For instance, women's opinions in regard to education, housing and



Feminine leaders from the three west zones of Germany and Berlin are shown at the initial meet of a trizonal federation of women's clubs. To be affiliated with the International Council of Women, the federation is their answer to the Communist-backed "Democratic Women's League" which was begun earlier in the east zone.

social questions, etc. must be heard, if the government is to take the course desired by the population, for which, in fact, it exists.

"Article 3 of the Bonn Basic Law provides that 'all persons are equal before the court; men and women have equal rights; no one may be given special privileges or treated prejudicially on account of his sex, race, language, native country, class, belief, religion or political attitude.'

"Therefore, women should make use of the opportunity to cast their vote on August 14. To cast their vote intelligently, they must be well-informed, that is, they must be interested in local, national and political problems. They should take an active part in community life through their work in a party or through non-partisan activity. The elections of August 14 are especially significant inasmuch as they will determine the future government of Western Germany, which again will have legislative and executive power and will represent Germany in the world."

GERMAN WOMEN are beginning to realize that collective action and a free expression of opinion are inherent in a democracy.

Two groups in Bavaria—the *Fraenkischer Frauenarbeitskreis* (Working Women's Council) and the Federation of University Women—have petitioned the Bavarian Ministry of Education to admit women teachers to scientific vocational teacher training as well as practical training. The *Fraenkischer Frauenarbeitskreis* (Bavaria) has established contact with competent authorities in order to open apprenticeships to girls in fine mechanics of industry such as watchmaking; more than 1,000 girls in the Nuremberg area are unemployed.

The same women's group is attempting to improve working conditions of household help and induce more

girls to enter this field. Also it is cooperating with *Amerika Haus* [America House (USIS-operated)] in furnishing speakers on the subject of "Home Economics in Germany—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

The Wiesbaden Women's Association, representing a cross-section of leaders in home life, professions, church activities—Catholic and Protestant—women of organizations, etc. sent the following protest against the acquittal of the well-known film producer Veit Harlan, who produced the film "*Jud Süss*" ("Sweet Jew") during the war and played a doubtful role during the years of Nazism. The resolution reads as follows:

"The acquittal of the film producer Harlan on the grounds of lack of evidence calls for condemnation. The penal decision may be up to the judges but it seems important, in view of the reactions here and abroad and the joyful demonstration of Harlan's friends, that from the viewpoint of women the producer of '*Jud Süss*' should be morally condemned. Women will not easily forget the persecution of their Jewish husbands. If laws are not sufficient, public opinion must provide for the boycott of Harlan and similar Harlan creatures, that they may not be the cause of a new disaster."

THESE ARE only a few illustrations of the dividends already being paid in Women's Affairs' intensive citizenship program, which is being carried out through workshops, conferences, large public meetings and the circulation of material.

As German women have become increasingly aware of their role as citizens, they realize that equal opportunity and equal rights are necessities for civic responsibility. Therefore an intensive study of legislation concerning women in preparation for the revision of the civil code to guarantee the provisions of the Bonn Constitution is being carried on in each *Land* (state) by women leaders, lawyers, representatives of the press and women's organizations.

Church leaders, who have always played a major role in social welfare, now for the first time are including in their programs an emphasis on civic education and social action. A lawyers' group in Heidelberg is holding public meetings to present the German law with special emphasis on women's rights, youth rights and family rights, using young German women law students to answer questions.

German women's organizations, both those of the past which were liquidated by Hitler and others now being established, and new women's movements are being assisted to develop their programs and methods along democratic lines. Recently a federation of women's organizations in the three zones of Western Germany was established which will be affiliated with the International Council of Women. This is a forceful answer to the Communist-directed "Democratic Women's League" in the East, now seeking to penetrate all of Germany, which is part of the "International Federation of Democratic Women"—world-wide instrument of Communist effort.

In the Women's Affairs' program American women experts play an important role under the Cultural Exchange plan:

Two American church leaders—a Catholic and a Protestant—have given church women a new insight into Christian social action.

A leader of farm women in America, the president of the Associated Country Women of the World, has brought to rural German women practical help in farm problems.

An American expert in citizens' councils has stimulated women's groups to participate in community councils in Germany.

An expert in the technique of education for women voters has shared her skill and interpreted the meaning of women's voluntary organizations in a democracy.

An American writer and public relations specialist has given German women in the press help and technical advice in starting a new type of magazine in "Die Weltbuergerin" (World Citizen) to stimulate women's interest in public life.

CCULTURAL EXCHANGE is a two-way traffic in ideas. Even more important than the visits of American experts to Germany are the visits of German leaders to America. The immediate criteria of these visits are the German impressions of America and Americans and the concrete lines of action they follow after they return to Germany. But the full value of Cultural Exchange will be apparent only in the future.

German women, whatever their special field, are gaining in America a clear concept of democracy and an urge to work for its realization in Germany.

A political leader recently elected to the Bonn Parliament realizes, as one result of her visit to

America, that political leaders are responsible to their constituencies. She returns every week from Bonn to Bavaria to inform her voters on current political issues, for, as she says, "the people have a right to know and to decide."

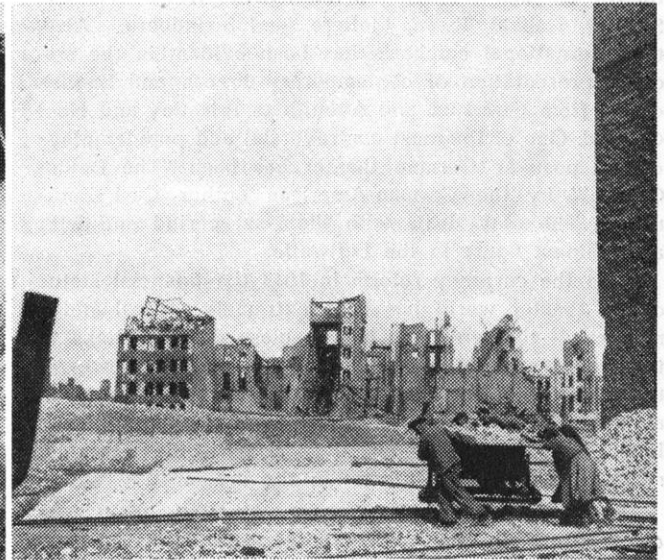
A Stuttgart editor, a member of the *Landtag* (State Council), wrote in her paper "Die Weltbuergerin": "For Europe American prosperity means much more than food, clothing, housing; it means spiritual liberty, dignity and protection in the face of the dangerous Eastern ideology. The increasing consciousness of being part of Europe and the world is, for us, our only gain out of the war. The basic idea of American democracy is the worth of the individual. Good neighbor relations are the consequence of this belief that each individual is a child of God with equal rights and equal responsibility."

This Stuttgart editor is following up her recent US trip by writing for various newspapers in Germany, Sweden and Switzerland; by conducting special courses for high school students with trips to the *Landtag* session and special interviews with *Landtag* members concerning their attitude on specific issues.

An outstanding Christian woman leader since her tour of America has stressed in all church programs a definite emphasis on Christian social action. Her salient impressions of the USA she expresses as follows: "Even more striking than economic wealth was, to me, the common consideration of personal life. A whole nation seems to join in fair play, following unwritten laws; this is perhaps the real secret of democracy."

One of the leaders from Berlin, prominent in a women's welfare organization, was impressed in

(Continued on next page)



Women, who carried much of the domestic burden in Germany's last, disastrous war, today share in the hardest task of reconstruction. No short-hour job, the work of tilling Germany's fields must devolve upon women, so depleted are the forces of male labor. As above, left, women toil from early dawn until twilight with the still-crude implements of farm economy. At right, women put their shoulders to the job of removing rubble from a bomb-devastated block.

Theater and Music

implementation. The US-controlled Play Agency, in collaboration with the New York field office, acquires clearance and rights for translation and publication of American plays in Germany and is authorized to make contracts with German theater producers. The library of American music is established in conjunction with the US Information Centers, and facilitates the availability and rental of American works for performances in Germany.

Since the US Play Agency began operations in early 1946, more than 70 American plays have been translated into German, printed and distributed throughout the four zones of Germany. The demand from German producers for the best American plays has been great, and at the present time there are a good many new plays being processed for publication and production. The most widely performed American play since the occupation has been, curiously enough, John Van Druten's "The Voice of the Turtle" (up to November 1, 1949 it had been performed 1,085 times in the three western zones). Other American plays which have achieved popularity throughout the west zones and in some cases in the Soviet Zone as well, are, in order of number of performances given: "Three Men on a Horse" (900), "Biography" (624), "The First Legion" (615), "Thunder Rock" (556), "The Skin of our Teeth" (501), "Our Town" (473), "Monsignor's Hour" (450), "Life with Father" (363), "Mourning Becomes Electra" (177), "Glass Menagerie" (65). In the near future "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "The Iceman Cometh" will receive their first performances in Germany.

In addition to frequent productions of American plays throughout the western zones, the German subsidized theaters have brought out revivals of the classical plays of the repertory (some of which had been banned by the Nazis), such as Lessings's "Nathan der Weise," Goethe, Schiller, Hebbel, Ibsen, Moliere, and Strindberg. Also, the international emphasis has been evident in the frequent presentation of contemporary French and English drama from Giradoux and Anouilh to Priestley and Noel Coward. One of the most controversial and popular plays of the postwar German theater has been "The Devil's General" by the German-American author Carl Zuckmayer. The play deals with the Nazi period and with a prominent figure in the Luftwaffe.

Since the currency reform in 1948 the financial status of the theater world has been extremely critical and a number of theaters have had to close down. Thanks to the generous subsidies of state and city officials, however, the majority of theaters have been able to continue on a limited basis. Gradually, a few more theater buildings have been reconstructed in German cities thereby stimulating a greater interest in the drama.

The American Music Library contains about 500 compositions by 98 US composers. Up to June 1949, there had been 1036 performances of American compositions in 58 German cities since the end of the war. The composers whose works have been most frequently requested are Aaron Copland, Samuel Barber, Walter

Piston, William Schuman, Quincy Porter, Charles Ives, George Gershwin and Wallingford Riegger. Chamber music by American composers is most frequently heard in the concerts presented in the America Houses and on the German radio. Orchestral works are occasionally included on the programs of the leading symphony orchestras. Menotti's opera "The Old Maid and the Thief" has been presented in two or three opera houses.

Both the US Play Agency and Music Library are concerned with the promulgation of the best in American cultural life and thus contribute to the general goal of reorientation, education and the projection of American cultural attainments. +END

(Continued from page 33)

Women's Affairs

America by lack of rivalry among women's organizations. She is trying to liberalize her own movement, has succeeded in adding two Jewish women to the Board and is promoting a democratic policy of organization.

The importance of Cultural Exchange has increased since Western Germany assumed responsibility for building a democratic state. Plans for the current year include, among the 36 projects already mentioned, the following:

German women to America: Trade union leaders, farm women, church leaders, social workers and women leaders in various organizations to study the work of American women in their special areas of interest.

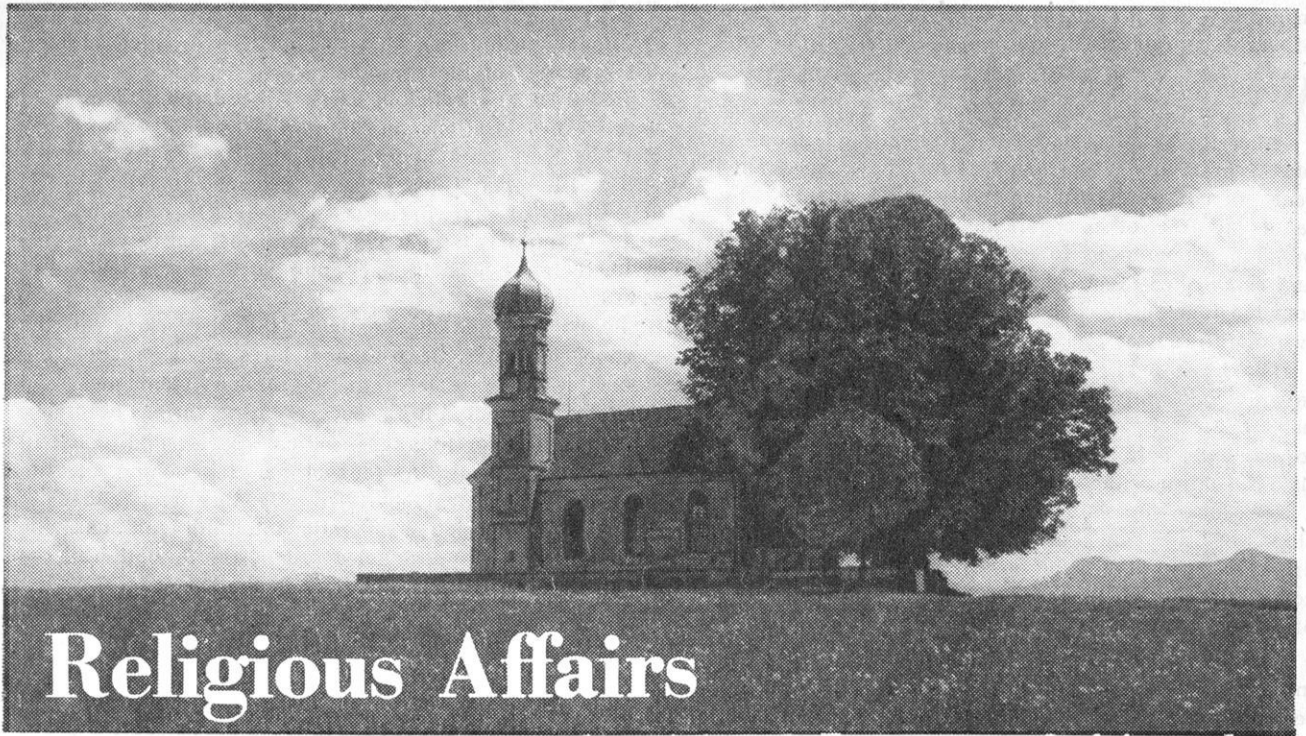
American women to Germany: Leaders in politics, education, women's and church organizations to interpret the responsibility of women for social and political action.

European women to Germany: Leaders in home economics and rural education, in political life and international affairs to advise and encourage German women along these specific lines.

THE PROMOTION of Cultural Exchange between the Germans of Germany and of other European countries has special value because of the similar European context in which civic problems are being solved by democratic principles.

The priority project for the coming year is an International Women's Conference in Germany to broaden the horizon of German women, re-establish their relations with women of other countries and promote a clearer understanding of the responsibility of women in the world today. The conference would include German women, constituting half of the number, and women from all of Western Europe, Great Britain and the USA. This conference would have great value for German women through helping them to participate more effectively in the rebuilding of Germany and in relating them to Western democratic nations.

If the potential significance of German women's power is fully recognized and developed, there is every reason to believe that they may play a considerable part in developing democratic ideas and practices in Germany and insuring a German rooted democracy. +END



Religious Affairs

THE US HIGH Commission has been concerned, as was its predecessor, Military Government, with stimulating and encouraging the cultivation of the moral and spiritual resources basic to the building of a peaceful democratic Germany. They have assisted in creating an environment in which German religious groups can most satisfactorily and effectively draw upon their own resources.

They have counseled and sought to stimulate into action those elements in the religious traditions of Germany which promote decent standards of human behavior, social justice and brotherhood and which encourage the development of a scale of moral values and attitudes which will support community and national life of an orderly character.

Religious institutions are significant elements in the social structure of Germany and are given commensurate consideration in the Education and Cultural Relations programs. On the membership rolls of the Catholic church are inscribed about 53 percent of the population in the US Zone; on the rolls of the Evangelical about 43 percent of the population. The traditional activities and influences of these and other religious groups encompass not only the specific religious areas of devotion and worship, but also many other areas common to community and national life, including formal education, youth work, adult education, labor and women's activities.

Under the policy of freedom of religion neither Military Government nor the High Commission has ever assumed or exercised any control over operational functions in the specifically religious affairs of the churches. They have given counsel and assistance in these

traditionally accepted areas in which German religious groups have actively and extensively participated in or touched the life of the community.

RELIGIOUS leaders in Germany are intensively active in overhauling their programs and gearing them into the current socio-economic problems, particularly those harassing the working man and his family.

Such programs aim to equip the German people to direct into peaceful channels the economic and political potentials rapidly being restored to them. The problem of releasing religiously motivated social action as a creative and guiding force calls for a fusion of German self-help and outside aid. In this task Germany's church-related social action agencies, in such fields as community organization, women's activities, the church and economic life and labor, drawing upon professional and lay leadership both at home and abroad, are in a strategic position to render timely assistance.

One of the major churches, for example, has nine national organizations with social action programs geared to the solution of problems of the working man and his family. Each of these is organized in every diocese and locally in every major community. One religious organization has 180,000 members, another 122,000, a third 120,000 members. Their programs are aimed primarily at helping and educating the laboring man. Their overall aim is to stimulate him to assume responsibility in the solution of his own problems in the light of religious principles.

To do this these religious organizations are conducting Christian labor schools which train for leadership in labor unions and sponsor workshops, seminars, conferences,

institutes and discussion clubs which center on the solution of worker's problems in the light of Christian principles.

WHAT HAVE these organizations done this past year toward accomplishing their objectives?

Under the stimulation, encouragement and cooperation of US professional personnel, they have awakened a sense of community responsibility as evidenced by a rapid increase of membership in labor unions, founded building cooperatives to assist in housing developments and established labor schools. The Catholics, for example, founded four such schools in Bavaria and have plans for two more in Hesse and one in Wuertemberg-Baden.

They have held workshops, institutes, summer camps (averaging 200 attendance) not only for local labor leaders, but for key religious leaders as well. In Limburg, Hesse, for example, 80 outstanding religious leaders for the first time sat down with several key socialist labor leaders in a week-long workshop to discuss how they in their positions of leadership could more effectively apply Christian principles to the solution of problems in the local community on the level of day-to-day living. This was one of six such workshops held during the summer of 1949.

In addition, Christian social action institutes were held in each of the major areas of the US Zone, social action seminars for key religious leaders were instituted, three weekly religious publications devoted solely to workers problems were founded, in addition to more than a dozen other papers already established and under the direction of these organizations in that area.

As a result of these workshops and institutes, there was brought about the inclusion of courses in social problems and community relations in the curricula of youth leadership, seminary and adult workers schools. In cooperation with all west German bishops, most of these organizations launched home-building programs, focusing their efforts on workers apartment buildings.

The effectiveness of the educational program of these religious organizations manifested itself likewise in other ways, such as the holding of voluntary protest meetings on the part of workers against Communistic influences in their midst, and the formation of local discussion clubs where members of the community discussed their common problems in the light of the principles which their leaders had learned in the workshops and labor schools.

WHAT HAVE US government religious affairs advisers had to do with these accomplishments?

In many instances the ideas which led to these activities were initiated by the US professional personnel. For example, the holding of workshops, emphasis on the democratic approach in training leaders, revision of curricula and emphasis on social action, emphasis on practical discussions as opposed to theoretical lectures are a few of the suggestions that were offered to the German religious leaders. Together, both US and German personnel met on the grass-roots level and worked out the details of many of these programs.

Encouragement has been given by American personnel to younger religious leaders who had programs that were geared to current local needs, but, because these were

new, met grave obstacles, traditional indifference and professional jealousies that would have blocked the development of these programs.

Some 70 key religious leaders observed programs of similar organizations in the US while other religious leaders were brought into contact with experts from the US and Europe. Thus programs designed to alleviate the conditions of the working men received a vital impetus. These returned German leaders are now actively working with their own constituents applying what was learned in the United States.

By participating personally in the discussions at the various institutes, US personnel have given practical demonstration of democratic discussion techniques and thereby contributed to the success of the various programs.

ATTITUDES of tolerance, mutual respect and goodwill are essential to the proper functioning of the machinery of democracy. Towards this end and as a means of promoting democratic interfaith relations, the Religious Affairs personnel approved the formation of the Councils of Christians and Jews in the US Zone.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews in America was invited to send a liaison representative to Germany to explore the possibilities of developing such councils, and to assist the Germans in their development. There was found a genuine interest on the part of both church and civic leaders, and as a result Councils of Christians and Jews have been organized in Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Wiesbaden.

Plans are being made for the organization of six additional councils. These councils have organized a German coordinating council with a director of literature, who is currently engaged in assisting Germans in developing educational materials for use in this work.

The councils are civic organizations of religiously motivated people. Their concepts of democratic citizenship are based not only upon the political ideals of democracy, but upon the religious ideals of human brotherhood which are derived from the teachings of Christianity and Judaism. Thus the moral and spiritual resources of the German people are stimulated and utilized in building the foundations of a free society.

THESE COUNCILS consist of boards of directors of 36 to 40 influential leaders in business, labor, education, religion, women's groups, government, youth work, press and radio. Each council has a fulltime paid director. The council's purpose is to interest civic, educational and religious organizations in assuming responsibility for developing human relations based on justice, friendship, understanding and cooperation among groups who differ racially, religiously and nationally.

Representatives of committees from the various councils met in June 1949 in two-day workshops in which 18 to 26 leaders from each of these fields agreed upon common action programs. Their recommendations are now being applied to the current year's program. One hundred and thirty-five leaders met in May 1949 for a two-day institute on human relations, which revealed a sincere concern for developing a Germany where Jews, Pro-

(Continued on page 73)

Health and Welfare

THE EARLY POSTWAR mission of the Health and Welfare Sections of OMGUS was to prevent disease and unrest in the civil population in order that the occupation of Germany might be accomplished quickly and without disorder. This was accomplished by large scale military relief operations aimed at the control of epidemic diseases and the alleviation of distress and starvation. The enormous resources of material and personnel possessed by Military Government made possible the completion of this phase of recovery during the first three years of occupation.

From the point of view of health and welfare the long-term objective was to re-establish efficient health departments and welfare organization which could take over the work initiated by the Americans. Under the guidance of OMGUS experts assigned to each *Land* (state) governor, reliable German personnel were finally recruited and put to work. This was not an easy matter due to the scarcity of professional people who were both politically acceptable and competent professionally. However, it may be said that today in the American zone there exist functioning health departments and social welfare organizations that, under our general supervision and with the aid of some outside material help, are meeting the minimum requirements of the German public.

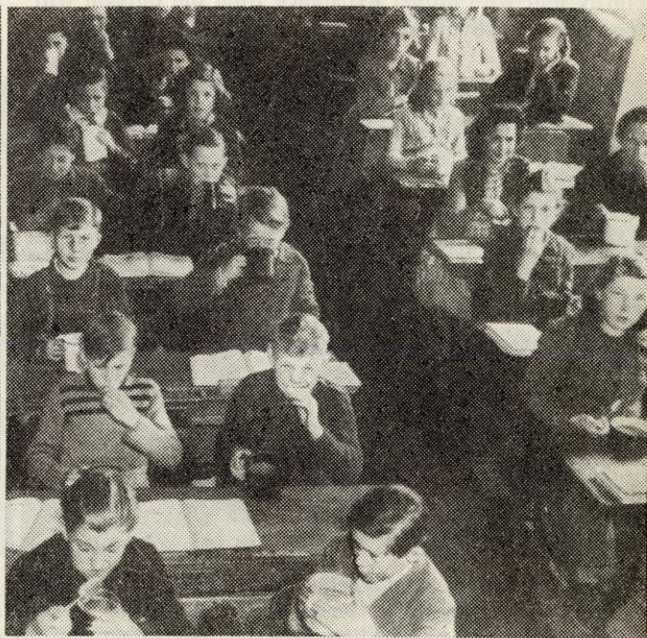
MUCH, HOWEVER, remains to be done before the general state of the German public health is restored to normal. Great gaps exist which must be bridged before

the newer developments in medicine, public health and welfare practices in Germany are utilizing all that has been learned in the western democracies in the last 15 to 20 years.

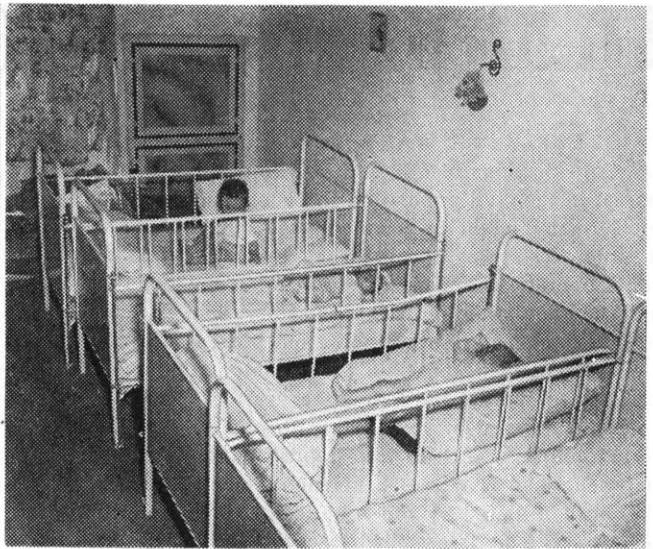
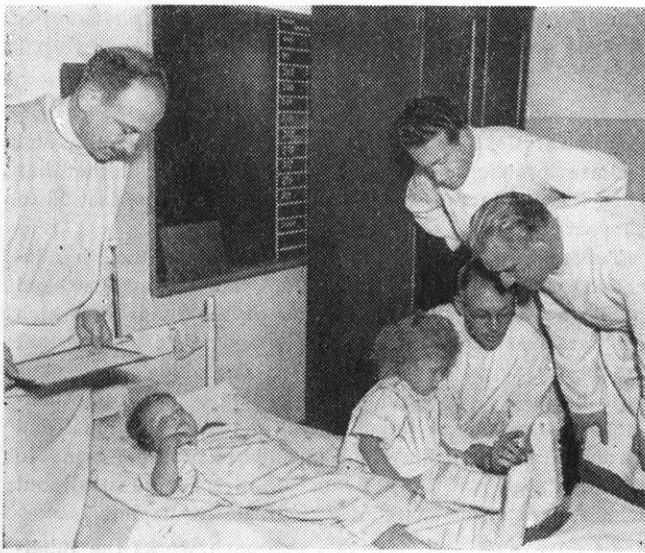
Tuberculosis control, preventive medicine, health education, maternal and child welfare, mental hygiene and public health practices are some of the fields in which progress was retarded in Nazi Germany. We believe that the best way of helping Germans to bridge these gaps is to bring key professional people and teachers into contact with western personalities and organizations and through the Exchange and Consultants program bring to Germany the scientific advances and techniques without which German social recovery will be incomplete.

As an example of how this approach works the tuberculosis situation during the war and the early postwar period may be considered. The tuberculosis rate in Germany was alarmingly high due to war hardships and shortages and to Nazi disregard of preventive methods. The best tuberculosis authority in America was brought to Germany for early surveys and to mobilize competent German physicians by personal contact, lectures and demonstrations.

These early teams succeeded in awakening the German authorities to the seriousness of the situation so that TB control programs could be put into operation. Later in 1948, through the agency of OMGUS personnel, the Red Cross organizations in Scandinavia were put to work on a BCG



The twin scourges of malnutrition and neglect were the most devastating that faced Germany's children at war's close. Today, public health and welfare organizations are enriching the long-meager rations of food and care with programs of their own. Day-care centers, such as that illustrated at left, in Berlin, have taken the children of working parents off the streets, supplied them with creative activities and entertainment. Right, pupils of a Munich elementary school eat their school-meal, provided gratis through the child-feeding program.

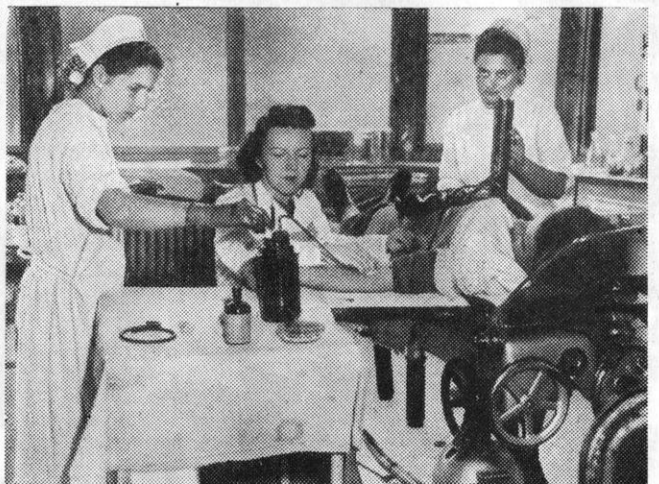


The once-barren field of public health and welfare is gradually being peopled by interested and qualified German specialists. American help has been lent wherever possible in developing more expedient methods of child care. At left, German and American doctors confer at the bedside of two German children, stricken by polio. US funds and equipment were utilized in the fight against polio, to help overcome inadequacies in the German medical program. The picture at left depicts a ward in the Children's Home at Wannsee, where the 60 inmates, including crippled and refugee children, receive care from the German welfare group who operate the home under the auspices of the US medical authorities in Berlin. Ages of the children range from four weeks to 16 years. (HICOG and US Army photos)

(Bacilli-Calmette-Guerin) vaccine demonstration program. The purpose of this program was to show Germans what this great contribution to TB control could accomplish if used on a national scale.

This most important work is now progressing satisfactorily and with proper assistance from the outside will unquestionably save thousands of lives in Germany.

MOVING FROM a controlling to an advisory service, Military Government helped to re-establish social services on a more modern and democratic basis, stressing the importance of the individual and the giving of financial assistance and special services on the basis of individual need, uniformly and without discrimination because of political conviction, race or religion.



A new orientation of medicine toward public welfare—bolstered by the introduction of new laboratory concepts—has drawn German doctor-nurse teams into such beneficial programs as are illustrated above. Left: At Ulm, a line of German citizens, extending from an elderly woman to a young girl, waits the publicly administered hemoglobin and serum protein examinations conducted there in a general health survey of the citizenry. The work was done by Nutritional Survey teams from the Wuerttemberg-Baden Public Health Office. At the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, Berlin, which was partially destroyed in the war, German doctors are learning advances in blood transfusion methods. In photo at right, nurses extract blood for storage and later transfusion. Before the introduction of such "blood banks" by US medics, transfusions were directly given, were met by many complications. (US Army photo)

Large volumes of voluntary relief supplies of food, clothing and medical supplies, donated by the American people, were imported to alleviate suffering of neediest families. Some \$40,000,000 worth of supplies, given under auspices of CARE, CRALOG, Centre d'Entraide, League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross have been distributed by German officials.

In the bitterly cold winter of 1946-47, German private welfare agencies, at the suggestion of Public Welfare, joined in using the foreign relief foods for a warm school luncheon given to undernourished children in bombed out cities. Thus the experience and organization were available when in April 1947 the US Government decided to give 50 percent of all the children between six and 18 years in the Bizone, and since April 1949 also in the French Zone, a 350-calory meal a day.

CHILD RECUPERATION was also assisted by Public Welfare which negotiated the invitation of German children with Swiss officials and private welfare agencies, and later also with those of other countries. Arrangements



The gargantuan effort to keep Berliners healthy during the infamous Soviet blockade had many phases. Not the least of them was the evacuation of children and ailing elderly women and men to homes in the three west zones of Germany, where they were sure to receive the food and heat necessary to health. The picture above depicts the return of a group of children to Berlin, a fragment of the 20,000 who were evacuated to homes in Schleswig-Holstein. Red Cross nurses, voluntary helpers, British and American officers and German officials cooperated in the giant task of relocation.

(US Army photo)



German nurses are playing new roles in the development of Germany's health. With new administrations for nursing schools, and the beginnings of cooperative nursing associations, they are learning additional and necessary skills. Above, two young Germans who have had their hands amputated receive instruction in mechanical drawing from a nurse at an American sector hospital in Berlin.

were made for more than 10,000 children who were undernourished or threatened by TB to spend three months of recuperation abroad.

Expellees arriving from Eastern Europe became a German public welfare charge as soon as they had left the reception camps. Public Welfare, aware of the threat to public safety and health if the settlement should fail, cooperated closely with the German agencies and, at a time of utter scarcity, provided stoves, furniture, bedding, clothing, care and homes for the aged.

A score of welfare projects were developed with funds, supplies and personnel of American agencies. The American Friends Service Committee has created three student centers, five community centers and numerous special projects to work with refugees; the Mennonites have established two settlements; the Red Cross has set up and equipped 50 sewing rooms; many feeding and warming centers have helped the destitute; and \$200,000 from proceeds of US exhibits of German art have purchased clothing, shoes and bedding for refugee children.

OUR PROGRAM for the future is connected closely with the Exchange and Consultants programs of HICOG. Approximately 100 carefully selected German physicians, surgeons, public health officials, welfare workers, nurses, child welfare specialists, professors and psychologists will be sent to the United States for periods of three to 12 months for study and observation at American in-

(Continued on page 73)

Community Councils

USING A community-planning method developed first in the United States, 57 citizen and community councils organized in the American Zone of Germany now meet weekly to solve community problems and to improve their towns.

Community and citizen councils are new to Germany. They were first started in the autumn of 1948, when their development was announced as a major objective of the Education and Cultural Relations Division. Since then, with the help of trained American community organization workers who interpret the importance of councils to German community leaders, the community councils have brought together representatives of welfare, health and recreation organizations, city and county officials, housewives, labor officials, industrial leaders and interested citizens.

Citizen councils have varied interests, but their one objective is to get the coordinated cooperative support of aroused and informed citizens to work out solutions to community problems.

Problems vary from community to community. For example, most of the larger communities have had to solve the problem of rubble-removal from bombed-out areas. Several citizen councils have cleared whole areas of their towns with only the help of volunteers from youth and adult groups. Smaller towns have no such problems, although they may find the housing situation a problem, caused by refugees from the east.

One citizen council in Wuerttemberg-Baden reports that it has successfully established a community laundry, not only to give housewives adequate laundry facilities, but also to teach them the benefits of working together in a voluntary way. Another council, also interested in

women's citizenship responsibilities, organized a series of lectures for mothers in home-making and the education of children in the home. Other cooperative projects have been day-nurseries, community stores and special community surveys.

* * *

Community Recreation

NEW GERMAN sport organizations, which have grown from none in 1945 to 1,400,000 members, today stress health, hygiene and recreation in contradistinction to the Nazi emphasis on physical fitness for the state.

At the war's end all sports organizations were dissolved by action of the Allied Control Council. With new objectives they were permitted to re-form, while occupation authorities insisted that new organizations be decentralized and all leadership be elected by popular vote of members. Now local sports groups elect members to state organizations, state organizations elect members to the national organization, and each level of organization may coordinate but cannot control the others.

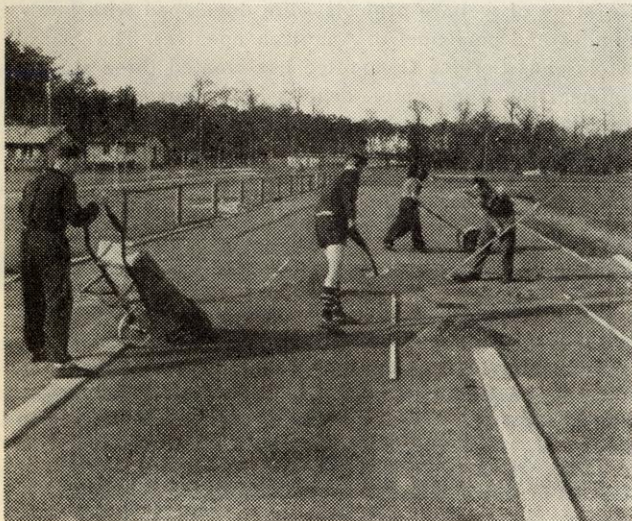
More important than improved sports organizations in Germany, however, is need to develop recreation programs for all. Today, only those with money can participate in sports organizations. Low income groups cannot afford to play. However, HICOG emphasizes in its objectives for German recreation a wide variety of leisure activities besides sports, including dramatics, handicraft, camping, literature and social activities, and other free-choice activities.

In youth leadership training schools, special attention is given to training sports and recreation leaders. Community councils are asked to consider planning free recreation programs. Training conferences give special training to leaders in rural areas, where recreation programs have been meager. All are planned to increase German participation in community affairs, and prevent superimposed activities by any control authority, or state direction.

+END

New beginnings: sports organizations for youth, once notorious tools of the Nazi state, were disbanded by order of the Allied Control Council at the end of the war. Under new leadership and with revised objectives, sports organizations were slowly given permission to re-form. Supplementing these organizations, restricted to those with money-to-spare, are the free recreation programs being encouraged by HICOG at the community level. Much of the work to rebuild damaged sports grounds is being done by youth itself (see picture, left). Athletic fields have been at a premium since the end of the war.

(Photo by Woerner)



Community Activities

THE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES Branch carries on a reeducation program for Germans — youths and adults — by working with them in their cultural institutions, community groups and other activities in community life. Community group life and inter-group relations are used to bring about socially desired attitudes by:

1. Encouraging the development of new organizations which train for citizenship and a sense of community responsibility.
2. Encouraging existing organizations to provide activities which will give participants an experience in democratic group life.
3. Encouraging the development of community planning programs and projects so that increasing numbers of Germans will participate.
4. Training leaders in all phases of German group life to understand and apply democratic principles to community groups.
5. Developing educational materials which are used to train leadership and reeducate groups to civic responsibility.

These aims are based upon the HICOG policy to regard the right to form or join an organization as a fundamental part of democratic society and to recognize the inherent and potential influences of organized group life.

FORMAL SCHOOLS provide basic training in any democracy, but in Germany where most youth — more than 80 percent — leave school at the age of 14 years, other means of education are needed. Throughout German history it has been the leisure-time groups that have bred totalitarianism and provided education for fascism.

Public discussion of pertinent social issues is encouraged as a way of neutralizing one-sided propaganda and promoting an informed and responsible citizenship.

The education and welfare of German youth is of paramount importance to HICOG's efforts to influence German society toward peace and democracy. More than 4,000,000 youth live in the American zone. The older youth were caught in the drastic indoctrination measures of the Nazi — they are, therefore, in greater need of reeducation. The younger youth, less influenced by Nazism, represent, under proper guidance, a potential democratic force.

Along with adult education and youth activities, the Community Activities Branch assists with community councils, leadership training and audio-visual aids, as described in detail on the following pages. + END



A fresh-air school and recreation camp in the Wilmersdorf borough of western Berlin, opened by the city council, provided children with three weeks of summer lessons, games, sports, relaxation and good food. Left, boys doing gymnastics. Right, girls working in vegetable gardens at camp to produce food to supplement rations. (US Army photos)

Youth Activities

USING A VARIETY of techniques, the Community Activities staff is training leaders of 11,000 German youth groups in methods of democratic leadership. The small headquarters and field staff of seven US experts makes frequent contacts with leaders of the 1,452,141 members of organized youth groups.

The Community Activities Branch of HICOG and the five state and sector commissions have assisted in setting up 266 county youth committees, where youth leaders together plan youth activities and have available the advice of the American staff experts.

Special conferences in 1949 already have trained more than 1,300 youth leaders, and another 5,000 Germans have been trained in the short-term Leadership Training Schools.

Effectiveness of training in democracy is difficult to measure. How far German youth has come from Hitler Youth days can only be estimated. One fact stands out. The *Freie Deutsche Jugend*—Germany's Communist youth organization, which has all the trappings of the Hitler Youth organization—has attracted less than one percent of all youth in organized groups.

Perhaps another symbol of success are the 954 German community centers which have sprung up throughout the American Zone. Community centers are instruments of a democracy and have no appeal in totalitarian nations—for they have community planned activities and not state planned activities.

THIRTY-EIGHT PERCENT of the total membership of youth organizations in the US occupied area of Germany belong to church-related agencies whose aim is to develop a social responsibility based on fundamental religious values. A staff of three religious officers in HICOG Headquarters and one in each of the states of the US

Zone has been working with people engaged in these activities to guide them in democratic techniques of group actions and behavior and to help them to avoid the danger of authoritarian and repressive measures.

Achievement is evidenced by the religious youth leadership training centers which have been reopened since the war. The Catholics, for example, are enabling 30 to 60 youth leaders every month to participate in the youth leadership training centers in each of the 15 dioceses in the US Zone.

That means this one major church group alone is preparing between 500 and 600 trained youth leaders every month—thus answering one of the greatest needs in Germany today.

Because large numbers of youth in Germany today are homeless, religious youth leaders have spear-

Organized youth activities include excursions, such as pictured. With children and baggage safely on platform at Ruedesheim on the Rhine, group leader gives signal to leave railroad station on long hike to their summer camp.



headed a Germany-wide drive of self-help whereby youth leaders give of their meager earnings toward cooperative youth housing projects. In one state alone, the church youth raised more than DM 1,000,000 for the erection of apartment houses for homeless youth.

Youth workers between the ages of 18 and 28 have been formed into some 40 Young Christian Worker Units operating within many of the key industrial plants in western Germany. They may be regarded as one of the strongest bulwarks against possible inroads of Communism. Their aim is to influence fellow workers.

Units exist for women as well as for men, and are expanding more rapidly in Germany than any other country. This is but a sample of similar religious youth activities that are taking hold throughout the US Zone with the continuous encouragement of the Office of Public Affairs.

THE COMMUNITY Activities Branch, using five short-term training schools, recently trained its 5,550th youth leader. Schools in Berlin, Hesse, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden are financed by the Office of the US High Commissioner and Rockefeller Foundation, while 40 percent of finances comes from German sources.

Training courses are short-term, giving German workers a chance to attend. The basic elements of discussion leading, social psychology, democratic leadership and social group work are given by American experts, three headquarters and state commission youth officers, and German youth leaders trained in the United States through the exchange program.

After the war, the only youth leaders in Germany were Nazi-trained. Heroic efforts were needed to train new leaders for the youth groups that were bound to develop and which would either be gangs without direction or would gain some direction with good leadership. First, training courses were organized. Later, schools were started with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation and special grants-in-aid of Military Government.

Now with five schools going, the effectiveness of HICOG leadership training is gaining momentum. Wannseeheim

in Berlin reports 60 courses with 1,800 students; Ruit in Wuerttemberg-Baden has had 50 courses with 1,500 students; Zudefeld School, started at Starnberg, Bavaria, in July 1949, has had 28 courses and 750 students; Oberreifenberg in Hesse has had 40 courses and 1,200 students; Haus Schwalbach in Hesse, started in July 1949, has had 12 courses and 300 students.

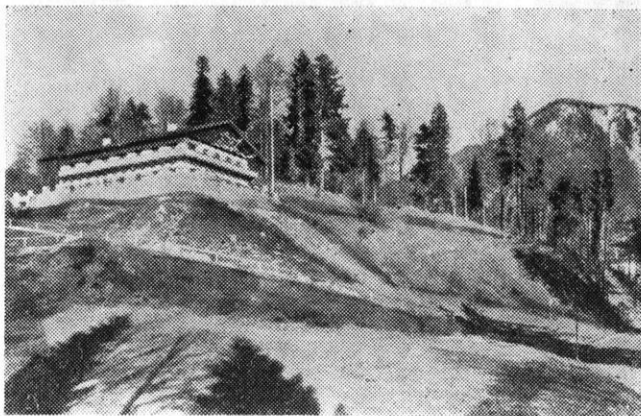
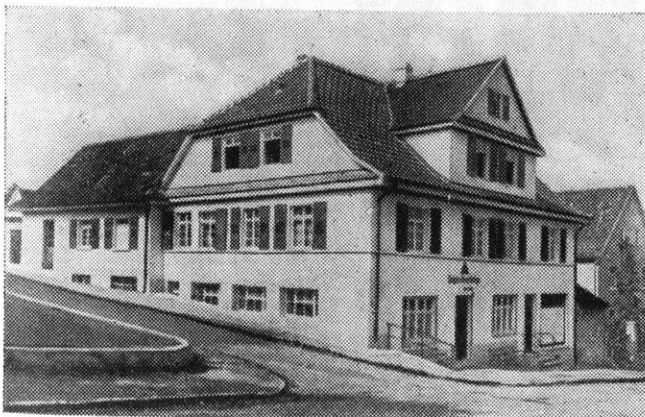
Special attention has been given to the provision of books, manuals and pamphlets for youth leaders. A youth publishing center has been established which has published a special leadership magazine *Wir Alle* (We All), which is distributed to leaders throughout the US Zone. A camping handbook of the Hessian Camping Association has sold 5,000 copies and a second edition is to be published soon. In addition more than 300 articles on youth leadership have been translated into German and distributed to youth leaders. A special circulating library makes available 9,000 books and magazines on youth activities and leadership.

UNDER THE sponsorship of a board of directors of German industrialists and labor leaders, and with the advice and encouragement of HICOG, a self-help program for German youth is conducting a three-point program to help youth become self-reliant and independent.

One hundred and twenty-five youth homes are now established in the US Zone, where wandering youth, apprenticed homeless youth and some working youth live cooperatively and govern themselves with the help of trained educators. In the three zones of western Germany 15,000 youths now live in 308 self-help homes.

The second point of the program is to send work students to the US where they are to work for two years in industries not in competition with American labor. From their earnings work students are to repay advance grants so that a revolving fund can provide a continuous stream of work students to the United States.

The third point is to establish a self-help program for university students by means of cooperative projects to rebuild student unions, by the establishment of a loan fund, and of university self-help student councils. +END



With guidance and encouragement from HICOG, 125 youth homes in the US Zone have been established to enable wandering youth, homeless apprentices and some working youth to live cooperatively, govern themselves and become self-reliant and independent. Above, youth centers at, left, Urfeld am Walchensee and, right, at Bad Mergentheim.

Adult Education

MORE THAN 175,000 German students now attend adult education schools in the US Zone of Germany, taking practical courses designed to teach the basic elements of democratic citizenship. These courses are given by 5,200 teachers, trained with help of US experts and staff.

In 1945 the promotion of new schools for adults was necessary since none had existed under Hitler except for Nazi indoctrination. Far more important, however, to the US occupation objectives has been the liberalization of institutions — the development of schools which train persons for active life in democratic communities.

Under the Weimar Republic, the German traditional adult education center was the *Volkshochschule* (adult night school). But it failed its job in civic education training and offered classes mainly for the intelligentsia. Adult education classes really began late in 1945.

A recent report shows that by August 1949, 68 percent of students enrolled in adult education schools were less than 30 years of age. At least 45 percent were women. The report shows, too, that adult education is no longer just for the intelligentsia, for 34 percent of students are clerical and industrial workers; 19 percent housewives and domestics; 19 percent skilled or apprentice workers; 15 percent young people working toward high school and college degrees; 11 percent professional people, teachers and public officials; two percent farmers.

AN EXAMINATION of the courses of the present adult education schools shows they are similar to those of any adult evening school in the United States. Liberal and practical courses include salesmanship, advertising, women and law, creative art, parent education, discussion techniques, public forums, home economics, intercultural relations, shorthand and typing.

All adult education institutions are German organized and German run, self-supporting and free of government support. Three HICOG staff experts in adult education

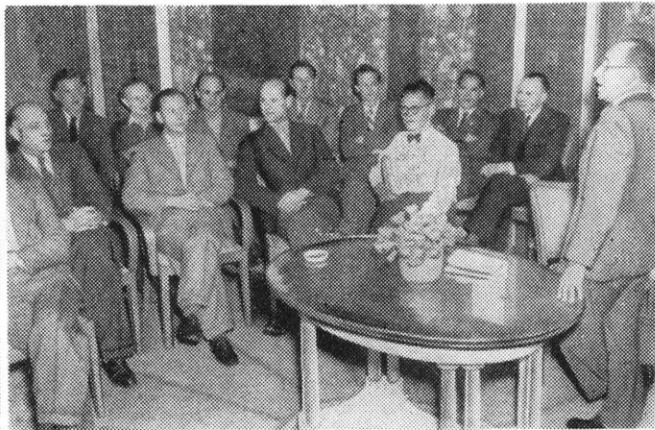
guide, advise and help run training courses for adult education teachers and administrators.

Two schools, one in Pelham, Bavaria, and the other in *Haus Schwalbach*, Hesse, are under German boards of governors but are partially supported by US government funds. There along with special conferences of adult education teachers, the High Commission administration does its best work—leading to expansion of German controlled liberalized adult education schools that train for citizenship in a democracy.

While the foundations of a new Germany must be laid in the young generation, it is also true that the negative ideas of Nazism, instilled in the older generation, must be replaced by a sense of positive personal and social responsibility. This process has been rendered difficult by the tendency in Germany to divide life into separate compartments, isolated from each other.

The doctor, the lawyer, the politician, the minister, the laborer—each has lived too much apart from the community. Because the laborer lived and thought in his own world, he felt no responsibility for the conduct of the politician. The pastor tended to become more of a theological theorist than a community leader. The doctor found little relation between his profession and the social principles of religion.

Recognizing the narrowing effect of this absence of social consciousness, a number of agencies within Germany have turned to the task of educating for community responsibility. Since 1945 the churches have displayed great interest, and through academies and the *Volksbildungswerk* (main office for adult education) have confronted thousands of their countrymen with the social aspects of religious teachings. Twelve such academies are in operation in western Germany, including four in the US Zone.



Typical of HICOG efforts to acquaint educators with the proper use of different types of publicity to arouse adults' interest in furthering their education through night and special courses, was meeting (left) of adult education forum for the Berlin school system on Oct. 25, the first of five such conferences arranged by Community Activities of the Berlin Element of HICOG. Right, adult education directors meet at Haus Schwalbach, Wiesbaden. (Photos, US Army & PRD, OLCH)

INTO THE LECTURE and discussion institutes sponsored last year by the four academies in the US Zone alone came 5,000 persons, representative leaders in their respective professional fields throughout Germany. For five or six days, a group of 50 business men lived together, studied and discussed the distinctive problems of their profession and its relation to the welfare of the German community. To another institute came 40 laborers, to another 45 doctors, to others journalists, farmers, artisans, students, housewives, lawyers or teachers.

Amid the give and take of formal and informal discussion, information was imparted and impetus provided for the working out of religious values in practical social action. By close association with leaders of this movement, American advisers were able to provide encouragement and counsel, and to arrange a study trip to the US for the director, thus establishing international educational and religious ties and assuring a continuing exchange of ideas and study materials.

To stimulate and encourage the application of basic international religious principles in the broader world community, a widespread study program is currently in operation, channeling information about churches and religious and community problems in other lands down into the individual religious communities of Germany. Last year 10 international interchurch conferences were held throughout the US Zone and Berlin, and these were followed by smaller local study conferences in which thousands of persons took part.

TO FOSTER the establishment of international religious relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism and to further stimulate the German people to participate in the world community of nations, Military Government and subsequently the HICOG administration have provided constant professional assistance in these study programs. Both visiting American and returned German consultants also have added their experience and their active participation.

Indicative of further activity within the churches was the series of three-month courses in religion, social prin-



Time out for the mid-morning meal, called the "Schulspeisung," school version of the Germans' "second breakfast."

ciples, the arts and social problems conducted by the *Religioeses Bildungswerk* (Institution for Religious Education) for 12,000 students; and the social and economic studies conducted within a religious framework for more than 60,000 persons associated in the *Katholisches Werkvolk* (Organization of Catholic Working People) throughout the US Zone. Religious leaders in Berlin last year also conducted 13 different lecture series, all seeking to aid men and women in finding the practical relationship between religion and life.

Counsel and technical assistance in programming and the use of democratic discussion techniques have been afforded by US professional leaders. Also in each of these fields of action, leading Germans selected and sent on study trips to the US have returned to take part with increased interest and broader experience in the program of religious adult education in Germany. They have returned to key positions in established German organization, from which vantage point their impact can be made most effective. + END



At the Elementary Teacher Training Institute at Freising, in Bavaria, instructors conduct a discussion during a class on college methods (left). College class in art methods (right) is crowded. Note water color materials, pencil drawing and typical German briefcase on desk.



Audio-Visual Aid

SUPPLEMENTING FORMAL class-room instruction, particularly during the critical postwar period of school-building reconstruction, teacher training and textbook printing, are the radio educational broadcasts. Hundreds of radio receivers have been distributed to schools throughout the US-occupied areas while the four licensed radio stations in the US Zone and the US-operated RIAS in Berlin devote 20 to 25 hours of their monthly programs to educational broadcasts.

Radio Stuttgart initiated the program late in 1945 to carry specially prepared lessons to 60,000 Wuerttemberg-Baden school children, many of whom could not attend school full-time because of war-damaged school buildings, shortage of teachers and lack of shoes and clothing. A few months later Radio Frankfurt, in cooperation with the Hessian Ministry of Culture, began its educational programs. RIAS, Radio Munich and Bremen followed suit.

To encourage this project, five expert consultants in the field of radio education were brought from the United States in 1947. Each worked for 90 days with German and American radio and education authorities to set high standards for the production and utilization of educational radio. One consultant remained to become the radio-education specialist in Military Government.

FURTHER IMPETUS was given to this program by the procurement of 1,000 radio receivers and their distribution to schools throughout the US Zone and in the US Sector of Berlin. Previously radio sets had been brought to the classrooms by students from their homes and provided by the US occupation authorities from captured enemy stocks. Following the US purchase of the 1,000 receivers, Radio Munich procured 300 additional sets for Bavarian schools for distribution simultaneously with organization of work-study groups for education by radio on a county and city level. This project has been especially successful in Bavaria.

Encouraging aspects of the development of educational radio in Germany have been the enthusiasm and readiness with which the German educators have accepted radio as a medium of instruction and dissemination of democratic ideas. With few exceptions the German teachers

have been glad of the opportunity of using radio broadcasts.

Even more important has been the desire of the teachers to participate in the planning, preparation, production and utilization of broadcasts. Radio stations have cooperated with professional educators by appointing either teachers or persons interested in education as directors of their radio education departments.

ANOTHER EFFECTIVE project for implementing the reorientation program and carrying informational material to the people is the non-theatrical film program which reaches out to the smallest villages with documentary evidence of the way of life in democratic countries.

Since the beginning of this film program in 1948, approximately 500 American 16-mm sound projectors, screens and spare-parts kits have been purchased and distributed in Germany. Today more than 300 projectionists, many of them qualified discussion leaders, are operating throughout the US-occupied areas of Germany and approximately 70 film titles are currently in use.

Covering a wide range of subjects, the films provide the initiative for further discussions of history, geography, civic education, social education, teacher training, discussion methods, educational systems, trade unions, labor groups, health, food, agriculture and religion. These discussions serve as means of projecting the objectives of many offices, divisions and branches of HICOG.

Being a medium with group appeal, these film programs reach approximately 12,000,000 Germans a year, including pupils in all types of schools, youth groups, students in universities, adult cultural, religious and social organizations. As an effective indirect medium, the films aid in furthering the basic ideas of the school reform in the German education system, especially in teacher training.

AFTER AN INITIAL period of critical observation, German cooperation in the accomplishment of the program's aim has become more effective, especially in the utilization of the films in the schools. For this reason, the German Society for Education has established a permanent working committee to develop systematic future cooperation with the film program.

Evidence of appreciation of the program was shown at the Nuremberg conference on "Education by Radio, Film and Textbooks" in the fall of 1949 when the 140 prominent German delegates offered a unanimous vote of thanks and made several valuable suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of the program. +END

The three R's by radio—that has been one of the functions for several years of the four licensed radio stations in the US Zone, and the US-operated RIAS in Berlin. Helping Germany's schools over the hump of teacher and textbook shortages, the radio stations now devote from 20 to 25 hours monthly to educational programming. Left, students examine Radio Frankfurt announcements of programs to come.

(US Army photo)



Governmental Institutions

THE HIGH COMMISSION has a continuing responsibility of reinforcing those democratic institutions and organizations in German political and governmental life which have begun to grow in the last four years, and to that end the American element of the High Commission has been, and is, working on nearly two score programs covering most of the major aspects of government.

Interesting results in at least six of the 36 fields have been recorded during the first year of Governmental Institutions Branch, Education and Cultural Affairs Division's activities toward removing the imprint of autocratic or Nazi influence on German political and governmental life. Some outstanding examples are detailed below.

Long before the beginning of the occupation, American educators in the social sciences recognized that a major job would have to be done to rebuild the German university educational programs in the social and political sciences. Such political scientists as Carl Friedrich of Harvard, James K. Pollock of Michigan and Quincey Wright of Chicago have made specific recommendations in that respect.

BEGINNING IN the summer of 1949 German professors were sent from universities in the American zone to observe education in their fields in America. Professors visited Harvard, Yale, Chicago and Michigan, and returned to Germany to introduce courses in political parties, constitutional law, preparative government and other subjects which have not been taught in Germany since 1933 or in some cases not at all during the twentieth century.

Seventy-five German graduate students in public affairs were selected last summer for a year's training in American universities. They were personally screened by three American university professors to assure their scholastic abilities, capacity for leadership and belief in the democratic way of life. Divided into groups of 12 to 15, they are now studying at Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Duke, Harvard, Michigan and Syracuse.

Last summer on the initiative of Prof. Carl Loewenstein, visiting consultant from Amherst College, the first political science conference in German university history was held. It was sponsored by the state ministries of culture and justice of Hesse. Representatives of all 11 state governments of western Germany, including several ministers of education and justice, attended. Professors and several university presidents came from all of the universities of western Germany and from Berlin. Political scientists from England, France and the US participated actively in the discussions.

Americans attending the conference included Prof. Quincey Wright, president of the American Political Science Association and professor of international law at the University of Chicago; Prof. Carl Loewenstein,

Amherst College; Prof. Charles Robson, University of North Carolina; Prof. Schattschneider, Syracuse University, and Prof. William Sollmann, Pendell Hill, Pa.

At the conclusion of the conference a resolution was passed recommending establishment of departments of government in all universities. This conclusion was arrived at by a vote of 70 to six after heated arguments in which the opposition claimed that German universities have been teaching politics and ethics for centuries and have nothing to learn from abroad in this field.

An action committee chaired by the minister of culture of *Land* (state) Hesse and composed of 11 other members from German universities and state governments was established to see that practical results accrue from the conference. Direct channels of communication between the committee and interested professors in the United States are being established, and the US High Commission will continue to give active support to university and government officials until the objectives of this program have become reality.

IN THE FIELD of public affairs, it has been one of the objectives of American occupation authorities since the end of the war to assist the Germans to establish strong independent associations which could do the type of constructive work in government affairs done by the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago and by American bureaus of government and municipal research.

The advice and recommendations of many of the top American professionals in American government and administration have been obtained and a few have been able to come to Germany to work directly on these problems. They include such men as George C. S. Benson, president of Claremont Men's College, California; Prof. Taylor Cole, Duke University; Prof. Ivan Stone, Beloit College, Wisconsin, and Prof. Roger Wells, Bryn Mawr College.

In the summer of 1948 Dr. Wells held discussions with representatives of all of the major municipal associations and associations of professional government employees in Germany. These included the city, county and town associations as well as associations of public health, public welfare, police, housing and civil service. He found that there was little or no exchange of ideas among them and that there was a great need for infusion of democratic ideas. Most of the German officials were receptive to his ideas for obtaining improvements in their organizations.

In December 1948 the national Institute of Public Affairs was established in Frankfurt. It consists of four municipal associations and eight associations of professional government employees. These associations represent nearly 20,000 German communities and more than 50,000 German government employees. There are

now approximately 25 fulltime professional employees working for the institute.

Every week conferences and forums are held to consider problems of government service, such as housing and city planning, health, welfare and public safety. At most of these conferences one or more professionals from the United States or a western European country are present to compare German practices with those of other countries. For example, on Oct. 28, a conference was held on the German housing problem to which the High Commission was able to bring Mr. Lawrence Cox, president of the American Association of Planning Officials, who had been attending a United Nations conference in Geneva.

The institute, now in its 15th month, is certainly not the strong organization which the Public Administration Clearing House is. A major objective of the institute this year will be to raise its professional standards and its services to government agencies.

THE TIME-HONORED saying "A man's home is his castle" is not generally accepted in Germany. The police enter and search homes without warrants and seize and hold innocent people. This system has been under investigation and attack by American occupation officials and a good beginning has been made toward eliminating these practices.

Many German police officials say that effective police administration is impossible if they change present practices. Visits to the US have changed the viewpoints of several police officials, however. For example, in Hesse, a state with nearly 4,500,000 people, the head of the police organization, after observing American practices for three months, returned to Germany where his first official act was to issue to all police officials instructions which protect all citizens against police entrance and search without warrant.

In the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden there is a law which permits citizens to be fined who insult officials. Even if the criticism is well founded, the citizen may be fined if a public official decides to press charges. Recently in a public forum sponsored by Military Government, a citizen criticized the activities of the local housing official. This citizen was haled into court and fined 75 marks.

American High Commission officials have taken steps to have this law repealed and in the meantime they have persuaded the minister president to have instructions issued to state and local officials telling them not to bring any court actions pursuant to this law. It is expected that the legislature of Wuerttemberg-Baden will repeal this law.

THE AVERAGE German official believes that government matters are not the business of the general public. One of the US occupation's major objectives has been, and is, to open up the administration of government to the public view. In Frankfurt, which is being used as an example for other cities, discussions were held with city officials and the contents of a 400 page budget document was reduced to two pages of salient facts. This material was prepared in graphic and pictorial form and set up as a public exhibit. In two minutes' time any

person can get a bird's eye view of what the government is costing him and what he is getting for his money.

One of last fall's programs was to send leaflets to hundreds of local governments in the American zone showing them how they can inform the citizens quickly and simply on local affairs.

Unlike American legislators and counsel members, the average German elected official is docile and accepts the word of paid officials without searching analysis and criticism. To teach legislators to perform their work effectively, three schools in which each training course lasts five days are being established in the three states of the American zone. The first school opened Nov. 7. Several hundred legislators and counsel members will be trained in democratic legislative practice during the coming year.

The 36 projects in governmental affairs, of which the foregoing examples cover only six fields, will be carried on by a staff of five US High Commission employees, approximately 75 specialists brought in from the US and as many hundred Germans as can be brought into the programs.

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Revision of 1930 Code Sought To Give Women Complete Equality

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS officers of Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria are assisting women's groups in many German communities to work out a revision of the 1930 civil code in order to provide parity of men's and women's rights, according to Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief, Women's Section, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

At present, she explained, the 1930 Civil Code (*Buergerliches Gesetzbuch*) is still in effect in western Germany although the new Basic Law provides that "all men and women shall have equal rights."

Study conferences currently in progress in the states are conducted primarily to inform the German women on the discrepancy that exists between the present code and the statement in the Basic Law and to enlist their interest and support in proposing desirable revisions.

"This program," stated Miss Woodsmall, "must in no sense be considered the beginning of a feminist movement in Germany, but is an evidence of a growing sense of responsibility among women as citizens. Need for drafting revisions is recognized in Article 117, which provides that present codes shall remain in effect until adjusted, but not beyond March 31, 1953.

"Drafting the necessary new legislation in a way that will serve the best interests of Germany requires careful study. It also requires the help of trained and skillful professional women and the backing of all German citizens."

The wide interest of women in this problem resulted in the establishment of an "interzonal committee to study the revision of the Civil Code" at the recent congress of women's organizations at Bad Pyrmont. This committee is composed of women lawyers from all parts of Germany and leaders of organized women's groups.

Resident Officers

ANY WELL-ROUNDED PICTURE of the activities of the Office of Public Affairs is not complete without inclusion of the far-reaching role played by the US Resident Officers in carrying out the reorientation mission at the local level.

The 157 Resident Officers in the US Zone serve as the High Commissioner's representatives within the counties (*Kreise*) and are also responsible for the implementation of the Public Affairs program, working in close relationship with German officials and individual groups to fulfill their tasks.

In direct contrast to his earlier functions, today's Resident Officer expends the greater part of his time on Public Affairs objectives cooperating with each division in their multifarious projects within the fields of cultural exchange, reorientation and education.

He is perhaps the individual in the occupation closest to the grass-roots German population, and his responsibilities are accordingly demanding. He is the one US representative with whom Germans are directly and inevitably connected.

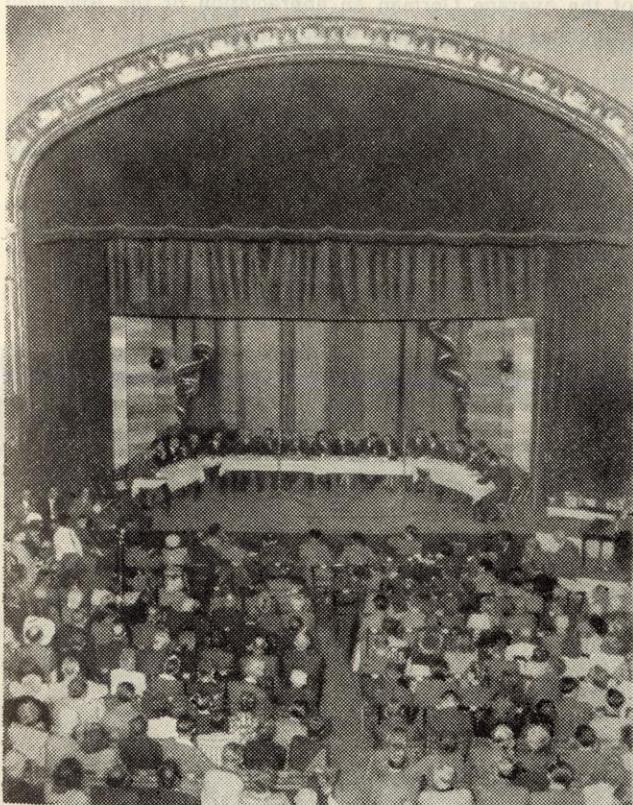
In the last chaotic days of the war and in the early days of the occupation the Resident Officer was known as the Civil Affairs Officer, and later as the Military Government Liaison and Security Officer.

Initially they were charged with removing civil populations from combat areas and seeing to the people's basic welfare. In the gradual leveling off process between war and occupation they assumed the duties of government striving for a general re-establishment of order out of the immediate postwar confusion.

WITH THE PROGRESS of the occupation and the gradual return of the German people to conditions of normalcy, the Military Government officer relinquished much of his control. However, as the local representative of the United States Government he retained his position as the final authority on local matters of controversy.

Today, with the progress of the occupation even further developed, the Resident Officer acts principally in an advisory capacity. Under HICOG, with his most concentrated activities centered on the fields of reorientation, he is an integral part of the Office of the High Commissioner's machine and serves as the link between the ordinary German man-in-the-street and the occupation

New England made them famous 300 years ago, but the town meetings pictured below are taking place in German communities in 1949. US Resident Officers, working with town and county governments, have successfully generated the open forum plan whereby Germans are for the first time in years freely questioning the men who govern them. Left, below, eighteen hundred Germans packed the Coburg Hofbraeuhaus for a "town meeting" between US occupation representatives and elected German officials. Below, Resident Officer at Toelz, dressed in typical Bavarian jacket, participates in an open forum that evoked farmers' cooperation in deliveries of food.



authorities. With wider powers turned back to the Germans his position has assumed greater importance than ever before.

At the grass roots the Resident Officer synchronizes the needs of his community with the resources and specialists provided in the Public Affairs program. Always on the alert for reorientation possibilities within his county, he reports all local needs for specific equipment in cultural and reeducation fields in order that these needs may be quickly and effectively met by available materials within the framework of Public Affairs.

HIGH ON THE LIST of accomplishments of Resident Officers is the development of the now widely popular town-meeting program which, together with public forums, has become a vital part of German community life. In the face of opposition from old-guard officialdom, Resident Officers organized and promoted the forum idea stressing the officials' responsibility to the people and the people's right and duty to question their local government.

Often leading the way by appearing on town-meeting programs themselves, Resident Officers were followed, at first reluctantly in most cases, by local officials who allowed the people to question their community government. Through these open forums, German officials have begun to welcome the opportunity of explaining their actions to the people while the German people have lost their old ingrained awe of authority and are speaking their minds to their chosen representatives for the first time in years.

Local citizenry gather to discuss school and land reforms, ERP's contribution to western Germany, necessary improvements in local government, press freedom, and

free enterprise versus the communist system. The meetings have often resulted in definite civic improvements—milk delivery in rural towns, more adequate street lighting, better roads and pavements.

The Resident Officer is quick to capitalize upon reorientation potentialities when they appear in his community. Initiating and fostering such community projects as aid to university students, self-help programs for reconstruction and housing, and school feeding plans, the Resident Officer is aiding in the overall democratization program.

WORKING CLOSELY with Public Affairs personnel on the state level, the Resident Officer has helped in development of exhibits of American art, lecture series on all phases of Americana both in US Information Centers and in local organizations. His work calls for special stress on youth activities and he is in constant contact with youth organizations and programs throughout his county.

A new program of county Resident Officers for Women's Affairs has been introduced in some states in the US Zone whereby qualified American women are working on the local level with German women and through various methods are bringing to the traditionally passive German housewife the realization of her role in community affairs.

As HICOG "ambassador" in the field, the Resident Officer is the democratic salesman of democracy within the community. In direct touch with the everyday life of the German people he is implementing the wide range of the Public Affairs program and is fostering within the mind of the average German an appreciation of the American principles of democratic thought and action. + END

Children and young adults in Esslingen assumed new roles in Youth Week festivities last summer—some as organizers, some as speakers, some as costumed characters from fairy tales (below, left). Youth week, a county-level activity boosted by the Resident Officer, involved seven days of forums, sports events, parades, demonstrations and group singing. A spirited amalgam of the most significant interests of youth, the Youth Week gave Esslingen's younger generation the opportunity to run a show completely on its own, to express in its own way the goals toward which it aims. Before the week was completed, 17 youth groups had demonstrated their ability to join cooperatively in a common enterprise, and a total of 50,000 persons had been spectators at the scenes of seriousness and good fun. Below, right, one of the working committees who guided the week from its festive opening to its close in solemn church services.



Information Services Division

LONG BEFORE THE END of the shooting war in Germany, plans were mapped for the war for men's minds which would inevitably follow.

Twelve years of a totalitarian regime had wiped out democratic and independent information media, even those in the entertainment world.

All the normal means of communication between man and man, all the normal channels by which men exchange information, ideas and opinion, were in the control of the state. The result was a distorted picture of the world and of Germany's relation to the world. The result was the creation of a nation of state-ridden citizens, totally unprepared for democracy.

The first step was to smash the state apparatus and all its appendages, to close down newspapers, news agencies, radio stations, theaters, book and magazine publishing houses.

The second step was to re-establish these, a few at a time, first under Military Government control and operation, later under the ownership and operation of democratically-minded and trustworthy Germans. As the latter showed that they were working in the interest of a democratic Germany, they were given greater and greater freedom. Controls were progressively lifted and measures available within occupation directives were taken to strengthen their enterprises.

In line with fundamental policy of the United States and accepted democratic traditions, the ultimate goal was freedom in all information media to the extent that this exists in the United States, Great Britain and other democratic nations.

That goal has not been reached nor can it be reached under an occupation.

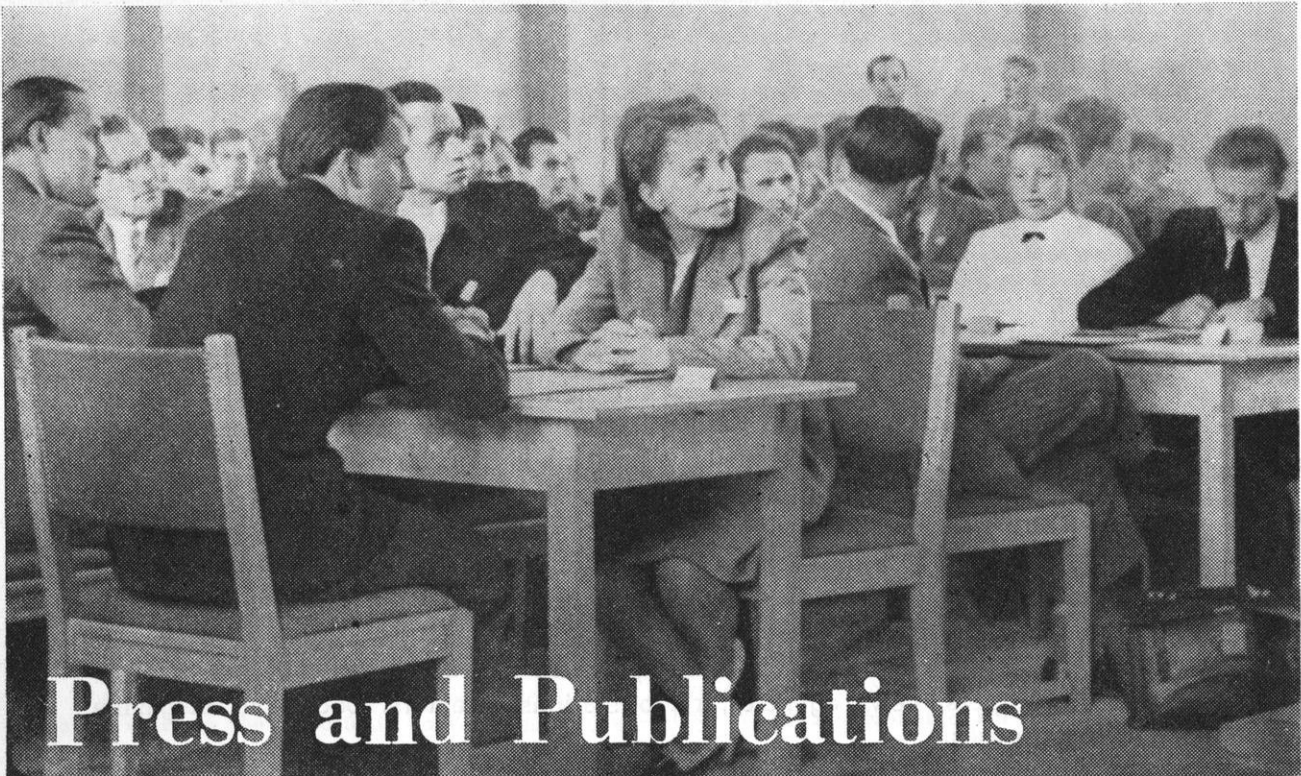
But with formation of a German federal government the information services program in Germany entered a new phase.

MOST OF THE REMAINING controls over the German information services were lifted. Radio, except for RIAS in Berlin, was in the hands of Germans. The licensing system in the press and publications field was abandoned. These and other information media were thrown open to all Germans. There was a great but not alarming rush to take advantage of this.

The need to combat the totalitarian ideas which yet remain is still compelling. And it is being met. To smash one form of totalitarianism and to allow another to spring up in its place would mean the waste of all the time, funds and effort spent during the past five years in creating a democratic Germany.

Thus, the program that was mapped out even before hostilities ended, is continuing with all the skill and energy that experts in the various information fields can bring to bear on the problem.

+ END



Press and Publications

WHY THE United States aids and encourages the establishment of independent and democratic newspaper, book and periodical publishing enterprises in Germany:

It is a fundamental policy of the United States that democracy can only function properly and survive when the people of a nation have free access to accurate and truthful information on local, national and world affairs from a wide variety of sources.

It is a fundamental policy of totalitarian states that their existence and power can only be maintained by the ruthless suppression, manipulation and control of news, information, ideas and public opinion.

Out of the conflict of these two irreconcilable beliefs grew the program of the United States Government in Germany, a program in newspaper, periodical and book publishing which began even before hostilities ended in 1945 and is now being carried forward to achieve the ultimate goal—the firm establishment of independent and democratic publishing media in a democratic Germany.

The conflict between democratic and totalitarian principles and practices in the newspaper, news agency, book and periodical fields in Germany is far from ended. The Nazi propaganda complex of state-controlled newspapers, news agencies, press bureaus and newspaper, book and magazine cartels was destroyed swiftly, almost at the instant that hostilities ceased.

In less than five years of occupation, the nucleus of a responsible, independent and democratic press and of independent and democratic book and periodical publishing media has been established. A start has been made toward changing the reading habits of the German people

who for 12 years read only what the totalitarian Nazi state wanted them to read.

But the two opposing and irreconcilable conceptions of the place of newspaper, book and periodical publishing in modern society—the democratic belief and the totalitarian belief—still exist, side by side, in a divided Germany. To strengthen and encourage the one belief and to weaken or destroy the other, is part of the continuing program of the United States in Germany.

Germany's press needs trained reporters—most of the former experienced newspapermen had been working for the Nazi-controlled press and therefore were unacceptable, or had been separated from their profession, through exile or in concentration camps, during the years of the Nazi regime. To fill this need, the Abendzeitung (Evening Newspaper) in Munich started its School of Journalism. Photo at top of page shows candidates for admission to the school witnessing a model interview between a police official and a veteran reporter. Below is a section of the International Press Exhibition in Munich in 1949 showing charts comparing the licensed press of the four occupation zones and Berlin.



WHAT THE United States has accomplished in the four years of occupation.

German newspaper and other publishers have been assisted and encouraged to establish and maintain democratic and independent publications which will resist the encroachment of government or other special interest groups and accept and carry out their responsibility to a democratic Germany by combatting totalitarian ideas and bringing to the German people the widest possible flow of information, ideas, news and opinion on local, national and world affairs.

They have been assisted and encouraged to adopt the best accepted democratic practices in the newspaper, news agency, book and periodical fields, and to combat attempts of government or political, economic and other groups to control their enterprises or their output.

They have been encouraged to accept and use to an increasing extent information material intended to offset trends prejudicial to the United States and occupation objectives and to induce in the Germans favorable attitudes towards the United States, its institutions and policies.

They have been encouraged and assisted and supported in efforts to form strong, effective publishers' associations which will protect independent and democratic publishing enterprises against totalitarian or other attacks and have been assisted in re-establishing contacts with their colleagues in the United States and democratic European countries, in obtaining reference books and other needed publications in their fields, and in establishing training projects, particularly in the field of journalism.

They have been guided and supported in the fight to obtain press laws which will protect rather than restrict the freedom and independence of publishing enterprises and to combat legislative, judicial, executive or other attempts to abridge or circumvent freedoms guaranteed in the German constitution and press laws.

PRIOR TO abandonment of the licensing system by means of which totalitarian-minded Germans were kept



Re-establishment of newspapers and book publishing brought jobs back to many like this veteran printer. Officially-compiled statistics show that, in the western zones, printers are the highest-paid workers in Germany today.



Abendzeitung journalism students are both perplexed and amused as they compare news assignments drawn by lot. They were required to obtain and write stories within three hours in test of their resourcefulness and ingenuity.

out of the publishing field, democratically-minded and politically-trustworthy Germans were selected to found the new German press and re-establish the book and periodical industry in the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin.

Sixty-one newspapers were founded, their staffs selected and trained, their publishers and editors guided and assisted; the *DENA* news agency was established and licensed to the newspaper publishers as a cooperative similar to the *Associated Press*; more than 600 book and periodical publishers were licensed and given substantial assistance in re-establishing the once famous German publishing industry. *DENA* merged in late 1949 with the news agency of the British Zone to form *DPA (Deutsche Presse Agentur or German Press Agency)*.

Active and effective steps were taken to obtain translation and publishing rights for American books and to place these. Some 400 books thus were made available to German book publishers; 150 of these already have appeared in editions of from 5,000 to 10,000 each.

Nearly 1,300 magazine articles originating in the United States and useful in the reorientation and reeducation program in Germany have been published. Normal commercial channels are used to provide German readers with books and articles in German which will aid in establishing a democratic Germany.

ONE OF THE most effective measures undertaken was the sending of 36 newspaper, book and periodical publishers and editors to the United States for a period of two months in order to improve their professional skills and stimulate their democratic development. The first trip of 15 newspaper and periodical editors and publishers was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1948; the second trip in 1949 of 21 newspaper editors, publishers and reporters and five book and magazine publishers and editors was financed from Military Government reorientation funds. Sponsors were the American Press Institute at

Columbia University, the American Book Publishing Council and leading American newspapers and news agencies.

The success of the cultural exchange program, not only in sending Germans to the United States but also in bringing American newspaper and publishing experts to Germany to aid in the democratization program has been more than enough to warrant its continuance. The carefully selected German editors and publishers who met with leading American editors and publishers and worked at leading American newspapers and news agencies wrote of their experiences in democratic America and then returned to lead public forums and group meetings in Germany to pass on what they had learned about American democracy and their own professional fields in America.

One American expert in journalism, Dean Vernon McKenzie, who held meetings with more than 100 German editors, publishers and reporters, urged the retention of sufficient trained American personnel to insure that the start that has been made toward a democratic press in Germany will continue. He was particularly interested in the journalism training project established at the Munich newspaper *Abendzeitung* with American aid and recommended that encouragement and financial assistance be given to setting up at least two more practical schools of journalism similar to the *Abendzeitung* project. The latter is a German project, conducted with full support and aid from occupation authorities, and is financed from profits of the *Abendzeitung*.

One of the main obstacles to the development of the democratic press in Germany from the beginning has been the lack of professionally trained and qualified journalists. This was inevitable since only journalists who were subservient to totalitarian practices in the press field could work at their profession during the Nazi regime. Journalistic training projects are intended to overcome this obstacle.

WHAT REMAINS to be done in the important field of press and publications.

Although there was gradual relaxation of controls so that the Germans have had a nearly free press for at least two years, formation of the Western German government and abandonment of all licensing now has thrown this important field open to all comers, Communists and Nazis included. Nearly 300 newspapers have sprung up since licensing was abandoned and the prospect is that many more will be started in the coming months.

The task of scrutinizing all the newspapers now being produced in the US Zone, of meeting with and advising the editors and publishers to the extent that this is possible and guarding the prestige and security of the United States authorities in Germany or offsetting prejudicial attacks, has been tremendously increased.

Attempts to win the new publications to the democratic point of view and combat any resurgence of totalitarianism are being made but the magnitude of the task is seen in the fact that there is only one press officer and one publications officer in all of Bavaria, the same number in Hesse



Publishers and editors were carefully screened before licenses were granted in the US Zone. Mastheads are of just four of scores of dailies permitted to appear in the first four postwar years before licensing was abolished.

and Wuerttemberg-Baden and one officer to perform both functions in Bremen, two in Berlin.

Actions against flagrant violators of the new Allied High Commission Press and Radio Ordinance (Law No. 5) and publications which exhibit dangerous trends may serve to prevent a resurgence of totalitarianism practices. But this will require constant vigilance of the small but highly trained staff of press and publications experts.

ONLY TIME will tell whether the nucleus of an independent and democratic press and the independent and democratic book and magazine publishers will be able to survive in competition with the newer papers and publications, many of them owned and edited by Germans whose past political records excluded them from these fields until licensing was abandoned.

One great task is to protect the democratically-minded and carefully selected newspaper publishers in possession of the printing plants, most of which were seized from Nazi owners when the licensing program was underway from 1945 to 1948. That is possible now because supervision of the lease-contracts under which they hold possession is under the Newspaper Leases Review Board, a quasi-legal body established by Military Government and continued by HICOG. Continuance of the Review Board may serve to protect democratic newspapers against attempts by plant owners to void lease contracts.

If these publishers can survive and others can be won over, there is every assurance that the German people will have access to the widest flow of news and information which a variety of news and information sources can bring them. And with the material at hand from which to form their own opinions, the German people will be able to take an active and intelligent part in creating a democratic Germany.

— END

US Feature Service

THE OVERALL MISSION of US Feature Service in Germany can be summed up in five words: "to tell the American story."

From this information fountainhead, known in Germany as *Amerika Dienst*, 50,000 words and more than 100 pictures and illustrations go out each week to sell the US story to the three western zones of Germany, the Saar region and Berlin.

The US Feature Service was established in Nuremberg as part of Information Services Division in August 1948, and moved to Bad Nauheim early in 1949. Today, a staff of four Americans and 50 Germans handles the eight services distributed by US Feature Service to newspapers, periodicals, press agencies, radio stations, information centers, libraries, colleges and universities, doctors and hospitals. Likewise, special requests are handled with the same precision.

From the outset, US Feature Service has devoted itself to filling Germany's great informational void with hard facts supplemented by charts and pictures. It doesn't matter so much that the Empire State Building is the tallest in the world or that the United States has the greatest automotive industry. What matters more is that the farmers in Nebraska and Iowa work from dawn to dark during the harvest season, just as the farmers in Germany do. And that the overall problems of Americans and Germans are those common to our Western civilization.

When US Feature Service was established, a few basic rules were laid down and have been enforced rigidly ever since. Among them are:

1. *Amerika Dienst* would be a background, feature and general information service, non-competitive with the commercial wire agencies delivering spot news to Germany.

2. There would be no charge for *Amerika Dienst* material and no credit-lines would be required by users, but the service could not be redistributed on a commercial basis.

3. The service would be strictly factual and informative. *Amerika Dienst* is convinced the Germans are hungry for the truth and believes in making factual information available to as much of the population as can be reached through normal outlets—newspapers, periodicals, existing radio channels, films and the rest.

To those who believe that the American heritage and way of life are worthy of dignified, forthright presentation, the acceptance of the *Amerika Dienst* by German newspapers and other recipients should be gratifying.

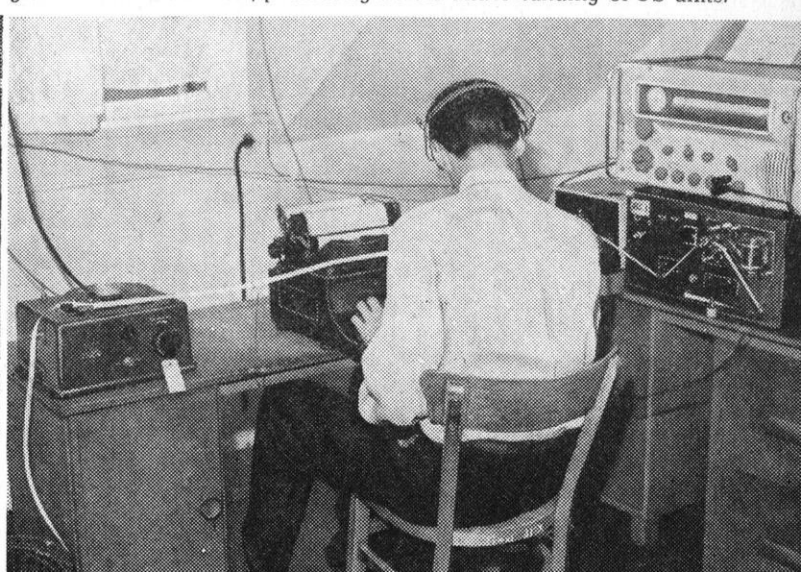
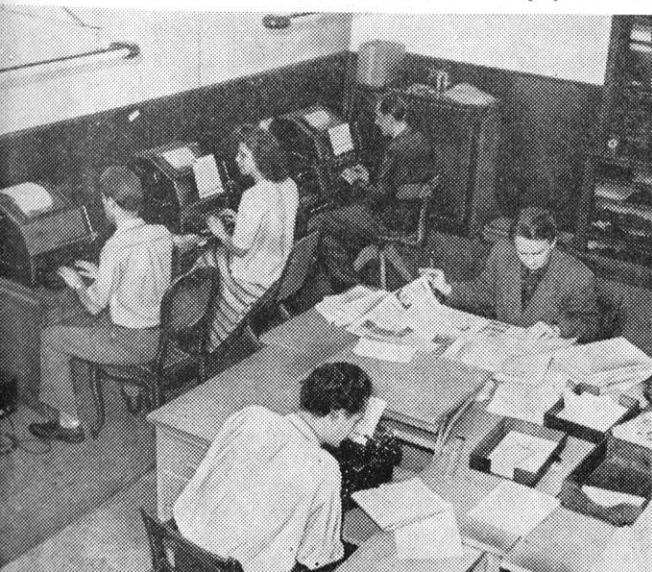
WHILE THE SOVIET overt and controlled press and radio raised their voices in daily vilification, the *Amerika Dienst* devoted its energies to bringing the information-hungry Germans factual accounts of the US elections and electoral system, the origin and development of the free trade unions in the United States, the living standard of US citizens under a free economy, the preservation of civil liberties in the United States and the story of the free American press.

As the service grew, the distribution list was extended first to the British Zone press, then to the French Zone. ECA Information Headquarters in Paris requested that newspapers in the Saar region and Luxembourg be added.

Today, this is how *Amerika Dienst* operates: Into the central news office each week flows an average of 200,000 words of news, information and background material on the United States from these sources: The Department of State's Office of International Information, various other departments of the US government in Washington, the ECA information offices in Paris and Frankfurt, and US High Commission sources in Germany. In addition, US Feature Service maintains its own radio monitoring unit to record State Department radio bulletins and the *Voice of America*.

From the vast mass of source material is selected that which is considered of interest to Germany. This material

Speed and efficiency characterize the operations of US Feature Service, whose headquarters are at Bad Nauheim, near Frankfurt. Left, teletypes expedite the day's output of copy to the leading newspapers. Right, the Department of State's daily Wireless Bulletin is monitored and transcribed. A large percentage of this information on US domestic and foreign policy goes to German newspapers through the Amerika Dienst, promoting better understanding of US aims.



"AMERIKA DIENST"

U. S. Feature Service

Redaktion Bad Nauheim, Goethestrasse 4 • Telefon 2041/486

"Für die Frau"
Geistiges Leben
Allgemeines
Wirtschaft
Landwirtschaft

Composite picture shows five of the numerous German-language feature services issued daily by "Amerika Dienst," whose steadily-growing output of informative material is finding its way into more and more newspapers' columns.

is then "put together" in English in story or article form, translated into German, rewritten and distributed.

THE AMERIKA DIENST is unique in that it brings to Germans all American feature and background material in their own terms. In other words, every story is rewritten by carefully-selected and trained editors in such manner that it is immediately and directly usable by German editors. The peculiarities of German newspaper style and the calculated background knowledge of the reader are carefully considered.

The same technique is followed in the preparation of magazine articles for distribution to German periodicals by another section of Editorial Projection Branch, Copyrights & Periodicals Servicing Section.

Still another section, German Affairs, concentrates on "special" articles for the German press, frequently illustrated, to tell specific and often technical parts of the "American story."

The fourth section, that devoted to Eastern affairs, concentrates on a 24-page German-language weekly bulletin exposing the problems posed by world communism and the efforts of the democratic nations to meet these problems. The distribution list has grown to 1,500 key German editors, political leaders and other specialists in Eastern problems.

The newsroom output of US Feature Service emphasizes US editorial comment on current news, brief biographical sketches of American personalities as they appear in the news, all available information on the Marshall Plan and other background material not generally carried by commercial wire agencies. Texts of important speeches and documents are "musts."

AMERIKA DIENST'S mail service is far more extensive in its scope of coverage. On a regular schedule, *Amerika Dienst* distributes three times weekly basic background and feature reports averaging 3,500 words each. These reports regularly include surveys of US editorial opinion on current events. Other regular features are articles on "Life in the USA," science, economics, art, book reviews and profiles of leading American personalities.

Amerika Dienst in addition has become one of the main information outlets for the European Recovery Program. Between Aug. 12, 1948, and June 25, 1949, there were 145 articles, totaling 45,870 words, carried on various Marshall Plan aspects and developments. This output was

supplemented by 12 charts and graphs and more than 50 photographs of Marshall Plan goods and officials.

Once each week, the Women's Service is distributed by mail. In its unique American way of stressing the role of women in politics and culture, together with helpful household hints and other items of particular feminine interest, the Women's Service has become a novelty in Germany. The other *Amerika Dienst* services are: Cultural and Educational (semi-monthly); Agricultural (semi-monthly); Medical and Surgical (monthly); Economic (monthly), and Special Documentary (whenever speeches and important documents are available).

Whenever possible, articles and feature stories are accompanied by explanatory photographs, graphs and charts.

THE PRINCIPAL target of *Amerika Dienst* is, of course, the German press. But the service also goes to all western German radio stations, to the US Information Centers, where copies are kept on display in libraries, and to selected individuals such as free-lance writers and commentators. Other recipients include small feature agencies, governmental agencies and trade unions.

The regular mailing list includes nearly 1,000 addressees throughout western Germany and western Berlin.

Here is what might be described as "evidence of effectiveness" during three months of 1949:

September: Newspapers and publications throughout western Germany and the Saar region voluntarily submitted clippings carrying a total of 136,100 words and 45 pictures distributed by US Feature Service. Twenty newspapers additionally carried 87,040 words of USFS newsroom material for a grand total of 223,140.

August: A total of 164 newspapers and periodicals voluntarily submitted clippings with 123,985 words of *Amerika Dienst* material in print. Thirty-five pictures were printed by 16 publications. By special request, 1,413 pictures were sent to 389 individual addressees. The German news agency, *DENA*, accepted for distribution 121 of 223 items offered by the USFS newsroom.

July: Clippings were received showing 71,695 words and 17 photos in print. The newsroom additionally placed 23,290 words for an overall monthly wordage total of 94,985.

Those who have followed the growth of *Amerika Dienst* have found that facts are the strongest US propaganda weapon in Germany. To "tell the American story" is in reality to "sell" it.

—END



Publishing Operations

THE NEED for the United States to tell its story directly to the German people without relying entirely on the uncertainties of German editorial selection was recognized early in the occupation. A newspaper and three magazines made their appearance in September and October of 1945. They were *Die Neue Zeitung*, a twice weekly newspaper; *HEUTE*, originally a monthly and now a bi-weekly pictorial magazine; *Amerikanische Rundschau*, a magazine issued every two months to appeal to intellectual leaders in literary, scientific and other fields; and *Neue Auslese*, a joint British-American digest magazine.

The objectives of these US-sponsored and operated publications were to take a positive approach in supporting US occupation and foreign policies and to disseminate accurate political and other information about the United States and other democracies as a means of combatting totalitarianism.

In the intervening years, *Die Neue Zeitung* has expanded to three daily editions, published in Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin; *HEUTE* now appears as a bi-weekly; and a new political review, *Der Monat*, with a vigorous anti-Communist line, was started in October 1948.

All of these publications as well as the Munich printing plant which carries on a tremendous printing operation are under the supervision of Publishing Operations Branch of Information Services Division, HICOG.

CURRENCY REFORM, instituted in the summer of 1948, had a devastating effect upon the high circulation and income of all publications in Germany. As a result, extra precautions have been taken to place all United

States German-language publications and the Munich printing plant on as sound a financial basis as possible.

At present, the Munich and Frankfurt editions of the *Neue Zeitung* have a circulation of 130,000 each, the Berlin edition a circulation of 40,000. Daily editorial conferences insure that the editorial voice of the occupation speaks with authority and uniformity. Measures are being taken to increase circulation but the great obstacle is that since currency reform the number of Germans who buy two newspapers—*Die Neue Zeitung* in addition to the local German paper—has greatly decreased.

The *Neue Zeitung* has, throughout its existence, given authoritative expression to the policies of the United States and its occupation force, has brought accurate news of America and the world to the German people and at the same time has established a high reputation for cultural coverage. It has led in the day-to-day task of combatting totalitarianism in all its forms.

In carrying out its mission as an example of the best in US journalism, the paper broke with German tradition by establishing an editorial page where opinion was sharply separated from news. Experienced American newsmen inaugurated modern methods of factual reporting among the German staff and presented a balanced ratio of American and world news and views along with German news and opinion.

HEUTE, with circulation of 650,000, is roughly equivalent in design and appearance to *Look* magazine. Through pictures and stories it brings the German people in-

formation about the United States and the American point of view on world developments, is directed to a large reading public and has had a decided influence on German-owned picture magazines. It uses articles and pictures in the fields of literature, politics, history, science, youth and women's activities.

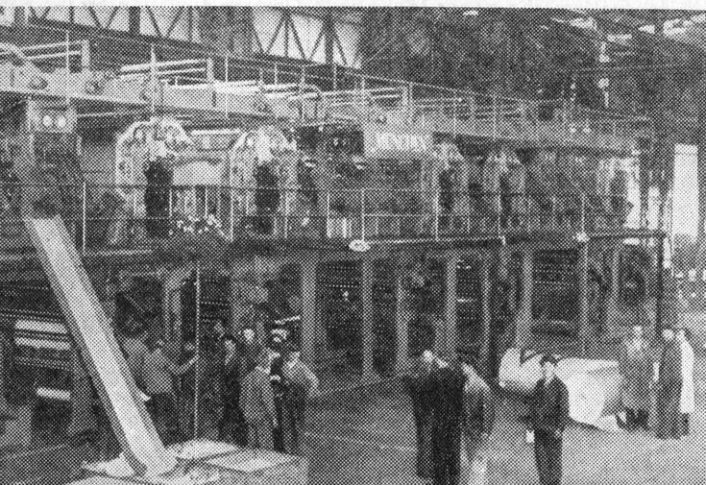
After four years of publication, the magazine has won German acceptance as the outstanding picture magazine in the western zones. Published every second Wednesday, *HEUTE* has been instrumental in setting high standards for German magazines. It presents world news in words and pictures as well as opinions of leading personalities of many countries. It is noted for printing the critical views of its own readers and provides a special appeal to women and youth through carefully chosen stories and illustrations reflecting their activities in the world at large.

DER MONAT is designed to appeal to editors, university students and professors, political parties, church, government and trade union leaders and to the film, theater and literary worlds. It is vigorously anti-totalitarian, publishes a large proportion of material from international sources and stimulates discussion on international issues. Present circulation is 50,000 with a number sent into the Soviet Zone and Austria. Some 5,000 copies are distributed free of charge to universities, libraries, reading rooms and selected individuals.

According to its prospectus, *Der Monat* is intended "to offer the German reading public an important link with the outside world of ideas and controversy, exposing the readers to international influences, making the record of both American and European political and cultural achievement understandable and impressive, clarifying the basic issues of the day which divide the free world from the totalitarian state..." Contributors to the magazine have included such leading literary figures as Thomas Mann, Arnold Toynbee, Thornton Wilder, Jean-Paul Sartre and Arthur Koestler.

AMERIKANISCHE RUNDSCHAU, with circulation now of about 18,000, is designed to demonstrate the high quality of American literary production, carries articles which will appeal to leaders in the various professional fields, reprints exclusively from American books and

This is the "Munich," first high-speed rotary press completed by the MAN plant in Augsburg since the end of the war. Press weighs more than 250 tons and can produce 25,000 copies of a 96-page edition an hour. This was obtained specially for the Munich edition of "Die Neue Zeitung" which had previously been printed on a press salvaged from the war-damaged publishing house building.



A test-run copy of "Die Neue Zeitung's" Munich edition, picturing the new press (pictured below) on which it was printed across four columns of its front page.

magazines except for original articles. It presents a high level cross-section of the best that America produces in scholarly fields, carries many articles specifically intended to aid in the creation of democratic Germany.

It is edited and translated in New York and printed in Munich. Principal sources for subject matter are *Foreign Affairs*, *Virginia Quarterly*, *Yale Review*, *Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Partisan Review*, *Kenyon Review* and other magazines aimed at an intellectual audience. Typical of the magazine's content are contributions by such outstanding American writers as Stephen Vincent Benet, Archibald MacLeish and Joseph Wood Krutch.

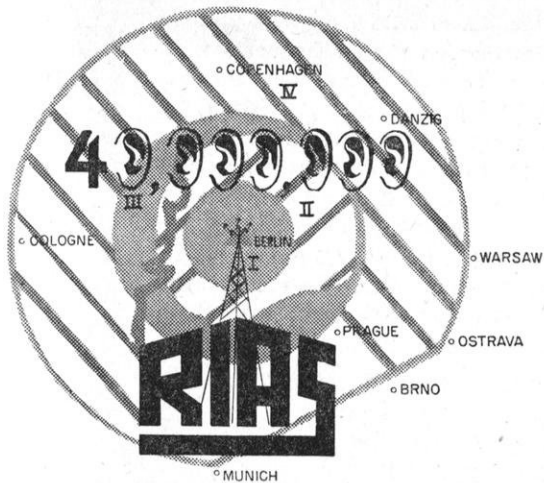
NEUUE AUSLESE, circulation 65,000 in American Zone and 37,000 in British Zone, is jointly edited by American and British editorial staffs in London, is a reprint publication entirely, devoted to international articles which will acquaint the German audience with the thinking and writing of the outside world. With a much wider reader appeal than the *Rundschau*, the *Neue Auslese* has reprinted articles from such well-known magazines as *Harpers*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *New Statesman*, *Nation* and *La France Libre*.

All of the occupation powers in Germany carry on extensive publishing operations to tell their story to the Germans. The battle for readers is particularly fierce in Berlin. The newspapers and magazines, as well as the special pamphlets and booklets, which the United States prints and distributes in Germany offer the only absolutely sure channel of communication between occupation authorities and the Germans.

In purely German publications, under the United States policy of ever-expanding freedom, news of America and news of the occupation must take its place in the competitive market with all other news.

Thus, America's story is being told directly and authoritatively through the publishing operations of the United States in Germany.

†END



R-I-A-S

*Only American Radio Station
Behind The Iron Curtain*

RIAS, THE AMERICAN Radio Station in Berlin, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only American broadcasting station behind the Iron Curtain. As such it is a symbol of Freedom striking hard at the heart of totalitarianism.

RIAS came into being in the early part of the experiment in quadripartite occupation of Germany. By the time the Western Allies entered Berlin in mid-1945, the Soviets had the city's broadcasting station, Radio Berlin, in full operation under their control and political direction. Frequent and persistent attempts throughout the autumn of 1945 were made by the other three occupying powers to negotiate the turn-over of Radio Berlin to quadripartite control. When it became apparent that the Soviets would not relinquish unilateral control of Radio Berlin, the US authorities decided to open their own station on a small, but not directly competitive, scale.

This station went into operation Feb. 7, 1946 as "*Drahtfunk* in American Sector," using the *Drahtfunk* (wired radio) method of longwave transmission over telephone lines with programs daily from 5 p. m. to midnight. The *Drahtfunk* system of transmission had been used extensively by the Germans during the war as means of broadcasting during air raids when the German radio stations went off the air to avoid providing beams into Berlin for Allied bombers.

PROGRAMS OF the American station were first transmitted in the US Sector, then extended a few months later to the British Sector in an exchange agreement with the British. Attempts to make the *Drahtfunk* a city-wide service failed because of the Soviets' firm application of their own principle of propaganda: complete government control over all information media and the dissemination of only such information or distortions as might be of assistance to the controlling power.

US occupation authorities, still pressing for quadripartite control of Radio Berlin on various levels in the Allied Control Authority, warned that the Soviet attitude was forcing the Americans to bring in a transmitter and broadcast to the entire population of the city. This

action was finally taken, and a mobile 1,000 watt transmitter was moved to Berlin from Frankfurt and placed in operation Sept. 5, 1946. The program schedule was expanded to nine hours daily and 13 hours on Sundays, and the station, going on the air as a full-fledged radio station, underwent the slight change in name and became the "*Rundfunk im Amerikanischen Sektor*" (Radio in the American Sector) or *RIAS*.

RIAS' programs featured news, special features and *Voice of America* broadcasts which emphasized democratic objectivity in juxtaposition to the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin's one-sided presentation. The special features included round-table discussions and political broadcasts which illustrated the principle of freedom of expression, in sharp contrast to Radio Berlin's favoring of first the Communists, then the SED, the so-called Socialist Unity Party.

THE TECHNICAL service of the station was still considered inadequate and plans for improvement in RIAS coverage of Greater Berlin were put into effect. The



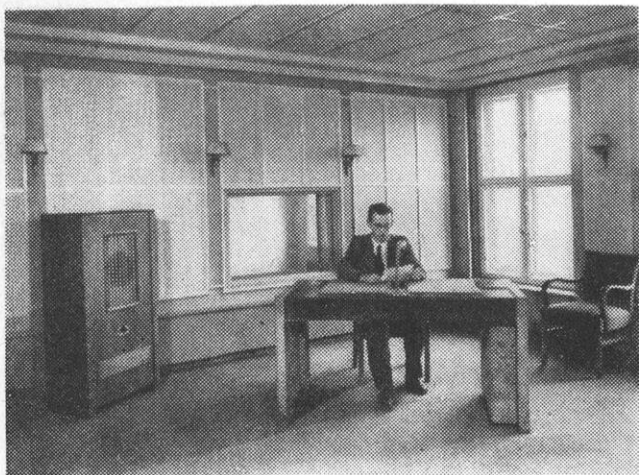
The new home of RIAS in the borough of Schoeneberg, in the US Sector of Berlin, was renovated in 1948.

power was increased to 2,000 watts by installation of a new German transmitter late in 1946 and to 20,000 watts on June 1, 1947, by installation of a captured German army transmitter.

Meanwhile the station had outgrown its original quarters in a wing of the Telephone Exchange Building and had spread to two other buildings nearby. Reconstruction of a building large enough to house the studio and other facilities needed for expansion was undertaken in the autumn of 1947. The staff moved into the new quarters during the winter and spring, and formally opened the building July 1, 1948.

In March of 1946 the station had expanded its airtime from nine to 12 hours daily on weekdays with a full day's schedule on Sundays. Gradually additional hours were added until the present regular daily broadcast schedule of 21½ hours was reached. Throughout the blockade of Berlin the station was on 24 hours a day, the extra two and one-half hours having been added at the request of the US Air Force to maintain the RIAS signal day and night as a beam for the airlift planes bringing relief to the city.

EXPANSION OF RIAS facilities kept pace with the increasing importance of the station's mission. While the station at the beginning was concerned with the presentation of American attitudes to the people of Berlin as a means of countering Soviet propaganda, it soon became apparent that the mission of RIAS was to inform not only the population of the city but also the people of the entire Soviet Zone of Germany. Thus, RIAS had to compete fully and directly with the powerful and excellently equipped Soviet-controlled Eastern Zone radio networks; with Radio Berlin, its staff of 1,000 and its 100,000-watt transmitter; with Radio Leipzig, its similarly large staff and transmitter; and with the provincial sub-stations such as Weimar, Potsdam, Dresden, Halle, Magdeburg and Schwerin, each with small local staffs and 20,000-watt transmitters.



One of RIAS' three speakers' studios. Outside walls are of double thickness of brick with air space in between, further soundproofed by 18 inches of rock wool. Windows all are of triple glass which keeps out traffic noises.

RIAS was beset with the grave problem of broadcasting on shared frequencies, no clear channel having been available. Increase of transmitter power made it possible for the station to be heard well in and near Berlin but not deep in the southern portion of the Soviet Zone. A booster station for RIAS was opened at Hof in northern Bavaria on Nov. 1, 1948 to relay RIAS programs with a 20,000-watt captured German army mobile transmitter beamed to cover the southern portion of the Soviet Zone.

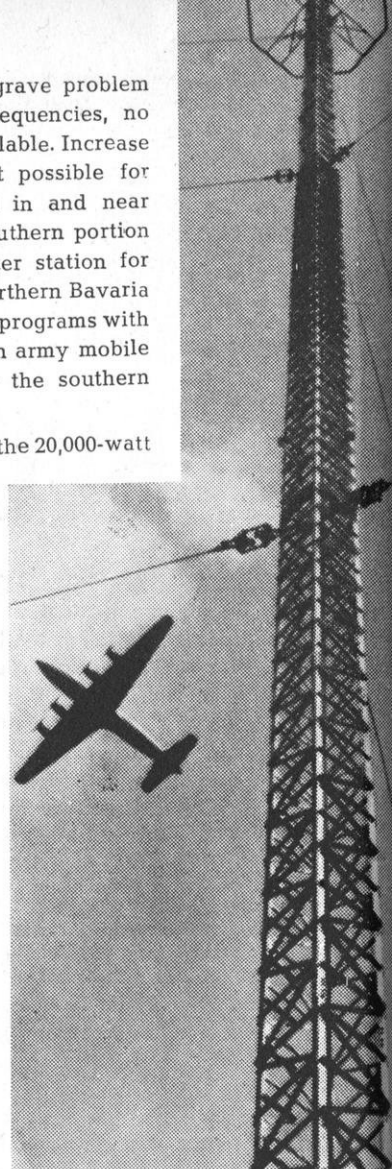
The extremely heavy use of the 20,000-watt RIAS transmitter in Berlin caused frequent breakdowns due to the fact that it was old and oft-repaired equipment. A more powerful German transmitter was purchased in January 1949 and placed on the air in daytime service July 19, 1949, pending erection of a directional antenna designed to eliminate interference of RIAS with Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on the frequency of 686 kilocycles.

IN THE FIRST few months of the operation of the station with the *Drahtfunk* system of transmission, reception was poor, as illustrated by the letters of complaint from Berliners who were unable to pick up the broadcasts. By testing, by assiduous work, kinks in the system were removed. Faulty, worn telephone lines underwent repairs, and gradually the reception to all parts of Berlin was greatly improved and extended.

A public opinion survey conducted in the US and British sectors of Berlin during the last two weeks of October 1946, about six weeks after installation of the 1,000-watt transmitter, showed that 16 percent of the radio audience preferred RIAS to Radio Berlin, which was then tops with 67 percent and NWDR-Berlin (Berlin station of the British-sponsored Northwest German Radio) with 13 percent.

Two months after the installation of the 20,000-watt transmitter on June 1, 1947, a public opinion survey conducted in the western sectors of Berlin showed that RIAS' popularity had jumped 100 percent to an equal footing with Radio Berlin, each having 34 percent of the radio audience.

One year later, in August 1948, another survey in the western sectors of Berlin showed that 80 percent of the



RIAS tower snapped by enterprising photographer as an Airlift C-54 wings its way over Berlin to a landing at Tempelhof airfield.

radio audience considered RIAS their favorite station, 10 percent favored NWDR-Berlin and five percent preferred Radio Berlin.

IN MAY 1949, a public opinion survey of the western sectors of Berlin showed that RIAS' popularity had jumped to 91 percent of the radio audience.

While it has not been possible to conduct public opinion surveys in the Soviet Zone due to conditions normal in Iron Curtain areas, the indications are that the popularity trend favoring RIAS in Berlin is duplicated in the eastern zone. These indications are contained in private reports available to various organizations in Berlin, by reaction to RIAS broadcasts in the Soviet Zone press, radio and official SED circles.

The reaction includes a recent speech by the SED minister of the interior in Saxony suggesting that the Soviet military authorities take action against RIAS as a dangerous enemy of the so-called "people's democracy." Likewise, the growing effect can be measured by the intensity of the vilification in the following excerpts from the Soviet Zone press:

"The sounder the new social order in the east zone has become in the last few months, the more RIAS has increased its anti-communist agitation in newscasts and commentaries. It is indubitable that these broadcasts do not reflect the feelings of the people of West Germany, but were fashioned in the camp of the imperialistic warmongers, who feel the ground beginning to tremble under their feet."—*Jenaer Universitaets-Zeitung* (Jena University Newspaper), July 20, 1949.

"For the enemies of German unity and democratic reconstruction, among whom the lie-transmitter RIAS is to be numbered, the truth has become a useless tool."—*Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig People's Newspaper), June 5, 1949.

"These are the methods of RIAS, that great lover of truth and ardent champion of the American way of life. Lies, vilification and blackmail are the means that these opportunistic Western democrats use to mislead the German people."—*Taegliche Rundschau*, Soviets' official German-language newspaper in Berlin, Oct. 15, 1949 (commenting on the case of Starke, whom RIAS denounced as an informer).

One of the most important public services performed by RIAS during the Soviet-imposed blockade of Berlin was the dissemination of news to West Berliners who were without electricity at least 20 hours out of each 24 and so unable to tune in on most of the newscasts in RIAS' vastly-stepped up schedule. Employing trucks with loud speakers and operating on regular schedules at specified strategic street corners and in the many large squares not only of the US Sector, but subsequently in the British and French Sectors as well, RIAS literally carried the news of the hour to its public. It became habit for blockaded Berliners to gather to await the coming of a RIAS loud-speaker truck, such as that pictured at right, both day and night, and often braved rain, snow and hail to learn of what was going on—both in their blockaded city and in the outside world with which its only contacts were the radio news reports so relayed to them.

(Photo by Bankhardt)

"Last Sunday the liar RIAS broadcast an appeal to the West German population which is the zenith of hypocritical demagoguery and criminal warmongering. In this appeal the West German population is asked to send 18,000,000 packages every month to their 18,000,000 brothers in the east zone."—*Freie Presse* (Free Press), Zwickau, Oct. 6, 1949.

RIAS HAS FOUR American employees who supervise the German staff of some 650 producers, writers, artists, technicians and administrative personnel organized to meet the special conditions of European broadcasting. RIAS has an economy budget of DM 917,000 monthly, representing a reduction from about DM 1,200,000 last spring.

RIAS' primary competitor, Radio Berlin, has a staff of about 1,000 and unlimited funds.

Radio Frankfurt, Radio Stuttgart and Radio Munich each operate with staffs ranging from 700 to 900 employees and monthly budgets considerably in excess of DM 1,000,000. These stations as well as Radio Berlin are comparable with RIAS in that routine operations are of the same size and expense.

The *Nordwestdeutsche Rundfunk* (Northwest German Radio—NWDR—network in the British Zone) has approximately 2,000 employees and a monthly budget of DM 5,000,000.

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German Radio

AMERICAN RADIO broadcasting specialists are engaged in the continuing task of rehabilitating German radio in a democratic mold as an important factor in the re-orientation of the German people.

During four years of the occupation, the German radio stations in the US Zone were slowly, painstakingly recreated as public service broadcasting organizations free of domination by governmental, political or any other special interests—an exemplification of the US policy of freedom of expression, sharply in contrast to the totalitarian radio to which the populace had become accustomed during the Nazi regime.

These four radio stations, Radio Frankfurt, Radio Stuttgart, Radio Munich and Radio Bremen, were turned over to German management in ceremonies which began in January 1949 and ended in July 1949, but the responsibility for maintaining their independence was not thereby relinquished.

IT FALLS on the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany to maintain constant observation of the performance of these radio stations to assure that the freedom granted is not misused and that those responsibilities given to the Germans are properly borne.

Experience during the comparatively short period of German management of the stations has shown the tendency to revert to non-democratic practices and was an important factor in the decision of the Allied High Commission to enact Allied High Commission Law No. 5 providing for the control and supervision of German radio stations.

Each of the four stations in the US Zone is operated under an American Occupation letter of authorization prescribing the terms of operation. The stipulations provide for full compliance with both German and occupation legislation and, for the broadcast of overt US programs such as the Voice of America relays and official commentaries.

Monitoring sections are maintained at the state commissioners' offices to keep constant check on the output of each of the radio stations. A representative of the Radio Branch is on duty at each station to carry out his functions as observer, adviser and liaison officer to assist the station in meeting its responsibilities, to report on the station's performance and generally to advance the mission of the branch.

THE EFFECTIVENESS of the American radio officer's presence at the station is measured by the station's performance. His is an important role in the explanation of US policies and attitudes to the German broadcasters who, in turn, are able to reflect these attitudes in the output of the station.

The reports of the field representatives are collated weekly and issued as a broadcasting trend report by the Radio Branch to show the reflection of American policy and such deviations or shadings as occur.



Radio Frankfurt airs "The Talmud," play by Morton Wishengrad of New York. Radio Frankfurt was one of the four US-established stations turned over to German management between January and July 1949 under letters of authorization which prescribe the terms of operation. All four stations are constantly monitored and checked to prevent any reversion to non-democratic tendencies.

Other efforts toward a better understanding of the United States by the German broadcasters and, through them, the radio audience, include the visiting experts program. In 1947, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, six broadcasters from Western Germany visited the United States for five months and England for 30 days. Upon their return they each broadcast a series of programs on their impressions and delivered a number of talks to the staffs of the radio stations.

Last spring 16 broadcasters from the four stations in the US Zone and from RIAS visited the United States for two months, also with good results.

AMERICAN VISITING experts have been useful in assisting German broadcasters to understand the American conception of public service radio as well as American techniques in broadcasting. They have imparted new ideas and helped to broaden the vision of the German broadcasters, thereby aiding in the rehabilitation of German radio.

However, there remains a large portion of the problem of rehabilitating the German radio, considerably more than is concerned with the land stations and yet on which the future of these stations depends. That part remains to be solved in tripartite deliberations determining the future of German radio.

The three occupying powers of Western Germany have yet to agree on the scope of German radio nationally and internationally. They have yet to determine whether the federal government may be permitted to enter into radio broadcasting and what manner of control shall be exercised by the federal government. These are questions already under discussion among federal governmental bodies although the controls are vested in the Allied High Commission under its Law No. 5. **—END**

Motion Pictures

GERMAN MOVIE SCREENS today give forth a story that used to be banned: the story of a nation that has learned to live by the rules of democracy.

America — its baseball parks and industries, its town meetings and soda parlors, the history and institutions that make it free — is being projected into the minds of a German people that five years ago viewed it with ignorant hate.

Motion Picture Branch has martialled the services of film experts, interpreters and reorientation specialists to tell and sell the American story. In western zone theaters they hope to erase Germany's fostered contempt for America and put in its place an active and appreciative understanding.



German children line up outside theater to see a great adventure story—Motion Picture Branch's documentary film of the Airlift to Berlin. This film is one of many produced by the Branch to give German movie-goers an insight into the philosophy behind the US occupation, and to keep them informed of its historic developments.

Films produced in America, translated to German, as well as a growing number of reels made within Germany by the Motion Picture Branch have been harnessed to the over-all program to express the American viewpoint.

MPB directors believe their products will do much to explain US occupation policies as well as persuade Germans to adopt for themselves the principles of democratic life.

THE TOTAL of Branch production has grown progressively — to date, 18 documentary films have been produced in Germany for distribution in commercial theaters as well as educational outlets. In addition, 41 adapted documentaries on various topics of Americana have been fed into German theaters, with another 89 being projected in Information Centers, and 59 through schools, universities and like channels. Their subject matter has been as varied as the life they depict: 17 of the films represented educational and cultural programs in the United States, 13 showed agriculture and the problems that beset it, and 16 were in the catch-all category that includes democratic institutions and American contributions to world recovery.

Motion Picture Branch, adapting itself to the new occupational design, is relying upon this positive means of film education to offset its withdrawal from control of the home-grown film industry in Germany. While the Branch once had the power to bar all but the competent and politically clean from the industry, and could pass judgment on what films were most suitable to German audiences, today their part in German film production is restricted to the realm of advice and persuasion.

This control mission has not, of course, been totally abandoned. Branch supervisors devote as much of their energies as are expedient to help develop the production, distribution and showing of German-made films that will exert the maximum influence on behalf of US-engendered policies.

But by far the most effective medium for reorientation has been the Branch's own output of film. Production and distribution are the two facets of this program, and behind them lies a giant apparatus that has cogs in the United States as well as in the key cities of west Germany.

TWO AGENCIES in the United States, the New York Field Office, Reorientation Branch, Department of the Army, and the International Motion Picture Division, OII, Department of State, do the job of procuring an abundant selection of films on American topics. The original English versions, as well as the negatives required to process the films in Germany, are shipped to the Motion Picture Branch.

Preparing these reels for German marketing entails far more than straight translation of the original English sound track. Under supervision of an American expert, German interpreters and technicians rework the ready-made scripts into versions more suitable to the German mentality. When the films are of a formal educational nature,



A new tradition in movie-making: Germans today are seeing American-made films in the theaters of the western zones. Such features as Franz Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette" (above) have been very enthusiastically received.

they are released only to the schools, universities and educational centers; when they are sound theatrical material, they are released to German cinema outlets.

This synchronization enterprise is waxing progressively stronger. With the success of such far-famed films as "Louisiana Story" and "Nanook, the Eskimo," plans are underway to telescope the operation on both the theatrical and educational levels.

During the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, it is expected that six feature length documentaries and 52 short subjects will find their way into German theaters, and the following list of films will be shown in the strictly educational outlets: 60 short subjects for reorientation use, 30 films on public health, 40 dental films, 30 medical films and 40 educational color films. All these films must be reworked into German language and printed in 35 mm. versions for theatrical use, 16 mm. for nontheatrical.

SUPPLEMENTING THIS INFLUX of US-made films are the movies written, filmed, edited and developed in Europe by the Motion Picture Branch. These films deal with decisive postwar issues from the standpoint of American action and underlying policies. Specifically aimed at the reorientation problem, the reels have dealt with such topics as the airlift, hunger in Europe, concentration camps, Germany's foreign trade after the war, militarism, and the elemental workings of ERP.

This roster of film topics gives a hint as to the vast scope of the Branch's dealings. Not only are they devoted to pointing out the depravity of belligerent Nazism, but to showing the means America has employed to repair its damages. It was this documentary film unit which produced the hard-hitting, feature-length picture of the Nuremberg trials, which gave some Germans their first comprehension of the enormities Hitler perpetrated.

So effective have been the 18 documentaries thus far produced that plans are afoot to append two more documentary units to the Branch's operating staff. Dependent on recruitment of qualified personnel in the United States, these two units and their veteran predecessors would be charged with the task of producing 15 documentaries annually. These films, perhaps more than any others produced by the Branch, have so far played a salient role in directly explaining and supporting US High Commission objectives in postwar Germany.

A THIRD UNIT within the Motion Picture Branch produces three periodical "newsreel"-type films. Outpost news desks in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Frankfurt and Stuttgart gather inside-Germany news developments on film, which, when spliced with contracted material from foreign newsreel companies, make a

weekly newsreel for distribution to the German cinema. In addition, 52 prints of the reel are made on 16 millimeter film for showing on screens of schools, universities and adult education gatherings.

A monthly magazine in film is similarly produced by the newsreel unit of the Branch. Entitled "Unsere Zeit" (Our Time), the film is pointed essentially at young Germans, and achieves its presentations in Information Centers, schools and universities. Heavily weighted with reorientation material and not usually dealing with "spot news," the film is not shown in commercial theaters.

"Ten Minutes in America" is the name of the third newsreel-type documentary produced by the Branch. Composed exclusively of shots of American life, the reel focuses most effectively the ideals around which the whole reorientation effort revolves. It is released both to the German motion picture houses and to the educational outlets listed above.

Circulation of this reorientation film material is achieved through two independent channels. Theatrically, it is distributed through an MPB agency called the *Allgemeiner Film Verleih* (AFI). This agency has branch offices in Munich, Berlin, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Bremen, whose mission it is to book HICOG-born films in as many theaters as possible.

The 153 German personnel engaged in this task, under an American supervisor, now have a revised and highly competitive job — with the dissolution of Military Government, showing of the films is no longer obligatory, and they are circulated on the basis of merit alone. At present, the organization services approximately 3,000 movie houses in the three western zones of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin.



Outstanding among 18 documentaries produced so far by the Documentary Film Unit of the Motion Picture Branch was the authoritative picture presentation of the Nuremberg trials. Trial testimony, welded with flashbacks of the defendants' careers in power, offered conclusive argument against the brutalities of Nazis at war. Five showings daily were held at many German theaters. Pictures above show posters advertising the films to German passersby.

During the first half of 1949, MPB documentaries were inserted in 11,969 regular cinema programs. More than 9,000,000 persons viewed these pictures. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the entire German populace is contacted by the AFI distributorship.

THE OTHER FIELD for distribution is more specialized; its audience is for the most part in-school or voluntary students. Schools and universities maintain periodic showings of Branch films, and US Information Centers have knit them into their comprehensive reorientation schemes. Special showings are achieved in large number through county audio-visual aids offices, as requests are received from community organizations desiring knowledge in particularized fields.

Attendance figures are not haphazardly quoted by the Motion Picture Branch, whose statisticians keep faithful record of audience response. Detailed statistics are available on the number of reels and prints produced, the channels of distribution and the extent of the audiences for each. Through careful analysis of these figures, the Branch receives necessary guidance for revamping and improving its scheduled operations.

As mentioned before, promulgation of the Occupation Statute removed from US hands the power of licensing German motion picture producers, and of sifting film material for harmful ingredients before it reached German screens. Branch liaison officers are now concerned with the task of surveillance, to see that the prestige and security of Allied occupation forces are not affected, and with the giving of advice to still-developing film enterprises. Whenever possible or advisable, the Branch tries to influence these commercial film companies to shoot only such pictures as will complement the United States mission in reorienting the German people.

THE MOTION PICTURE Branch further is working with other HICOG elements to oversee and enforce the decartelization of the entire German film industry, which during the Nazi reign was highly concentrated and served

the government in its manufacture of pro-Hitler propaganda.

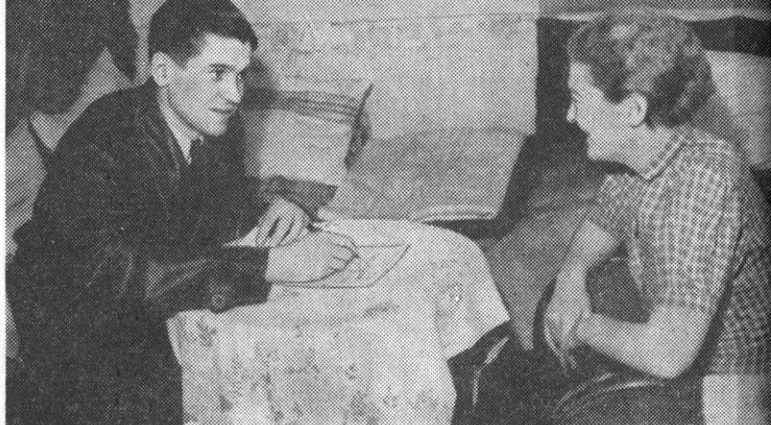
Still another task of the Motion Picture Branch is its coordination efforts with commercial US film makers. Hollywood is encouraged to make careful selection of those films which it will exploit in the western zones of Germany, and to tie in their pictures with the studied efforts of MPB to show the positive side of American life. Hollywood films have in some cases enjoyed outstanding response from the Germans; applause resounded for such pictures as "The Best Years of Our Lives," "Ninotchka" and "Boy's Town."

Even German movie-makers are taking part. Dove-tailing much of the work of the documentaries' section are the contributions of certain German film companies who have contracted to shoot films for the Americans. Individual contracts are signed with producers to turn out reels on specialized subjects. Assignments are handed out to the companies; they in turn prepare a script and shooting profile for Branch approval. Once this is procured, production goes forward under the supervision of one of the Branch's documentary film units. As soon as the film is handed over to Motion Picture Branch, the German producer surrenders all rights to it, and it goes into the files as US Government property.

In taking stock of past accomplishments and estimating future needs, the Motion Picture Branch has expressed confidence that progress has been made. Public opinion surveys have shown that the newsreel has made a lasting impression. Requests for special showings of documentaries have consistently outweighed the number of film titles and prints available.

It would not be embellishing the Motion Picture Branch's claims to say that its job has been, to date, one of the most effective and far-reaching of all those whose purpose it is to bring the Germans into the orbit of peoples who espouse democracy.

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Reactions Analysis

WHEN THE GERMAN soldiers laid down their arms and America stepped into the job of democratically reorientating the German people it took upon itself one of the largest informational programs of all history. It became imperative for policy makers to know how their informational efforts could be best utilized to root out the vast structure of ignorance and misinformation that Hitler had created. And after the campaigns had been initiated there was a need to know which information programs had missed and which had scored so that advantages could be pressed and ineffective tactics revised.

It was not long before it was appreciated that modern methods of opinion research had much to contribute to the American occupation's need for the guidance and evaluation of their informational policies and programs.

Accordingly a survey operation was established which has now for four years regularly questioned scientifically chosen cross-sections of the German people, in the American occupied areas, on their reactions to occupation policies and their opinions upon significant economic, social and political issues.

THE INTERVIEWS are carried out in the homes of the respondents by a staff of trained German interviewers who are under the careful scrutiny of American field supervisors. Confidence in the candor of the replies has been engendered by many sources of evidence, not the least of which is the extent and intensity of adverse criticism of Allied policies freely voiced in the interviews. The number of interviews collected varies with the requirements of the problem, but comprises, in the regular sample, 3,000 cases in the American zone, 500 cases in the three western sectors of Berlin and 300 in Bremen-Bremerhaven. Questionnaires are formulated and returns are analyzed by an American control office staff with the aid of German assistants.

Since its inception the services of the opinion survey operation at all times have been at the disposal of any occupation agencies whose activities could profit from such information. Some hundreds of reports have been

written for policy-making officials with the objective of eliminating the necessity of blunderbuss methods in information programs and of fostering the application of economical, streamlined planning.

A large part of the guidance work of the survey operation has been to describe the population characteristics of readers of every magazine and newspaper published under American auspices for German consumption, as well as the listeners to American-sponsored radio stations and programs, to compare them with non-readers and non-listeners, and to report specific likes and dislikes, to the end that the programs may reach the intended audiences as effectively as possible. Put in business terms, this is a market research operation. As in any business, it is imperative to know whether the product is selling, and who the buyers are, and if it isn't selling, why not?

ILLUSTRATIVE OF this type of inquiry are studies done on RIAS, the official US radio station in Berlin. Surveys constantly checked on the effectiveness of RIAS and accurately reported its spectacular rise. In the fall of 1946, RIAS, with a weak transmitter, poor frequency and broadcast time, limited in studio and other facilities, had already become the favorite station of 17 percent of the west Berlin radio audience in competition with the powerful and well-equipped Radio Berlin.

The rise of popularity of RIAS was traced following the installation of a larger and more powerful transmitter and during periods of tension in Berlin. In the summer of 1949 a survey showed that RIAS had become the favorite station of 90 percent of the west Berlin radio audience.

The *Voice of America* audience has been similarly scrutinized and described. As a result of the surveys operations, it is possible to say that four in 10 of the total adult population in the US Zone can be reliably considered as fairly regular listeners to the program, which would mean a high "Hooperating" if that method of measurement were used. Moreover, specific criticisms of the programs have been sought and reported in order to increase the effectiveness of presentation and content.



Left to right, above, photos show procedure in conducting a public opinion poll. Initial step is the choice of a timely subject. Then a questionnaire conference (extreme left) is held at which question to be put gets its finishing touches. Then the pollsters go out and interview (left) the lady of the house in a representative middle class home; (above) man of the house is queried while his wife prepares supper; (right) front door interview with a typical housewife, whose name had been drawn from a food ration card list.



STUDIES OF HEUTE, the overt US picture magazine, show it to be one of the most popular magazines of its kind in the US Zone of Germany. The other overt publications reach smaller audiences, but to the extent they are designed for the better-educated leadership groups—a very small percentage of German society—they reach their market.

Prominent among the evaluational studies of the surveys staff have been continuing checks on the effectiveness of informational efforts in connection with the ECA program. Serial surveys have charted the developing awareness of the aid plan among the German people. By the fall of 1949, more than three quarters of the population sampled were cognizant of the existence of Marshall Plan aid.

Clearly showing that newspaper and radio coverage of the European Recovery Program and its results have been effective, the survey disclosed that seven out of ten Germans were aware of the US aid, and that foreign aid

ranked second to currency reform as a voluntarily stated reason for the economic improvement of the past year.

In answer to the question, "Can you tell me what this plan is generally called?", 63 percent of the interviewed western Berliners correctly identified this aid as Marshall Plan, ECA or ERP. Wuerttemberg-Baden residents follow closely at 62 percent. Other scores on the same question were 51 percent for Hesse, 50 for Bavaria and 58 for Bremen.

Awareness that western Germany and Berlin were receiving Marshall Plan aid ranges from 56 percent to 74 percent of the population. Among those who were aware of ERP, the majority knew that Russia was not included, for the reason that the Russians did not want to participate.

At the same time the people have become more aware of the amount of food the US contributes to western Germany. So the story has been one of progress, but more remains to be done as it certainly cannot yet be said that the magnitude of US aid to the German people is fully appreciated.

†END

Completed questionnaires are delivered to the coding room (left) where answers are classified into categories. Then (right), after answers are punched onto cards, they are run through sorting machines and the results are percentaged for use by the analysts. Thus accurate public opinion views are swiftly made available to all interested divisions within and numerous organizations as well as individuals without the HICOG administration and put to a wide variety of uses. Introduced by the US occupation authorities, the public opinion poll has won a ready and even enthusiastic response after an initially indifferent start and today is proving its worth in innumerable ways.



Public Relations Division

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION has two separate and distinct audiences, the American and Allied public, and—the German people.

In its dual capacity, the Public Relations Division, one of the four component divisions of the Office of Public Affairs, has a twofold mission:

First, to provide for the public of the United States and the world at large a continuing flow of objective information on the plans, operations and policy of HICOG and the American occupation in Germany and, second, to report on these objectives to the German people as part of the US practice of encouraging maximum support of this policy by its beneficiaries.

Emphasis on various phases of the occupation story has necessarily shifted since the early postwar days. Through a flexible public information program, stress on specific aspects of the occupation has been strengthened or relaxed to coincide with the changing West German scene.

CORRELATING ITS PROGRAM to the sharper current issues, HICOG Public Relations Division, in a carefully mapped out publicity campaign for 1950, has given top priority to plans to accelerate its publicity on the European Recovery Program. In coordination with ECA Information Offices in Washington, Paris and Frankfurt, PRD is carrying out a stepped-up schedule of special exhibits; posters; tours by correspondents, both foreign and German; special forums; and radio and film projects supplemented by timely news releases and pamphlets.

Periodic and special ECA radio programs are scheduled on the German radio stations, RIAS and American Forces Network in Germany. A number of documentary films are now in preparation by the Information Services Division with PRD assistance. These include: "*Kraftwerk West*," the story of the new German power plant in western Berlin and how it was reconstructed with Marshall Plan funds; "*Wirtschaftseinheit*" (Economic Unity), a film outlining the part Germany is to play in the Economic Union of Europe; "*Fahrt mit Barbara*" (A Trip with Barbara), a film concerning the motorization and highway improvement program in the French Zone; and "*Gegenwart*," the story of work being done with counterpart funds on electrical projects in the French Zone.

A traveling ERP exhibition which will tour cities in western Germany is being prepared by PRD and ECA. Under construction also are Marshall Plan window displays to be shown in several of the larger German cities. It is designed to make the population of western Germany aware of American aid to German recovery.

(Continued on page 70)



American, Allied and German news, camera and newsreel men flocked to the PRD-arranged press conference pictured above when ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman discussed the Marshall Plan in Germany. Periodic conferences with US High Commissioner McCloy, as well as special conferences with visiting dignitaries are facilitated by PRD effort. All news outlets in the area are notified of impending press gatherings.

(Stars & Stripes photo)

An ERP poster contest for labor groups and a plan to nominate a "Marshall Plan Factory of the Month," to be honored at appropriate ceremonies, are among promotional ideas contemplated for the new year.

PRD ALSO PLANS to lay even greater stress during 1950 on United States aid, other than ERP, to German economic recovery in the fields of publicity, education reform and democratization. This difficult and sometimes delicate task of bringing home to the average German the extent to which he has benefited from American aid will be carried out by stories and pictures disseminated through newspapers, radio, motion pictures, newsreels, US Information Centers and libraries, telling every German of American efforts to help him rebuild his business and his health, his schools and his churches, and to help him establish a government which will not readily fall prey to totalitarian designs.

Another phase of the 1950 public relations programs—an extensive long-term plan on deconcentration of cartels and interlocking directorates, stressing at the same time the greater personal freedom and improved living standards stimulated by the free enterprise system and fair trade practices—is now under study and will be accomplished by the joint effort of the Public Relations, Information Services and Decartelization Divisions.

The story of the progress of democratization in the fields of education, political activities and labor ranks high in the year's program. It is designed to keep the American people informed of developments in these vital activities of the Office of the US High Commissioner. A continuing flow of background and "spot" news to the regular information media, intended to keep both German and Allied audiences aware of the work in these fields, is underway.

GERMANS VISITING the United States under the Exchange Program will be given greater opportunity to publicize their reactions to democratic institutions as observed in the United States and explain how their experience is being applied in Germany. American officials will be offered similar facilities during their tours of duty in Germany.

Stories on infringement of civil rights, dangers of a resurgent Nazi press, civil service and school reform will be utilized in alerting the German people to certain faults in their traditional systems. Participation by PRD staff members on a wider scale in the planning and conduct of town meetings, community gatherings and similar projects is called for in the 1950 program.

To promote German efforts toward achieving self-sufficiency and thereby reducing the need for American



Interviews with top HICOG officials provide on-the-scene personnel, German readers, and the American public with direct-line knowledge of the historic occupation experiment. The Public Relations Division abets such interviews as the one above between US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and newsmen at Rhine-Main Air Base.

taxpayers' aid, projects for 1950 will include plans for an accelerated publicity campaign relative to German export activities and the potentially lucrative tourist trade.

PRD will continue to exploit the German export program, export exhibits and German participation in international trade affairs. With German agencies taking over some export activities, HICOG-sponsored publicity will increase its emphasis upon the role played by German governmental agencies in this field, advances in German industry and on the larger aspects of the industrial picture.

HIGH PRIORITY will be given the interpretation of policies and plans of HICOG, such as encouraging political independence on the part of the German and turning over governmental responsibilities to German federal agencies, and to an internal public relations program designed to keep HICOG and occupation personnel thoroughly informed of policies and plans on all levels.

With these goals as primary targets for 1950, the Public Relations Division will implement its program through approved and improved techniques to fulfill its mission of spreading and promoting democratic principles among the German people and assisting accredited representatives of American and Allied information media in telling the factual story of the occupation.

The Division, centered in Frankfurt, maintains a Headquarters News Desk into which news copy is funneled

from all sources within western Germany. This desk covers, much the same as a newspaper city room, all activities of the US High Commissioner, who is also the official US spokesman in Germany, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, and US member of the Council of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

Branches in Bad Nauheim, Berlin, Bremen, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Munich, Stuttgart and Wiesbaden handle their news operations on the state level under guidance from Headquarters News Desk in Frankfurt. PRD press officers also maintain constant liaison with British and French counterparts to insure unanimity of tripartite expression.

TO CARRY OUT its comprehensive program, every phase of HICOG operations from the highest policy-making levels in Bonn and Frankfurt, down to the work of the state commissioners and county resident officers is covered by staff press officers through press releases issued to the 100-odd American and Allied newsmen covering Germany for the world press and to the growing corps of German correspondents.

Press officers of PRD are assigned to cover their respective "news beats" in the same way as newspaper reporters. In addition, they are available at all times for consultation on public information policy, activities and progress.

PRD processes its news output in English, French and German and secures distribution on a world-wide basis through newspaper and wire service bureaus stationed in Germany, and on a direct basis to the German press and other German information media. News releases originating in various state capitals are put on the PRD network via the Headquarters News Desk at Frankfurt.

The abandonment of press licensing, except in Berlin, and improved economic conditions have resulted in the establishment of many new newspapers in Germany. In addition, the larger papers have increased publication from two or three times weekly to a daily basis. This has broadened the channels of communication to the German public, always a major concern to PRD, as a method of informing Germans of the purposes and policies of the occupation.

PRD maintains its own staff of photographers and darkroom technicians to record a running pictorial history of major developments. Photographs, paralleling news releases, are processed and distributed immediately to photo media. A file of prints is also maintained upon which correspondents may draw.

AS A PRIMARY SOURCE for those correspondents seeking first-hand information, PRD initiates and arranges press conferences for HICOG officials, including the US High Commissioner, briefs the press on tripartite activities, and, at the request of individual newsmen, arranges special interviews with specialist officials of HICOG.

Occasional tours of specified installations such as manufacturing plants engaged in export, or food import



Any comments, Mr. Secretary? US Secretary of State Dean Acheson has a jovial word for German radio audiences during a late-1949 visit to Berlin, while High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter look on. Radio, including specially written broadcasts by Public Relations Division, is one of the principal media employed by HICOG officials to tell the story behind the occupation.

depots, serve to give correspondents a first-hand view on subjects they are covering, while providing PRD with the means of publicizing special phases of the occupation. The tours, arranged by PRD, have covered in the past such widely divergent activities as the Bavarian tourist trade, export factories in the promotion of sale of German goods abroad and reparation plants.

Full utilization of the radio in projecting the HICOG story is an integral part of PRD operations. This activity includes planning and conducting extensive radio campaigns as well as arranging and assisting in individual feature broadcasts, radio interviews and speeches for stations in the United States, the American Forces Network in Germany and the German radio stations.

PRD has sponsored and maintained a year-round weekly broadcast on exports for German listeners; occasional broadcasts by occupation officials on various phases of their work; and special programs such as "Report from the Office of the US High Commissioner," which was inaugurated over AFN during the second week of November 1949 and continues on a monthly basis.

THE ACTIVITIES of HICOG cover all phases of German life—economic, political, cultural and social. It is often difficult for officials in one division to keep up with developments in another. Then, too, there are component parts of HICOG widely scattered throughout the US Zone; the county resident officer of a Bavarian

A variegated traffic in public relations occurs when visiting Congressmen hit town. HICOG's Public Relations Division arranges such press contacts as the one at right with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee on their arrival at Rhine-Main. Later, PRD envoys cover their tour for German and American-audience newspapers, see to it that the senators see and understand the features of occupation which interest them most. (US Army photo)

INFORMATION BULLETIN

district along the "Iron Curtain," for instance, finds it difficult to keep informed of the activities of his colleagues in Wuerttemberg-Baden, or the latest projects of an office or division at headquarters.

In the interest of keeping all personnel apprised of current trends, activities and developments, PRD publishes a monthly magazine, the *Information Bulletin*, which carries articles on different occupation activities written by the *Bulletin* staff and by HICOG officials. Summaries of the latest directives, as well as surveys of German and foreign press reactions are included. Although the *Bulletin* is the magazine of the US High Commission, it is also distributed to US Information Centers for German readers and to universities, libraries and governmental agencies in the United States.

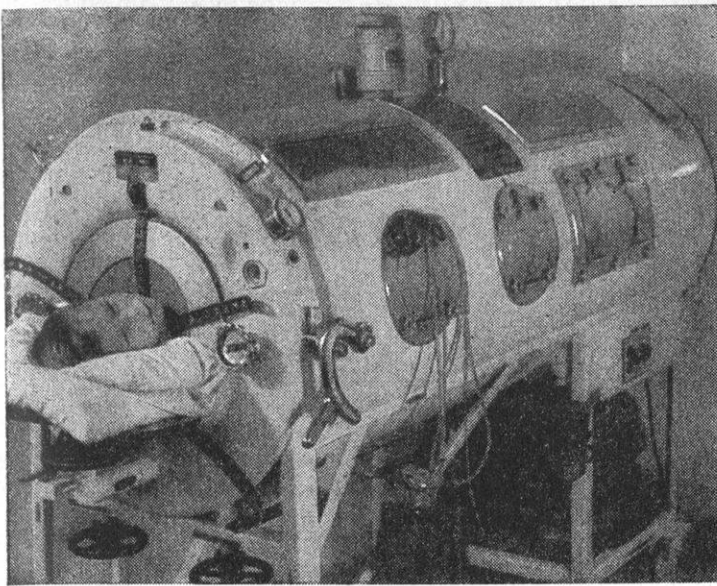
Special booklets and pamphlets have proved of great value in telling the story of a particular program or project and are issued by PRD as often as circumstances warrant. PRD publications have included "The Business Man's Guide to Germany," a simple, concise handbook giving the foreign business man necessary information for doing business in occupied Germany; "A Year of Potsdam" and "Potsdam, Germany."

During the past year and a half, PRD has issued a weekly *Economic Press Digest*, presenting a comprehensive cross-section of German comment on American aid to German economic recovery and allied economic subjects. The *Digest* is distributed to all key HICOG personnel, as well as to other government agencies and press correspondents. PRD also maintains constant scrutiny of the daily German press in order to inform HICOG officials of stories which require special measures or for trends which demand watching or counteraction.

IN BONN, the crowded capital of the German Republic, and in other important news centers, PRD is actively engaged in providing a wide range of facilities for the working press such as teletype communications, travel and press centers. In Frankfurt and Bonn, the division is assisting the press corps in establishing its own press clubs.

Through these techniques, HICOG Public Relations Division is projecting its specific publicity goals and is conveying to the world the day-to-day story of the American effort to convert the former German police state to a peace-loving democracy and a fully cooperative partner in the economic recovery of Europe. +END





The fight against disease that was loosed on postwar Germany has been waged by a cooperative team of Americans, Germans and volunteer agencies in western Europe. An eight-year-old victim of polio (left) was pronounced out of danger by doctors at the Munich Children's Hospital after he had spent seven days in an iron lung, one of six donated by CRALOG. The other five lungs were used in hospitals in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Wuerzburg. Red Cross representatives from Scandinavia conducted a vaccine demonstration program with BCG (Bacilli-Calmette-Guerin) to show Germans an effective means for nation-wide tuberculosis control. At right, a Danish nurse injects the vaccine into the arm of a German child, one of millions so inoculated. (OLCB and UNICEF photos)

(Continued from page 39)

Health and Welfare

stitutions. Upon their return to Germany every effort will be made to utilize them to the best advantage in diffusing knowledge and establishing health and welfare organizations based upon democratic Western concepts of public service.

American specialists in various fields of medicine and social welfare will be brought to Germany to survey, advise, teach and consult on problems of importance in the fields of social welfare and public health.

In addition we hope to make further use of demonstration programs, particularly in the field of modern maternal and child welfare service, mental hygiene and child guidance clinics. These centers for the diffusion of knowledge and the training of German workers will be established in connection with existing German facilities (universities and health departments) and will be staffed by trained German and American specialists.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING programs and outright grants-in-aid consisting of funds and educational material will be used to assist certain struggling German organizations to establish themselves.

To accomplish these projects and to carry on the close contact with the German professions necessary for the encouragement and stimulation of their German colleagues, professional public health officers or welfare officers with the assistance of two American secretaries have been authorized. Of these, nine professional men and women are now assigned.

At the headquarters of HICOG are located two phy-

sicians, one nutritionist and two public welfare experts. One combined public health and welfare expert each is authorized for Land Hessen, Land Wuerttemberg-Baden, Land Bavaria, Land Bremen, and the US Sector of Berlin. The vacancies will be filled as soon as competent personnel can be recruited from the States. +END

(Continued from page 36)

Religious Affairs

testants and Catholics as well as people of other nationalities can live in the same community in a spirit of toleration and cooperation.

Through the US Cultural Exchange program three laymen and three council directors spent from 45 days to three months studying the program of American organizations concerned with developing wholesome inter-group relationships. These leaders have returned equipped with numerous practical approaches and with a feeling that America is deeply concerned about building right attitudes among people of different racial, nationality and religious backgrounds. They have been impressed with the amount of work which has been and is being done. This has increased their understanding of their own problems and has given them courage to deal more realistically with them.

US and European consultants, with extensive background and experience in inter-group relations, have assisted in the development of this program and in linking the activities of the established German groups with their counterparts in various European countries and in the United States. +END

Information Bulletin

The Information Bulletin is the monthly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the Allied occupation in Germany.

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