

ICD History III

July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948

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Highlights

US Military Government reinforced its political information program late in 1947 to give forceful expression to US objectives in Germany. The program, originally directed toward teaching basic democratic ideas and eradicating Nazi influences among the German people, was augmented by publications and radio material dealing with the menace of Communism.

The US-licensed German press and US-controlled radio system played important roles in the tri-zonal currency reform. Upon promulgation of the new currency laws in official Military Government publications, the German information media gave them full publicity, explanation and support. Subsequent currency developments in Berlin also were covered completely by the press and radio.

In the closing days of the report year, all German information media, official, licensed and controlled, were giving broad coverage to every aspect of "Operation Vittles," the vast airlift of food and fuel over the Soviet land blockade of Berlin.

In November 1947, Military Government abolished registration of minor employees in the entertainment and information fields, charging German managers with responsibility for employing politically acceptable personnel.

In May, Military Government prohibited the importation, sale, or display of Soviet-licensed printed matter in the US zone. The suspension was lifted on 1

June after US authorities received assurance from the Soviet Military Administration that seizures and other repressive measures against American licensed publications would cease.

American occupation authorities on 30 June ended their supervision of DENA (*Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur*), the US-licensed news agency. One American press officer will remain with the agency in a liaison capacity.

US-controlled radio stations, while reporting and commenting on Soviet attempts to isolate the Western sectors of Berlin, explained and supported the objectives and actions of the Western Allies.

Seventy-three more book publishers were licensed during this period, raising the total to 385. Between 8 May 1945 and 30 June 1948, US-licensed publishers issued 7,053 titles.

Six German radio representatives were sent to the United States, Canada, and England for a period of six months to study radio techniques of those countries.

Military Government organized an exhibitions program in connection with the US Information Centers to bring to the German people a realization of progress in the outside world and a graphic presentation of the American way of life. The Information Centers numbered 22 at the close of June.

Military Government further democratized the film industry by prohibiting trade practices involving block booking of films, rentals contingent upon acceptance of other motion pictures, and sales or rental without previous viewing

by exhibitors.

In February, Military Government transferred to eight German, one American, and one British licensed distributors the responsibility for supplying full-length films to exhibitors.

One hundred licenses were issued during the year to producers and managers in the legitimate theater, making the aggregate of 539 granted since the end of the war.

The status of information and entertainment services and of licenses in both fields is indicated in figure 1.

NUMBER OF INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES IN OPERATION IN THE US-OCCUPIED AREA OF GERMANY AS OF 30 JUNE 1948

	Bavaria	Hesse	Württemberg Baden	Bremen	Berlin Sector	Total
Newspapers	22	13	12	2	2	51
Radio Stations	1	1	1	1	1	5
US Information Centers	7	7	5	1	2	22
Film Theaters	582	377	226	47	70	1302
Legitimate Theaters and Opera Houses	41	20	23	8	8	100

NUMBER OF INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT LICENSES ISSUED IN THE US-OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY AS OF 30 JUNE 1948

	Bavaria	Hesse	Württemberg Baden	Bremen	Berlin Sector	Total
Publishers	114	81	141	9	40	385
Film Producers	11	3	2	0	17	33
Theater Activities (Legitimate Theaters, Variety Shows, Circuses, Cabarets)	278	67	101	20	14	480
Music Activities (Orchestras, Opera Companies, Concert Agencies, Producers)	95	29	36	10	13	183

GENERAL

During the last eight months of this report period US Military Government engaged in an augmented program of Political Information to explain to the German people in forceful yet clear and simple language the objectives of the United States in Germany and to expound in a factual manner the foreign policy of the United States with emphasis upon the desire and determination of the whole American population for a lasting world peace.

This continuing program, which is more vigorous and thorough than

anything along this line heretofore undertaken by Military Government, is designed primarily to imbue the German mind with the basic principles of democracy. This is being accomplished principally through the projection of the American ideals and precepts and by means of a wide variety of informational material which evidences the world-wide need to recognize basic human rights.

The program also is sufficiently broad to include materials designed to obliterate from the German mode of thinking influences of the dictatorial or totalitarian nature, whether such forces stem from the previous teachings of Nazism and Fascism or from the dangerous philosophies of present dictatorial or police states. Simultaneously, US Military Government gives constant warning to the German people that the dangers and moral weaknesses of Communism are just as great as those of Nazism or Fascism.

Dissemination of American and world information is accomplished primarily by the few official media operated by US Military Government – 5 radio stations, situated in Bremen, Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich; one newspaper, “Die Neue Zeitung” (The New Newspaper), published in Munich with a zone-wide and inter-zonal circulation of well over a million; three magazines, “Heute” (Today), “Amerikanische Rundschau” (American Review), “Neue Auslese” (New Selections), and the weekly newsreel “Welt im Film” (World in Film), produced jointly by US and British Military Governments. These few outlets serve as the example or “spark” for the large number of US licensed media, including DENA, the German news agency, the 50 German language

newspapers, 380 periodicals and other information services operated entirely by Germans. And while the licensed services are under no obligation or pressure whatever from Military Government to utilize officially sponsored information, the material is widely exploited on its merits.

By means of official radio broadcasts, pamphlets, news reports and editorial comment in "Die Neue Zeitung" and feature articles and pictorial layouts in the Military Government sponsored magazines, the Germans obtain factual information about US foreign policy and what the federal government is doing and planning in Washington, domestically and internationally, and what US Military Government is accomplishing in its occupied area of Germany, especially in the democratic, economic and humanitarian spheres. Thus, all of this information gives the German population a clearer and more thorough insight into the American point of view, and into developments, political and otherwise, in other parts of the world. This free flow of information permits the German people to exercise their own intelligence and judgment in assessing the American system in contrast to stifling Communistic methods of control, which extend to all levels of politics, economics, education, and culture.

Among other facets of the American way of life, this program emphasizes the intrinsic values of democracy which protects the freedom, rights, and dignity of the individual above all else. This, too, is contrasted with the Communistic system, which makes of the individual a pawn whose personal safety depends upon his strict adherence in word and deed to the dictates of his political

masters. For this reason, for example, Military Government media has stressed the institution of habeas corpus rights in the US sector of Berlin in order to place in even sharper view the numerous kidnappings of German citizens, engineered by agents from the East in that same sector.

Military Government was impelled to launch this intensified informational program in November 1947 because of the increasing malice and falsity of Soviet propaganda against the United States, its officials, and its policies.

The virulent and unwarranted oral and printed propaganda assaults from the East are being countered by a series of radio broadcasts given by Military Government officials and prominent Americans visiting the US occupied Area. These broadcasts, under the general heading of "Freedom vs. Totalitarianism," have been supplemented by the issuance of official pamphlets, and by special news reports and comment in the official publications.

Among the topics discussed in the continuing series of official broadcasts are: "Free Speech and Free Press in a Democracy," "The European Recovery Program," "Elections in a Free Democracy," "Trade Unions in a Free Democracy," "Non-Political Organizations in a Democracy," "Duties of an American Editor," "The Western Union," "Germany's Import Program," and other broadcasts pointing up democratic action and American aid for Europe, Germany, and other economically distressed countries. The pamphlets issued include the following:

"Hinter dem eisernen Vorhang" (Behind the Iron Curtain); "Marshall stellt klar" (Marshall Makes it Clear), a reproduction of the Secretary of State's Chicago

speech before his departure from the London conference late in 1947; „Offen gesagt“ (Speaking Frankly) by former Secretary of State Byrnes; “Machtraub in Ungarn” (How the Russians Grabbed My Government) by Ferene Nagy former Hungarian Premier; “Mit vereinten Kräften – Europa plant, Amerika hilft” (With United Strength -- Europe Plans, America Helps); “Aspekte der gegenwärtigen amerikanischen Aussenpolitik” (Aspects of the Present American Foreign Policy); “Lasst auch endlich Taten sehen! – Der Meinungs austausch zwischen Washington und Moskau” (Let Us Also See Deeds at Last -- the Exchange of Opinions between Washington and Moscow); “Gewerkschaftler und Kommunisten” (Trade Unionists and Communists); “Arbeiter oder Ausgebeutete?” (Workers or Exploited?); „Gewerkschaften und Sozialpolitik in Sowjet-Russland” (Trade Unions and Social Politics in Soviet Russia).

These pamphlets were distributed throughout the four zones of Germany under provisions of Allied Control Authority (ACA) Directive No. 55. Although US Military Government has permitted German publications to enter freely from the Soviet Zone, German publications produced in the US Zone were seized and confiscated repeatedly in the Soviet zone. Despite a protracted series of official protests to the Soviet Military Administration, circulation of the American publications in the Eastern zone was virtually impossible, and those which were permitted to be delivered to subscribers in the Soviet Zone were in relatively insignificant numbers.

The situation became so intolerable in May that US Military Government

imposed a prohibition against the import, sale, distribution and display of Soviet-sponsored publications in the US Zone. The SMA was informed that the suspension would continue until such time as the Soviet military authorities gave assurances that US Zone publications would be permitted to circulate unhindered in the Eastern zone as provided for by ACA Directive 55, which the SMA and the three other occupying powers adopted on 25 June 1947.

Within two weeks after the suspension was imposed, the Deputy Military Governor of the Soviet Zone gave assurances to US Military Government that no further interference with US Zone publications would occur in the Soviet-controlled area, and a prohibition was lifted immediately thereafter.

In November 1947, US Military Government rescinded information control regulation No. 1, providing for the licensing and registering by Military Government of Germans in the entertainment and information fields, and instituted Information Control Regulation No. 3, which, by eliminating official registration of persons holding minor positions, placed responsibility for the selection of politically acceptable personnel upon the German employer in those fields. Not affected by the new ruling, were motion picture exhibitors, who must continue to register. Military Government licensing requirements also were continued in force for publishers, for managers or directors of news agencies, radio and television stations, and for producers in all types of theatrical services.

On 7 October 1947, the US government announced a policy permitting virtual worldwide interchange of cultural, informational and educational materials

between the US Zone of Germany and other countries except Spain and Japan. The announcement, made through the Departments of State and the Army, stated that the exchange must be on a non-commercial gift or reciprocal basis, and reiterated the US government's primary policy for German reeducation as a belief that the free pursuit of truth, and free communications between individuals, groups, and nations are prerequisites for national and international understanding. The government also reaffirmed as one of the objectives of US policy the establishment of a peaceful, democratic, self-supporting Germany by the German people themselves.

PRESS

Although Military Government has relinquished the direct control of newspapers which had been necessary in the early stages of the occupation, the careful screening of licensees and post-publication scrutiny of newspapers has continued. In August 1947, Military Government reiterated to the US licensed publishers that they would be held fully responsible for the contents of their newspapers. In keeping with this policy, the licenses of for newspaper publishers were revoked during August 1947 when evidence disclosed that their actions and policies were in conflict with the principles of a democratic press. Those removed were one licensee each from the "Frankfurter Neue Presse" and the "Frankfurter Rundschau," and two licensees of the Bremerhaven "Nordsee Zeitung." Another publisher, Karl Vetter of "Der Mannheimer Morgen"

(Wuerttemberg-Baden), was asked to resign in January because of his affiliation with the Nazi Propaganda Ministry.

In February, French Military Government authorities suspended, for a three-month period, the distribution in the French Zone of Germany of the Heidelberg newspaper "Rhein-Neckar Zeitung," charging the paper with attacks on the French occupation policy. The suspension was effected without prior notice to Military Government. However, an agreement was made with the French authorities that future violations by US licensed newspapers would be brought to the attention of the US Military Government before action would be taken.

The new licensees of the "Nordsee Zeitung" took action to maintain a free democratic press when the Mayor of Bremerhaven ordered city officials not to grant interviews or to give statements directly to the press, and established central press bureau to censor official news releases. The paper challenged the censorship decree and began carrying recipes for housewives instead of municipal releases. The "Weser Kurier" of Bremen supported the stand taken by the Bremerhaven paper, and the censorship order was later withdrawn.

In September 1947, Military Government issued a regulation designed to provide security of property tenure for the US licensed newspaper publishers in Germany. Under this regulation if the owner of a newspaper printing plant is unwilling to enter into a voluntary lease with the licensed publisher using the facilities of the plant, Military Government will require that a five-year mandatory

lease be executed, which will be extended an additional three years if the publisher is unsuccessful in obtaining other newspaper printing facilities during the term of the first lease. The mandatory leases provided for the payment of a fair rental to the property owner, with annual review and such modifications as are warranted by changing economic and financial conditions. This regulation was made necessary by the unwillingness of ex-Nazi owners of printing plants to sell or lease their properties even though, because of their political histories, they could not qualify as licensed publishers. The owners' refusal to negotiate voluntary leases had placed the US licensed publishers in an insecure position and would have hindered the development of a free and democratic German press.

As a further measure of security, Military Government began in February to disperse a fund of more than RM 48,000,000, which had been accumulated through the collection of a 20% license fee on gross receipts of US licensed newspapers. This license fee had been in force from July 1945, when the first US Zone newspaper (the Frankfurter Rundschau) was authorized, until 1 January 1948, when the practice was discontinued. Its primary purpose was to give the licensed publishers to certain measure of financial security by establishing a reserve fund upon which they could draw at a later date. The first step in utilizing this fund was the formation of a press cooperative bank (Wirtschaftliche Genossenschaft der Presse) with a grant of RM 25,000,000. The bank is administered by a German Board of Supervisors under the supervision of Military

Government authorities, and is authorized to make loans to newspaper publishers and news agencies licensed in the US-occupied Area.

The remainder of the fund, some RM 23,000,000, was distributed equitably among the newspaper publishers. This enabled him to make immediate improvements to their properties and to purchase needed equipment and supplies.

The shortage of newsprint has been a deterrent to licensing new papers and to increasing the frequency of publication or circulation of the existing papers to meet the demands of the reading public.

In June 1947 the situation in regard to the supply of pulp was so critical that Military Government was forced to impose a 50% reduction in newsprint consumption. A month later, half of this cut was canceled and the newspapers continue to operate with a newsprint allocation 25% below the level of May 1947 until 1 April 1948 when the cut was restored.

During the period 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948 the US-licensed newspapers carried extensive reports on world political and economic developments, American foreign policy, the European Recovery Program, several conferences held in London, the world food crisis, the political crisis which developed in Czechoslovakia in February, and the April elections in Italy. In keeping with Military Government policy, news items and editorial comment were clearly differentiated. Conference decisions on Germany were fully publicized, as in the case of the new level of industry plan announced in August for the US and

British Zones of Germany. At that time the papers carried the full text of the decisions and on editorial pages explained the provisions of the plan and attempted to answer the questions in the minds of some of the readers.

Efforts to ease the critical food shortage, through shipments of food from the United States and Great Britain, were reported throughout the year; at the same time, Germans were reminded of their responsibility to effect improvement through greater production and more equitable distribution of food.

To give the German population access to all available sources of news, Military Government, with the cooperation of the British Foreign Office, authorized two German journalists to cover the Conference of Foreign Ministers in London in November 1947 for the press and radio in the US-occupied Area. The two selected, Erik Reger, editor-in-chief of the US licensed Berlin newspaper *Der Tagesspiegel*, and Hilda Brockhoff, assistant foreign editor of DENA, the US licensed German news service, were the first representatives of the US-licensed press permitted to cover an assignment outside Germany. While the meeting was in session, these journalists filed an average of 1000 words daily to DENA, thus giving the German people firsthand reports on the discussions. In addition, Reger made a number of broadcasts direct from London through the facilities of RIAS, the American station in the US sector of Berlin.

The progress of the European Recovery Program (ERP) was followed closely during the past year, and the German population was kept fully informed of all current developments. In March, during final congressional discussions of

the program, Reger again was permitted to go to the United States to attend the Washington hearings. His twice-weekly commentaries were sent by radio directly to Berlin and were carried by the five US-controlled radio stations in the US-licensed papers. With the passage of the foreign assistance act of 1948, which authorized the ERP, the German press devoted considerable space to steps being taken to put the program into effect, particularly to the first Paris conference of the participating nations. The inclusion of Germany in the program was greeted by German editorial writers as a major step in the rehabilitation of the German people.

The tri-power London conference on Western Germany and the proposals announced at the close of the meeting, as well as the news of currency reform in June, were reported and carefully interpreted for the German population. All newspapers issued extra additions to carry the first announcement of the new currency laws.

News reports on "Operation Vittles," the term applied to the gigantic British and US aerial supply mission to overcome the land and water blockade of Berlin received top headlines on front pages of all US-licensed newspapers. Editorial comment was thoroughly objective and explanatory and gave German readers an insight into the ingenuity and humanitarian attitudes of the Western powers to bring all aid possible to the 2,000,000 Berliners in the three Western sectors cut off from normal supply routes.

The anxiety of the Germans over the tension in Berlin, which began in

April 1948, was also reflected on the editorial pages of the German press.

Die neue Zeitung, the official Military Government newspaper, is taking an active part in the US political information program. Among the significant features of the past year's issues were the serial versions of *A Letter from Grosvenor Square*, by the late John G. Winant, and Winston Churchill's memoirs. The cultural pages of the newspaper included reprints of the works of Irving Stone, Andre Gidé, José Ortega y Gasset, Louis Bromfield, William Saroyan, Thomas Mann, Carl Zuckmayer, Stefen Zweig, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Somerset Maugham.

During the past year the semi-weekly circulation of *Die neue Zeitung* has increased from 1,200,000 copies to 1,900,500 copies. This has made it possible to widen the distribution in the Russian Zone and in critical areas such as the Ruhr. The special Berlin supplement to the paper is being printed in a semi-weekly edition of 400,500 copies. However, currency reform and the Berlin blockade reduced the overall circulation as June ended.

During the period 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, Military Government authorized five additional German-language newspapers,¹ raising the total to 51. The new papers are:

Nordsee Zeitung (North Sea Newspaper), published in Bremerhaven, three issues weekly, circulation 50,000 per issue. This paper was authorized on 18 July, but because of internal personnel problems,

¹ Editor's note: The original indicates that five newspapers were added, but then lists six newspapers.

the first issue did not appear until 27 October 1947.

Süddeutsche Allgemeine (South German General), published in Pforzheim (Württemberg-Baden), three issues weekly, circulation 39,000 per issue, authorized 29 July 1947.

Niederbayerische Nachrichten (Lower Bavarian News), published in Straubing (Bavaria), two issues weekly, circulation 50,000 per issue, authorized 28 August 1947.

Werra Rundschau (Werra Review), published in Eschwege (Hesse), one issue weekly, circulation 20,000 per issue, authorized to 2 January 1948.

Schwäbische Post, published in Aalen (Württemberg-Baden), two issues weekly, circulation 33,000 per issue, authorized 25 February 1948.

Waldecker Kurier, published in Korbach (Hesse), two issues weekly, circulation 17,000 per issue, authorized 9 June 1948.

The gradual increase in the number of licensed newspapers and the

fluctuations in circulation are shown in figure 2 on page 8.²

Each of the newspapers is published by one to three journalists who are appointed as licensees or co-licensees. A total of 104 persons have been licensed to publish the 51 newspapers appearing as of the end of June 1948. The political party affiliations or political tendencies of these editors and their associates are shown in figure 3 on page 9.³ Listed in Annex A are the 51 licensed newspapers, with the individual and total circulation and publication sites.

In the spring of 1947 the Bavarian Newspaper Publishers Association, with the support of Military Government, arranged an International Press Exhibit to show the early history and the development of newspapers in Germany and other countries. Particular emphasis was to be placed on the progress made by the German newspapers established since the end of the war. The exhibit, the first of its kind presented in the US-occupied Area, ran from 5 May to 15 June. An estimated 10,000 persons attended the opening-day ceremonies and during the six weeks that followed, the exhibit attracted more than 220,000 visitors.

Among the displays of the German section of the exhibit was a section showing the history of German newspapers during the period 1848 to 1933. Another section, entitled "The Press in Chains," showed the rigid control of the press during the Nazi regime. The displays devoted to the postwar German press included samples of newspapers from all four zones. The mission of the

² The figure referred to here is missing from the manuscript, though a space is provided for what is presumably a statistical graph.

³ The figure referred to here is missing from the manuscript, though space is provided in the original.

press in reeducating and reorienting the German people, and in exposing and removing any manifestations of Nazism and militarism, was illustrated by examples of recent editorials. Also represented in this section were DENA, the US-licensed German news service, and *Die neue Zeitung*, the official US Military Government newspaper for the German people.

A special American section of the exhibit presented a complete history of the establishment and development of a free, democratic press in the United States, stressing the importance of the American newspaper as a public service. The material, most of which was loaned by American newspapers, universities and libraries, included samples of newspapers published at various periods in American history. Special motion picture programs arranged for the visitors included *Call Northside 777*, a feature picture dealing with the press, a short film on the case of the German born Carl Zenger and his fight for freedom of the press in colonial America, and a motion picture entitled *The New York Times*, showing the methods and techniques of modern American journalism.

The foreign section included exhibits from Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Austria. Among the displays in this section were samples of newspapers published during the last war by resistance groups in occupied countries.

One of the features of the exhibition was the daily German-language newspaper, *Tageszeitung* (Daily Newspaper), which was written, made up, and printed in full view of the spectators. The paper, with a daily circulation of

70,000 copies, was distributed throughout the US zone and was placed on sale at the exhibit hall where copies of most of the US licensed German papers, as well as newspapers and periodicals from the United States, where available. *Tageszeitung* combine the features of American and of German journalism in presenting up-to-the-minute news in a readable and popular fashion. Since most of the US Zone newspapers are published semiweekly, this six-page daily paper was extremely popular, and each issue was sold out shortly after it appeared. In response to numerous requests, the paper is being continued for a trial period of three months as *Die Abend Zeitung* (The Evening Newspaper), with a daily circulation of 25,000 copies. It will be published as a non-profit enterprise under the sponsorship of the Bavarian newspaper publishers and will be used as a model newspaper for training young journalists.

At a three-day International Press Convention, held in connection with the opening of the press exhibit, more than 50 journalists from the United States, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Austria, and about 200 representatives of German newspapers of the four occupation areas discussed the techniques and trends of modern journalism.

DENA, the cooperatively-owned news agency created to service the US-licensed press, has been since October 1946 under the supervision of an American staff of press officers. At the end of June, in keeping with Military Government policy to transfer responsibility to the Germans, the staff was reduced to one liaison officer.

The American staff of press officers founded the news agency in July 1945, operated it until the licensing, and then remained to supervise operations.

On 12 July, DENA dedicated to its new *Hellschreiber* transmitter at Bad Vilbel (Hesse). The *Hellschreiber* is used to transmit news and feature material to the US-licensed press and *Die Neue Zeitung*. The new transmitter has a power rating of 30 kW and constitutes the most powerful press service sender in Germany and one of the most powerful in Central Europe.

Early in January, German employees of DENA received the first of a series of relief shipments sent by the American Newspaper Guild. Other shipments followed, including CARE packages, crates of clothing, office supplies, toilet articles, and shoe repair supplies. The shipments were made possible by dollar contributions to the *Guild Reporter*, an official publication of the American Newspaper Guild, which conducted a campaign among US newspapermen. The campaign will continue for an indefinite period, with regular monthly shipments to be distributed by DENA officials on the basis of need.

In August, 20 German correspondents attached to US-licensed newspapers attended a three-week course in journalism conducted by *Stars and Stripes* at its headquarters in Pfungstadt (Hesse).

A plan has been approved to send 10 German journalists, eight from the US-occupied Area and one each from the British and French Zones, to the United States for a six-month course of study and practical training in journalism.

In December, the Swiss feature agency Kosmospress was licensed to sell

its services to US-licensed newspapers in Germany.

On 15 March, five representatives of Bavarian newspapers left for Switzerland as guests of the Swiss Newspaper Publishers Association. During their two-week tour they visited newspaper plants in the larger cities as well as universities and government offices.

For the first time since the war, at a convention in Coburg (Bavaria), a group of foreign newspaper executives, including Mr. Eugene Meyer, publisher of the *Washington* (DC) *Post*, and Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, Jr., editor of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*, spoke to the US-licensed German publishers on the responsibilities and duties of a free, democratic press.

PUBLICATIONS

During the year ending the 30 June 1948, US Military Government licensed 73⁴ German publishers, increasing their number from 312 to 385. During this year, 3246 books and pamphlets titles were published, which raised to 7053 the number of such titles produced since the end of the war. A breakdown of the new production, presenting the number of book titles and the publishing category, is shown in figure 4.⁵

Because of the acute shortage of paper, the average book edition is limited to 10,000 copies. However, a few important titles were published in large

⁴ In the manuscript one finds the number 13 rather than 73. It is clear that this is most likely a typographical error.

⁵ The figure referred to in the text is missing from the manuscript, though space has been allotted for its insertion.

editions priced at one mark or less in order to encourage popular distribution.

Examples of such titles published during the past year are the following:

Revolt of the Masses by José Ortega y Gasset, 50,000 copies.

The Great Tyrant and the Trial by Werner Bergengruen, 75,000 copies.

The SS State by Eugen Kogon, 100,000 copies.

Tales from Abroad collected stories, 100,000 copies.

Of Human Freedom Jacques Barzun, 100,000 copies.

Red Horse Hill by Stephen W. Meader, 100,000 copies.

Illusion and Reality by Erik Kordt, 25,000 copies. This is a report of German foreign policy under Hitler's leadership and the corruption of the Nazi Foreign Office.

Forbidden and Burned, edited by R. Drews and A. Kantorowicz, 60,000 copies, a collection of biographical sketches of authors, German and foreign, whose writings were banned in Germany during the Nazi regime. The collection includes excerpts from the best-known works of those writers.

Arithmetic Book for Bavarian Elementary Schools, 5 parts, 170,000 copies each. These books were produced by three Munich publishers in cooperation with other Bavarian textbook publishers, and were distributed to all Bavarian elementary schools in time for the opening of the school term in fall of 1947.

The currency reform, initiated in June 1948, will presumably increase the relative demand for low-priced books and decrease the sales of books generally because of the greater value in shorter supply of the new money.

Efforts are being continued to reopen trade relations between publishers in the US-occupied Area of Germany and in other countries. To promote foreign

marketing, in October 1947 hundreds of copies of German books and magazines published in Bavaria were displayed in the headquarters of the Swiss Booksellers Association at Olten (Switzerland), thus giving Swiss publishers of view of publishing activities in one area of Germany. In February a contract was concluded, between a Frankfurt publisher and the representative of several Dutch publishers, providing for the exchange of books approximately \$23,000 in value between the two countries. There have been similar agreements with other publishers whereby books produced in the US-occupied Area of Germany were offered for publication of equivalent value from another country, but these exchanges have not as yet been approved by the Joint Export-Import Agency. German book publishers have been unable to purchase foreign book rights in other German-speaking countries because publishers in those countries had declined to sell such rights to the Germans and dollar prices equivalent to those paid by the Department of the Army to American publishers for German-language rights.

For some time, translation rights for certain US books have been made available to German publishers. As of the 30 June 1948, a total of 288 such rights have been sold in Germany, most of them to US licensed publishers, although 13 were sold in the British Zone and two in the Soviet. The more significant US books for which German-language rights were sold during the past year are shown in Annex B.

Periodicals published in the US-occupied Area now total 381, an increase

of 83 during the past year. The more important new magazines are listed in Annex C. New books and pamphlets published during the year numbered 7,053. A sampling of the more important publications is given in Annex D. Figure 5 shows the varied reader interests to which the periodicals appeal.⁶

A periodical of particular significance to students in Bavaria made its first appearance in September. *Schulfunk* (School of the Air), with a monthly circulation of 30,000 copies, is distributed to all elementary and high schools in Bavaria in order to reinforce Radio Munich's educational broadcasts to students. The magazine carries the weekly radio school programs, as well as articles on the subjects covered by the broadcasts. Another important magazine for young people which began publication during the past year is *Tatsachen* (Facts), which is published weekly in Berlin for use in schools as a current events manual.

During the past year *Horizont*, a biweekly youth magazine published in the US sector of Berlin, issued a special edition for the Bizonal Area of Germany. This periodical proved so popular with young German readers that in July 1947, Military Government authorized the distribution in the US and UK Zones of 75,000 copies of the total circulation of 150,000. A German staff was set up in Munich to gather zonal news and prepare a four-page supplement for insertion in the issues distributed in the Bizonal Area.⁷

Early in 1948, the Frankfurt magazine *Radio Almanach* began carrying reprints of outstanding broadcasts originating in Germany or relayed from foreign

⁶ The figure referred to here is missing from the manuscript, though space is provided in the original.

⁷ At this point space is provided for figure 6 in the manuscript. Presumably it was to contain statistics of the growth of the publishing in the US occupied area from the end of the war to June 30, 1948.

stations. The opportunity thus offered to radio listeners to read a speech or commentary heard on the air is an important augmentation of the informational and reorientational services undertaken by the radio stations. At the same time, the Munich semi-monthly *Echo der Woche* began appearing weekly while it carried the serial version of Victor Kravchenko's *I Chose Freedom*. The serial rights to the German translation of this account of a Soviet official's rejection of Soviet Communism were granted without charge by a Zurich publisher.

In May, one of the first periodicals authorized by US Military Government in Berlin, "Ulenspiegel," was discontinued as a US authorized publication. Günther Weisenborn and Herbert Sandberg, two of the three licensees of "Ulenspiegel," which was an illustrated periodical of political satire, relinquished their licenses because of disagreement on editorial policy. Shortly afterwards, Sandberg, who holds the copyright to the name "Ulenspiegel" resumed the publication under a license issued by the Soviet authorities.

The growth of the publishing program in the US-occupied area from the end of the war to 30 June 1948, is shown in figure 6 on page 14, which traces the gradual increase in licensed publishers, periodicals circulating, and books published.

To facilitate the clearance of American magazine articles for reprint in US licensed German periodicals, Military Government in Bavaria established in January 1946 a magazine servicing unit to supply articles selected by the Department of the Army's Reorientation Branch from leading American

periodicals and cleared for reprint in Germany. Following is a summary of the accomplishments of this service since its establishment:

	1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948	Total to Date
Articles received from Reorientation Branch, Department of the Army	806	1676
Published in German periodicals	196	248
Accepted for future publication	257	574

In addition to the individual items obtained by the reprint service, a large group of American periodicals have offered blanket reprint rights to German publishers. In September 1947, the managements of 87 American magazines had given permission to reprint all their articles, without cost; in German language periodicals published in the US-occupied Area. By the end of June 1948 the list had been increased to 108 periodicals, the most recent being *Time* magazine.

The American Chemical Society, publishers of *Chemical Abstracts*, a periodical survey of research in chemistry and allied fields, donated to a US licensed Berlin publisher the rights to translate and reprint all issues of *Chemical Abstracts* published from 1 January 1940 to 31 December 1947.

In the fall of 1947, as part of its political information program, Military Government began issuing a series of official pamphlets dealing mainly with the foreign policy of the United States and other countries, particularly the policy

which affects Germany. A list of the pamphlets published under this program is shown in figure 7 on page 16.⁸

Figure 7

Title	Date Issued	Size of Edition	
"Behind the Iron Curtain" by <i>N.Y. Herald Tribune</i> correspondents	December 1947	200,000	
"Marshall Makes it Clear" by Secretary of State George C. Marshall	December 1947	500,000	
"Speaking Frankly" by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes	December 1947	250,000 100,000 200,000	(1st Edition) (2nd Edition) (3rd Edition)
"How the Russians Seized my Government" by Ferencz Nagy, former Premier of Hungary	January 1948	68,000	
"Aspects of Current American Foreign Policy" (a US Government publication)	February 1948 March 1948	10,000 50,000	(1st Edition) (2nd Edition)
"Forced Labor in Soviet Russia" (excerpts), by David J. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky	March 1948	110,000 120,000	(1st Edition) (2nd Edition)
"Nazi-Soviet Relations 1934-1941" Department of State. Limited German edition.	April 1948	1,500	
"Smith-Molotov Exchange"	May 1948	200,000	
"Trade Unions and Social Policy in Soviet Russia" a Military Government publication	June 1948	100,000	
"Social Democracy and	June 1948	25,000	

⁸ The content for figure 7 was included in the original typescript.

Communism" by Kautsky (published by US licensed publishers)		
"How to Beat the Communists" by Walter Reuther and David Dubinsky	June 1948	200,000
"With United Strength" (a pamphlet on the Marshall Plan, including 20,000 copies for Austria)	May 1948	240,000

For the third year, Military Government is continuing the publication of three official periodicals: *Heute* (Today), *Neue Auslese* (New Selections) and *Amerikanische Rundschau* (American Review).

Heute, a semi-monthly pictorial magazine, was first published in London shortly before the end of the war and was flown to the areas of Germany then in the hands of US forces. It is now printed in Munich, with a circulation of 500,000, and distributed in Germany and Austria. *Heute's* content is divided almost evenly among US, German, and international subjects. American material carried during the past year, prepared by the New York office of the magazine, included the following illustrated articles:

- "Life in Iowa"
- "A Country Store in Maine"
- "A Description of Key West, Florida"
- "German Exchange Students in America"
- "Life of a Pennsylvania Coal Miner"
- "Life of a Maine Farmboy"
- "The American Frontier"
- "The Structure of the United Nations Organization in New York"
- "Elections in America"
- "American Musicians Visit Germany"
- "Television in the US"

Local topics covered during the past year included the following: the Munich press exhibition, activities of German police against border smuggling, re-establishment of student life at Heidelberg University, progress made in rebuilding Germany's transportation system, rehabilitation of German prisoners of war returning from Soviet Russia, effects of power shortage on German life, the fight against the polio epidemic in Berlin, backyard gardening, housing problems today. The April issue carried the first story in a series entitled "Men with Ideas," showing how individual Germans have established themselves successfully and small enterprises, thus refusing to succumb to the general postwar lethargy and confusion.

The international scene was covered by articles on the activities of Scotland Yard, the new state of Israel, Mexico 1948 (describing tourist attractions, historical background, and recent industrial and cultural progress), an essay on Korea today, life in occupied Japan, the development of the European Recovery Program, and a photo story entitled "Europe's Dream Street" showing life on Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich.

The fiction pages of *Heute* included the following stories: "Little Green Apples" by Robert Fontaine, "Sherrel" by Whit Burnett, "Stuart Little" by E.B. White, "The Bishop's Wife" by Robert Nathan, "The New Cabin" by Erskine Caldwell, and "Papa went to Congress" by Kenneth Horan.

Neue Auslese (New Selections) is a monthly periodical published jointly by the US and British Military Government's, with a circulation of 260,000. Its

purpose is to give the German population a selection of outstanding foreign articles and fiction of high literary and reorientation value. Issues of *Neue Auslese* for the past year included reprints of the following articles:

- "Reuters, the Growing and Functioning of a News Agency"
- "Almost," an account of the 20 July 1944 plot against Hitler.
- "Einstein in America"
- "Trade Unions in Japan"
- "What Is Going on in Great Britain"
- "Modern American Literature"
- "Benelyx" (Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union)
- "Atomic Energy in Peace Economy"
- "The Objective of 1948"
- "The Turkish Straits and the Big Powers"
- "World History"
- "The Marshall Plan and the Change in Europe"
- "The Office of the President of the United States"

In its fiction section, the magazine included the works of John Masefield, Phyllis Bottome, Willa Gather, Paul Tabori, A.E. Coppard, George Gegniot, William March, Dorothy Baker, Stephan Spender, and Albert Schweitzer.

Amerikanische Rundschau (American Review) is published by monthly with a circulation of 120,000. Like *Neue Auslese*, it presents a selection of essays, short stories and poetry designed to appeal mainly to the serious reader. Issues of the past year included the following articles: "Morals and Politics" by Sidney Hook, "Atomic Energy and Economics" by Sam H. Schurr, "The Battle of the Ardennes" by Hanson W. Baldwin, "The Future of Socialism" by A. N. Schlesinger, Jr., and "Remarks on the Policy of the Soviet Union," the latter reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*. Fiction and poetry selections of the past year included the works of John Bell Clayton, Paul Bowels, Robinson Jeffers, T.S. Eliot,

Mark Van Doren and Theodore Spencer.

RADIO

Throughout the 12 months from one to July 1947 to 30 April 1948, the US-controlled radio stations bore a large share of the task of carrying out the Military Government policy of reporting and interpreting the important events affecting Germany, America, and the world, in order to give the German people first-hand information about their own and the world situation.

The five US controlled radio stations⁹ evolved a system whereby major news developments not only were presented in regular newscasts, but were also supplemented by press reviews and commentaries, roundtable discussions, and speeches by Military Government and German authorities.

In the last month of the report here the US controlled radio stations devoted much of their resources to reporting the developments which followed the announcement of the decisions reached at the Tri-Power Conference in London, the currency reform measures affected by united US, British, and French action, Soviet attempts to drive the three democratic Powers from Berlin through isolating the Western sectors and establishing a blockade of the Berlin citizens, with the resulting "Operation Vittles."

The official proclamation of currency reform in the Western Zones was carried by a tri-zonal network of the US Zone stations hooked up with the British

⁹ (Footnote 1 in the typescript) radio Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Bremen and RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) in Berlin.

and French-controlled outlets.

RIAS, located in Berlin, did not join the interzonal network proclamation of monetary reform, but handled it as news, with an additional commentary. However, with the Soviet administration's attempt to introduce unilateral currency reform into Berlin, the RIAS schedule was devoted to coverage of the local situation, including instructions from allied officials, commentaries, and a relay of the "Voice of America" broadcast on the Berlin problem. A highlight of the RIAS program was an on the spot coverage of the Berlin City Parliament's debate on the Russian currency maneuver.

Official Military Government broadcasts throughout the year were designed to counter propaganda emanating from the east and to affirm clearly the American position with regard to German and world recovery. These programs, described in Annex E, featured talks by Military Government officers, US Congressman in Germany on inspection tours, and visiting Americans from governmental, ecclesiastical, and educational fields. Broadcasts originated by the Länder Military Governments provided information and background on the decisions and regulations of Military Government and the German governmental agencies.

Concurrently with their informational and educational programs, the five US stations in Germany devoted a substantial portion of air time to musical broadcasts, which included the works of modern American composers as well as classical music. Among other features supplied by the radio outlets were

broadcasts of the press conference held by the US military Governor, giving the German people an opportunity to learn how public officials of democratic countries report to the people through the press; and on the spot broadcast of the deliberations conducted by the legislature of a state in the US Zone; special Christmas programs, including the dissemination of Christmas greetings from the Military Governor to the people of Germany, and coverage of the several thousand holiday parties held for German children by American occupation personnel, and a series of programs giving the background of the dismantling program.

The areas covered by day- and nighttime broadcasts of the US controlled radio system in Germany are shown in figures 9 and 10 on pages 20 and 21, respectively.

Activities of Individual Radio Stations

Among the activities of the individual radio stations were a series of joint programs carried by RIAS and the British broadcasting company, special youth programs featured by Radio Bremen, the "Radio School of the Air" broadcast by Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Munich stations, and the programs devoted to discussion of civil service and school reform given by Radio Munich.

REPRESENTATIVE BROADCASTS OF THREE MAJOR RADIO STATIONS JANUARY-MARCH 1948

Radio Munich (Bavaria):

- “Communal Self-administration”
- “School Reform in Bavaria”
- “The Right of the Individual in the Bavarian Constitution”
- “Publishing of Books and Magazines in Bavaria”
- “Modern Civil Service”

Radio Stuttgart (Württemberg-Baden):

- “Prison Management in Württemberg-Baden”
- “The Food Situation”
- “Fight against Tuberculosis”
- “School Reform”
- “Problems of Health Today”
- “Foreign Aid in Württemberg-Baden”

Radio Frankfurt (Hesse):

- “Trade, Industry, Export and Import of Hesse”
- “Roundtable Discussion of School Reform in Hesse”
- “Information on Communism”
- “Public Health”
- “Duties and Rights of a Democratic Citizen”
- “Freedom of the Press in Practice”

Figure 8

Military Government issued two important instructions late in 1947 for the purpose of insuring the future freedom of German radio stations. The first instruction directed the Executive Director of the German Administrative Department of Post and Telecommunications to turn over all Deutsche Post broadcast transmitter and studio properties to the Land Government for the possession and the use of the existing Länder radio organizations and any

successor agencies which might be developed. The Deutsche Post, although thus excluded from broadcasting was authorized to collect radio receiver fees, provide required telecommunications services and maintain and interference elimination system. Secondly, American Länder Directors in the US Zone were instructed to respect the respective Land authorities to enact legislation establishing independent German radio organizations to take over Radio Munich, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt. Subsequently, draft laws were submitted to the legislature of the German states of the US zone for¹⁰ their consideration and eventual enactment.

The US radio system in Germany finished the 1947-48 period with greatly improved facilities not only for broadcasting to the German people but also to listeners in the major portion of the European continent. Among the changes affected during the year were at the beginning of short wave broadcasting by the US controlled stations at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich, the construction of a new broadcast studio building to house RIAS, the American station in Berlin, and the completion of plans to relay all RIAS programs over a high-powered short wave transmitter situated in Bavaria.

Changes in power and broadcast time marking the continuous growth of RIAS are indicated in figure 11 on page 23.¹¹

¹⁰ At this point there is space allocated for figures 9 and 10, but what was presumably maps showing the broadcast footprints of the radio stations has not been included in the typescript.

¹¹ At this point space is provided for figure 11 in the manuscript, but the figure is not included in the typescript.

Cultural Exchange

In implementation of the US government policy, published on 7 October 1947, permitting the interchange of cultural, educational, and informational materials and personnel between the US-occupied Area of Germany and other countries, Military Government authorities effected an agreement with the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation for the exchange of programs and radio correspondents.

In addition, US Military Government agreement provided for the instruction of the German staffs of US controlled stations by the directors of the Swiss stations, for coverage by German radio correspondents of special events in Switzerland, and for distribution to the five US controlled stations of Swiss broadcasting material selected by American radio control officers.

Another important project undertaken to further the Military Government policy of re-establishing Germany's cultural and informational ties with the world was the dispatch of six German broadcasters to the United States to begin a six-month study of American and British radio under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. The students' schedule provided for two months of special research at Columbia University, with practical work at several New York radio stations, followed by a tour of the United States and Canada, and six weeks of study with the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. Four of the broadcasters are staff members of the US controlled stations, while the other two were drawn from British and French Zone installations.

US INFORMATION CENTERS AND EXHIBITIONS

During the report year, the US information centers, which are basically American libraries established to provide the Germans, both professional men and laymen, with research and reading material denied them during the Hitler regime, have expanded the scope of their activities through the media of lectures, discussion group meetings, documentary film showings, and an expanded program of displays and special exhibitions.

With the establishment of additional "America Houses" in Frankfurt and Berlin, and the opening of the Wiesbaden installation, US Information Centers numbered 22 at the close of June 1948, a gain of three over the previous year. Additionally, a branch center called "The American Library," was set up in Hamburg (British Zone) in conjunction with the US Consulate.

The Information Centers libraries are highlighting American foreign policy by supplying the works of well-known American authors specializing in the field of foreign affairs, as shown in Annex F.

An Exhibitions Program was authorized on 18 August by Military Government as a new instrument in its effort to reorient the German people. The primary purpose of the program is to bring to the German people a realization of progress in the outside world and a graphic presentation of the American way of life. The Exhibitions Program's first show, an exhibit on the Tennessee Valley Authority, opened in Berlin on 22 December. Copies of the TVA

show were later exhibited in Stuttgart, Bremen, Munich, and Frankfurt.

Other of the exhibits shown at the various centers included "The European Recovery Program," "American Industrial Design," "US Labor Relations," and "The US Farmer and His Land."

Photographic displays have also been used in all centers as part of the General reorientation program. Representative titles of these displays include: "Distinguished Living Americans," "Higher Education in the US," "Public Health," and "Civil Rights."

A press archive, attached to the Stuttgart center, proved during the year to be one of the most popular and effective services performed by the information installations. Among its users, with an average of 25 requests a day, are Radio Stuttgart, two German newspapers, two press services, six periodicals, two book publishers, political parties, and public information officers.

The increasing importance of the America Houses' lecture-discussion programs as aids to adult education became evident during the year. The lectures attracted audiences of from 250 to 400 persons, depending upon the individual center's seating capacity. During June, an addition to the regular program was afforded dissenters through talks by visiting American university teachers from Middle West¹² universities, who lectured and led discussions on a variety of fields, including "Racial and Ethnic Relations in America," "News from the North" (Scandinavia), "Religious Aspects in America," and "Biology."

¹² Read "Midwestern."

Subjects discussed by lecturers during a representative three-month period of the past year are shown in figure 12.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN US INFORMATION CENTERS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1948

"Modern American Plays"	"Agriculture in America"
"England Today"	"Farm Life in California"
"The London Conference"	"Public Opinion in a Democracy"
"The Springfield Plan"	"What Is Public Opinion Research"
"American Farm Life"	"The Oil Industry in America"
"Christmas in America"	"History of Jazz"
"American Family Life"	"The Expellee Problem"
"Abraham Lincoln"	"American Paintings"
"Modern Art"	"Democratic World Government"
"Music Life in America"	"American Literature"
"American Influence in Europe"	"Some Aspects of Modern Education"
"American Journalism"	"United Nations Organization"
"Background of Russian Policy"	"European Recovery Program"
"The Negro in America"	"Banks in America"

"Civil Liberty in Times of Crisis" "Basic Problems of World Peace"

"Trends in German History" "Democracy in the United States"

"Democracy in France" "The World Food Crisis"

"What Can Be Done for a Better Understanding between the Americans and Germans?"

"Fundamental Rights and the Right of Freedom in the American Constitution"

"The Influence of Public Opinion on Government"

"Can Germany Really Build a Democratic Government of, by, and for the People?"

"Economic Failure of the Totalitarian States"

"American and British Conceptions of Government"

"Influence of the Frontier on American Democracy"

"The U.S. Constitution and the Development of American Economy"

"Presidential Elections in the United States"

"Is a United States of Europe Possible?"

"America's Contribution to the Idea of Continental World Unity"

Figure 12

As a supplement to the Information Centers in their effort to reach the largest possible number of persons, a number of reading rooms have been

established in the smaller towns of the US Zone, thus bringing the rural areas within the scope of the democratization program. Altogether, 38 reading rooms are functioning within the US-occupied Area.¹³

As a further means of disseminating information on America, the Heidelberg Center devised and equipped an "America House on Wheels" in order to reach the rural communities of that area of Hesse. The mobile Center is provided with a small library and graphic exhibition, as well as the apparatus for showing motion pictures.

Programs of purely cultural value, such as concerts of modern American music, lectures, and discussions of music and drama in the United States have been presented by all centers at least once each week. In April, the Berlin-Zehlendorf Center organized a series of six concerts in which American compositions were featured.

Another specialize service, given as part of the general reorientation campaign of the Information Centers, was the adoption of programs for children, including reading groups, films, and in Heidelberg and Stuttgart, the institution of special children's libraries. At the Berlin-Schöneberg center, 140 children from the Soviet Sector attended a special series of motion pictures.

Typical of the activities of the 22 US Information Centers now in operation in the US controlled Area are the services rendered during June 1948 by the Bavarian "America Houses" as shown in figure 13 on page 26.

¹³ [Footnote in the original typescript]. One hundred representative titles provided in the reading rooms operated by the American houses are shown in Annex F.

ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA HOUSES IN BAVARIA-JUNE 1948

Location of Centers Reader attendance in center: Number of lectures, discussions (reorientation) etc. German: English: Attendance at reorientation programs English-language: German language: Number of music programs: Attendance at music program: Number of books and circulation: Attendance and branch reading rooms: Total inventories books: projector s: playback s: Filmstrip machine s: records: Books on	Augsb urg	Bamb erg	Erlang en	Mun ich	Nurem berg	Regen sburg	Würzb urg	Total
	9690	2975	6893	794	7015	3950	5718	44,184
	7	2	2	2	45	9	2	69
	50	18	4	10	161	3	2	248
	3636	2488	706	723	3119	219	62	10,95
	344	344	145	150	3458	873	115	3
								5343
	21	1	1	1	2	1	1	28
	422	125	58	55	263	48	80	1051
	1996	861	169	200	2590	3427	1466	12,509
	3190	3140	6818	706	10,737	2200	4566	37,693
	7572	7508	8642	12,000	7420	12,000	11,51	66,65
	1	1	1	00	1	2	1	3
	2		1		1	1	1	7
							1	6
	1		1			1		
	281	70	206		250	290	1	4
				200			280	1586
	5576	6647	8437	10,0	4830	8573	10,04	54,10

MOTION PICTURES

Military Government took a step early in 1948 toward democratizing the German film industry by transferring the distribution of certain motion pictures to previously licensed distributors, originally numbering eight German and two foreign companies, but subsequently increased to 15.

The Department of the Army documentaries, the weekly newsreel, "Welt im Film" (World in Film), produced in Germany under joint US-UK sponsorship, and other official Military Government films, are distributed by Military Government.

With distribution thus made a matter of direct negotiations between exhibitors and distributors, most of whom are licensed on a bizonal basis, the occupation authorities establish certain safeguards to prevent a revival of the monopolistic practices of the Hitler period. Military Government issued regulations forbidding such trade abuses as block booking and price cutting in the film trade and required that all films be shown to exhibitors before selling. Another regulation banned "tie-in" rentals where the rental of one picture is made conditional upon the acceptance of another.

The German exhibitors, faced with the opportunity and responsibility of selecting their films freely in a competitive market, at first showed considerable hesitancy and lack of confidence.

Another move toward rebuilding Germany cinema industry was made in March 1948 when Military Government promulgated order No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 56. The order defined the three main divisions of the motion picture field, as production, distribution, and exhibition, and confined operation by any one person or organization in Germany to only one of the three functions. However, provision was made for distribution by a producing company of its own products.

One hundred representative titles provided in the reading rooms operated by the "America Houses" are shown in Annex F.

American authorities also established a comprehensive operating procedure for the German cinema industry. The new program was designed by occupation authorities to ensure that motion picture production, distribution, and exhibition would contribute to Military Government's mission: the reeducation and economic rehabilitation of the German people.

The plan placed an embargo on export of films produced prior to 8 May 1945, permitted shipment only of those postwar films which contained a definite democratic message and provided for film export proceeds to help pay for critically needed imports.

Among provisions of the new policy were the establishment of the industry in an independent form, strict moral and political requirements for persons permitted to hold important positions, and the establishment of a documentary film industry.

The policy also provided for admittance of foreign distributors to the German market, and placed a ban on combinations of interests which might limit competition in the industry.

In order to further the instruction of the German people in the fundamentals of democracy and to add to their knowledge of developments in democratic countries, Military Government decided to supply every film performance in US-occupied territory with a documentary film and an issue of the newsreel *Welt im Film* (World in Film).

Welt im Film marked its third anniversary in May 1948. It was initially produced in London, and the first reels were flown to Germany after the German surrender for showing in the few serviceable cinema houses.

In August 1947, Military Government established a documentary film unit whose functions were to produce documentaries, and to accelerate the pace and increase the efficiency of German documentary film production. The first release, *Hunger*, was utilized during Military Government's campaign to educate the German people regarding the scope of the food shortage. Documentary film productions undertaken during the year by both the Documentary Film Unit and the licensed German producers numbered 39. Of these, 15 are already completed and the remainder are in various stages of production.¹⁴

German producers operating under US Military Government license in the last 12-month period have engaged in the production of 15 full-length feature

¹⁴ [footnote in typescript]. For titles and states of completion of the documentary films, see Annex G.

films. Of this number, the Munich producing firms, Neue Deutsche Filmgesellschaft and IFO-Film GmbH, completed, respectively, *Zwischen Gestern und Morgen* (Between Yesterday and Tomorrow) and *Lang ist der Weg* (Long Is the Way). In Berlin, ... *und über uns der Himmel* (... And above Us the Heavens) was finished by Objektivfilm and *Die sieben Schweinchen* (The Seven Little Pigs) was released by Nova-Film.

In addition, British licensees, working in the US-licensed Munich studios, produced *Film ohne Titel* (Film without Title) and *Der Herr vom anderen Stern* (A Man from Another Star).

Two Berlin cinema companies, Stella Film and Objektivfilm, had, respectively, "Vor uns liegt das Leben" (Life Lies before Us) and "Der Ruf" (The Call) in production at the end of June 1948. At the same time, in US-licensed Bavarians studios, seven feature-length films were in various stages of production, as shown on page 28.¹⁵

In Camera Stage

Der Apfel ist ab
(The Apple has Gone)

Camera Filmgesellschaft

Das verlorene Gesicht
Filmgesellschaft
(The Lost Face)

Neue

Deutsche

Die kupferne Hochzeit
(The Copper Wedding)

Comedia Film

In Pre-Camera Stage

¹⁵ Pagination of the original typescript. The list referenced follows.

“Pawlin” (Temporary Title) Witt-Film

Die andere Seite
(The Other Side)
(Temporary Title) Bavaria-Film

Die Nachtwache
(The Night-Guard) Neue Deutsche Filmgesellschaft

Hallo, Fräulein Camera Film

Since 1 July 1947 the two the US-licensed synchronizing studios have processed 34 American feature-length films with German-language sound. In addition, the studios, situated in Munich and Berlin, have handled the synchronization of German sound with 11 French feature films.

In the field of Youth Activities, film performances given for German youth during the year numbered 7,519, with an aggregate attendance of 2,327,918 persons. The monthly variations in attendance at the special showings for youth are shown in figure 14, below:

YOUTH PERFORMANCES SPONSORED BY ICD, ARMY UNITS, AND THE GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

	Number of Showings	Total Attendance
July 1947	753	229,072
August 1947	762	216,739
September 1947	650	183,431
October 1947	611	167,512
November 1947	660	191,336
December 1947	658	208,376
January 1948	653	206,747
February 1948	587	184,990
March 1948	555	185,021
April 1948	633	202,141
May 1948	490	165,220
June 1948	567	187,333

Total	7,579 ¹⁶	2,327,918
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Figure 14

In the three years since the end of hostilities, the reopening of German cinema houses has been progressing steadily. Thus, from the 16 cinema houses opened in the US-controlled areas of Germany on 30 July 1945, that number rose to 975 on 1 July 1947, and in the ensuing report year to 1,273 – a gain of 298. The number and seating capacity of cinemas in each Land and in the US Berlin sector as of 30 June are indicated in figure 15 on page 29.¹⁷

Military Government, in cooperation with the international refugee organization, health special showings of pertinent *Welt im Film* issues and the documentary, *People in Canada*, for displaced persons. The performances were part of an effort to enlighten the displaced persons concerning living and working conditions and countries accepting immigrants.

At the end of this report period 50 German licensees were operating in various phases of the cinema industry in the US-controlled Area.

The varying activities of the license holders are shown in figure 16 on page 30.¹⁸

THEATER

Since, under the Hitler regime, all entertainment media were a part of the

¹⁶ In the typescript there is a discrepancy between the number given in figure 14 and that given in the previous paragraph. The number in the figure appears to be correct with the number given in the paragraph most likely being a typographical error.

¹⁷ Pagination of the original typescript. Though space has been provided for figure 15, it is missing from the typescript.

¹⁸ Pagination of the original typescript. Though space has been provided for figure 16, it is missing from the typescript.

Nazi propaganda machine, one of the aims of Military Government has been to foster the development of a free German theater.

The controls instituted at the beginning of the occupation are gradually being relaxed, and since May 1947, performers have not been required to register with Military Government. Theater owners are still required to be licensed. However, it is now the responsibility of the German theater owner or manager to employ only personnel who are politically reliable.

An attempt by the Hesse Ministry of Culture in 1947 to establish arbitrary standards for the political and artistic qualifications of entertainment personnel was prevented by Military Government on the grounds that regulation of this kind hampered the free development of the theater and related arts.

A Military Government survey of German audience reactions to American plays, made in 1947, shows a growing capacity for judgment on the part of the German audiences, critics, and theater personnel. The frequent surprise shown by the Germans, in the course of the survey, at the high literary quality of American plays disclosed that Germans are generally unaware of US cultural achievements.

American plays have become more and more popular. During may be American play, *Three Men on a Horse*, marked his 250th performance at the Schlosspark Theater in the US sector of Berlin. In the same month the 200th presentation of *The Voice of the Turtle* was given in the British sector of the city. The German premiers of two other US plays, "The Time of Your Life," by William

Saroyan and S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy," were held in Berlin in that month. The Saroyan play was an immediate success with the German public, some critics terming it "the finest American play brought to Germany up to the present time."

In another successful opening of a US playwright's work, Eugene O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra* was well received by the public in Leipzig (Soviet Zone) despite being labeled "reactionary" in the official newspapers of the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

During the year under review, negotiations for 44 American plays have been completed and as of 30 June 1948 a total of 413 contracts for the future production of US theatrical works had been signed.

A total of RM 1,082,655.58 has been collected since the end of the war from performances of 31 American plays.¹⁹

One hundred theater licenses were issued by Military Government in the year ending June 1948, making an aggregate of 539 since the end of the war. Comparative figures for the US-controlled Area are shown in figure 17 on page 32.²⁰

Theater in Berlin

In spite of the many difficulties due to the curtailment of electricity and the existence of a dual currency, Berlin theaters had succeeded in remaining

¹⁹ [footnote in typescript]. For titles, authors, and individual earnings see Annex H.

²⁰ Pagination of the original typescript. Though space has been provided for figure 17, it is missing from the typescript.

open.

The Berlin *Freie Volksbühne* (Free People's Stage), established in November 1947 under the sponsorship of the US, British, and French Military Governments with an initial membership of 12,000 persons, has increased in size to approximately 42,000 members. Originally conceived as a citywide organization operating with quadripartite approval for the purpose of providing German workers the opportunity to enjoy the theater at prices they could afford, the *Volksbühne* for the western sectors was set up by officials of the three Western Powers after the Soviet Military Administration had founded a separate *Volksbühne* for its sector. The Soviet action was taken while negotiations were in progress with the other powers.

In addition to purchasing entire performances of plays in the regular theaters and making tickets available at low prices to German workers, the *Volksbühne* in the western sectors has assumed the added function of producing plays of special interest to workers.

Ban on US Authors in Soviet Zone

Late in 1947, German theater managers in the Soviet zone stated that plays by the American playwright Thornton Wilder were considered "undesirable" for production in their theaters. As a result, Wilder's *Our Town* and *The Skin of Our Teeth*, which had been drawing large audiences in Leipzig, were banned from further production.

A second banning of American works took place in April 1948, when the municipal authorities and Leipzig prohibited performances of "Three Men on a Horse," by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott. No reason was given for forbidding the play, which had been extremely popular with German audiences in all four zones.

Production of American plays in Germany has been encouraged under the Military Government procedure which grants production rights for each play to individual German theaters and producers for a period of one year. As of 30 June, 413 production licenses covering 44 American dramas had been granted by US authorities. While these licenses were granted to operators in all occupation zones, the majority of presentations have been staged in the US and British Areas of Control. To date, the 100 theaters in the US Area have obtained 65 production permits from Military Government and have produced 35 American plays. Following is a list of US plays for which production contracts have been made between US Military Government and German theaters in the four zones of occupation:

Abe Lincoln in Illinois	Mice and Men
Ah Wilderness	No Time for Comedy
Another Language	On Borrowed Time
Awake and Sing	One Sunday Afternoon
Biography	Our Town
Boy Meets Girl	Pursuit of Happiness
Claudia	Saturday's Children
End of Summer	Susan and God
Ethan Frome	The Adding Machine
Embezzled Heaven	The Barrets of Wimpole Street
Family Portrait	The Skin of Our Teeth
First Legion	The Time of your Life

Glass Menagerie
I Remember Mama
Knickerbocker's Holiday
Life With Father
Mary of Scotland
Men in White
Morning's at Seven
Mourning Becomes Electra
My Heart's in the Highlands
Monsignor's Great Hour

Three Men on a Horse
Thunder Rock
The Patriots
The Happy Journey
Uncle Harry
Voice of the Turtle
Vinegar Tree
Watch on the Rhine
Why Marry
Yes, My Darling Daughter

The number of production contracts and the total plays excerpted by German theaters in each of the four occupation zones since the end of the war are shown in figure 18 on page 34.²¹

MUSIC

During the third year of the occupation, Military Government intensified its effort to free the German people from the cultural restrictions imposed by the Nazi regime. While continuing to foster a spirit of independence among German artists, and to discourage resumption of the German Länder of the traditional state control over cultural affairs, Military Government enlarged its projects for introducing to the Germans the music of other countries.

In 1948, Military Government announced that it would sponsor the appearance in Germany of a succession of Native American artists. At the end of June, the Americans who had given performances for German audiences included the violinists, Yehudi Menuhin and Patricia Travers; Tom Scott, the

²¹ Pagination of the original typescript. Though space has been provided for figure 18, it is missing from the typescript.

folksong singer; and Ralph Kirkpatrick, the harpsichordist.

Other artists scheduled to appear in Germany under the auspices of Military Government are Helen Traubel, Rise Stevens, Leonard Warren, and Todd Duncan.

Miss Travers made concert appearances before crowded houses in the major cities of the US, British, and French zones, winning enthusiastic applause from her audiences and a somewhat surprised acknowledgment of her ability from music critics, who revealed that they had been extremely skeptical before hearing the young American play. Later, while making a tour to introduce the Native American folksong in the same cities, Tom Scott was greeted with great interest and on several occasions with ovations.

Yehudi Menuhin made two visits to Berlin during the 1947-48 season at the invitation of US Military Government. The celebrated violinist, on the occasion of his first visit in September of last year, gave six concerts for American and Allied personnel, Germans and displaced persons, donating all proceeds to the infantile paralysis drive, needy Berlin orchestras, music scholarships and to the Jewish Community of Berlin. On his second visit in June, Mr. Menuhin gave two concerts with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Additionally, Military Government permitted the appearance before German audiences of American artists not included in the sponsored program. The American conductors, Hans Kindler of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, DC, and Leonard Bernstein of the New York City Center, appeared

with the Radio Stuttgart and Bavarian State orchestras, respectively. Mr. Bernstein's conducting of the latter orchestra won him a series of ovations from Munich audiences and music critics.

During the past year, the US Information Centers have become increasingly important as an addition to the standard media of theatre, concert hall, and radio in bringing foreign music to German hearers. Originating with the Bavarian Centers, music discussion programs have been introduced with growing effectiveness in most of the 22 Information Centers in the US-occupied Area. The Centers' programs present the music of all nations, at the same time providing access to the best of the modern American composers.

American music introduced to German audiences through concerts, radio broadcasts, and Information Centers during the year included works of the following composers:

Virgil Thomson
Daniel Mason
Walter Piston
Aaron Copland
Samuel Barber
Roy Harris

Frederic Jacobi
William Schuman
Douglas Moore
Quincy Porter
Howard Hanson
David Stanley Smith

Typical of the opera and ballet presentations during 1947-48 were the offerings of the Bavarian State Opera and the State Theater Stuttgart as shown in Annex I.

The anniversary of the German democratic revolution of 1848 was marked

by a gala performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio* on 18 March in Frankfurt am Main. At the same time, the Heidelberg and Karlsruhe opera companies gave performances of *Tristan and Isolde* by Wagner.

One of the more important musical events of the 1947 season in Berlin was the European premiere of Samuel Barber's Second Symphony, which was performed by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of a US Military Government officer.

Otto Klemperer, who left Germany for the United States in 1934, took over the baton for two concerts with the US-licensed Berlin Philharmonic during the absence of the organization's regular conductor, Sergiu Celibidache. The latter gave several concerts in London as guest conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

With the encouragement of Military Government officials, the Württemberg Youth Symphony Orchestra was formed in Stuttgart. The group's first concert featured the German premiere of *Night Soliloquy* by the American, Kent Kennan.

The number, titles, and places of performances of American compositions are shown in Annex J along with the names of the composers.

As of 30 June, symphony orchestras in the US Zone numbered 18, with opera houses totaling 12. Their location is shown in Annex K.

ANNEX A
 LICENSED NEWSPAPERS, US OCCUPIED AREA AS OF 30 JUNE 1948 AND CIRCULATION PER
 ISSUE DURING JUNE 1948

Aalen	Schwäbische Post	33,380
Ansbach	Fränkische Landeszeitung	67,010
Aschaffenburg	Main Echo	65,160
Augsburg	Schwäbische Landeszeitung	207,300
Bad Reichenhall	Südost Kurier	52,570
Bamberg	Fränkischer Tag	78,210
Bayreuth	Fränkische Presse	70,360
Berlin	Der Abend	70,000
Berlin	Der Tagesspiegel	300,000
Bremen	Weser Kurier	83,120
Bremerhaven	Nordsee Zeitung	82,610
Coburg	Neue Presse	64,260
Darmstadt	Darmstädter Echo	73,300
Eschwege	Werra Rundschau	20,790
Frankfurt	Frankfurter Neue Presse	152,300
Frankfurt	Frankfurter Rundschau	151,770
Fulda	Fuldaer Volkzeitung	54,000
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Hochland Bote	57,110
Giessen	Giessener Freie Presse	34,210
Göppingen	Neue Württembergische Zeitung	39,800
Heidelberg	Rhein-Neckar Zeitung	107,040
Heilbronn	Heilbronner Stimme	60,370
Hof	Frankenpost	78,280
Ingolstadt	Donau Kurier	52,970
Karlsruhe	Badische Neuste Nachrichten	90,100
Kassel	Hessische Nachrichten	131,200
Kassel	Kasseler Zeitung	62,500
Kempten	Der Allgäuer	77,920
Korbach	Waldecker Kurier	17,000
Landshut	Isar Post	69,320
Mannheim	Der Mannheimer Morgen	82,520
Marburg	Marburger Presse	32,230
Munich	Münchner Merkur	156,680
Munich	Süddeutsche Zeitung	256,730
Nuremberg	Nürnberger Nachrichten	158,990
Offenbach	Offenbach Post	39,200
Passau	Passauer Neue Presse	102,400
Pforzheim	Süddeutsche Allgemeine	45,060
Regensburg	Mittelbayerische Zeitung	134,570
Rosenheim	Oberbayerisches Volksblatt	54,380
Schwäbisch-Hall	Das Württembergische Zeit Echo	35,400
Schweinfurt	Der Volkswille	68,330
Straubing	Niederbayerische Nachrichten	50,370
Stuttgart	Stuttgarter Nachrichten	131,890
Stuttgart	Stuttgarter Zeitung	136,210
Tauberbischofsheim	Fränkische Nachrichten	39,770
Ulm	Schwäbische Donau Zeitung	58,500
Weiden	Der Neue Tag	71,390
Wetzlar	Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung	40,700
Wiesbaden	Wiesbadener Kurier	68,780
Würzburg	Main Post	101,570
	Total	4,369,630

ANNEX B

IMPORTANT US TRANSLATION RIGHTS SOLD TO GERMAN PUBLISHERS 1 JULY 1947-30 JUNE
1948

Title	Author
Daniel Boone	John Bakeless
Teacher in America	Jacques Barzun
Woman As a Force in History	Mary R. Beard
Economic Basis of Politics	Charles A. Beard
America in Midpassage	Charles and Mary Beard
Patterns of Culture	Ruth Benedict
Managerial Revolution	James Burnham
The Growth of the Law	Benjamin N. Cardozo
Men Who Have Walked with God	Sheldon Cheney
On Understanding Science	James Bryant Conant
Science and Childhood Education	G. S. Craig
French Labor from Popular Front to Liberation	Henry Ehrmann
American Political and Social History	Harold U. Faulkner
Plowman's Folly	William Faulkner
Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court	Felix Frankfurter
On Second Thought	James Gray
A Prince in Their Midst	A. J. Hanna
Economic Policy and Full Employment	A. H. Hansen
What Man Can Make of Man	W. E. Hocking
Preface to Philosophy	W. E. Hocking
Higher Learning in America	Robert M. Hutchins
Hawk of Hawk Clan	Margaret Johansen
Peace of Mind	Joshua L. Liebman
Middletown	Helen M. and Robert S. Synd
Middletown in Transition	Helen M. and Robert S. Synd
Selected Stories	Thomas Mann
Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization	Elton Mayo
Invincible Louisa	Cornelia Meigs
Systematic Politics	Charles E. Merriam
John Henry Newman	John Moody
The Condition of Man	Lewis Mumford
City Development	Lewis Mumford
One World in the Making	Ralph Barton Perry
Great Teachers	Houston E. Petersen
Industrial Microbiology	Prescott and Dunn
The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze	William Saroyan
Social and Cultural Dynamics	A. Pitirim Sorokin
The Well-Tempered Listener	Deems Taylor
The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning	Edited by the <i>New York Times</i>
Liberal Education	Mark Van Doren
Journey for Margaret	W. L. White
You Can't Go Home Again	Thomas Wolfe

ANNEX C
PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1 JULY 1947 - 30 JUNE 1948

ERZIEHUNGSKUNST (Educational Practice) -- bimonthly, published in Stuttgart. Edition 5,000.
DIE PÄDAGOGISCHE PROVINZ (The Teacher's Job) -- monthly, published in Frankfurt. Edition 5,000.
ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR HYGENE UND INFektions-KRANKHEITEN (Journal of Hygiene and Infectious Diseases), irregularly, Heidelberg.
ARCHIV FÜR PSYCHIATRIE UND NERVENKRANKHEITEN VEREINIGT MIT ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE (Archive for Psychiatry and Nervous Disease) -- irregularly, published in Heidelberg. Edition 1,200.
BAYERISCHES ÄRZTEBLATT (Bavarian Physician) – monthly, published in Munich. Edition 8,000.
LANGENBECKS ARCHIV FÜR KLINISCHE CHIRURGIE VEREINIGT MIT DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR CHIRURGIE (Langenbeck's Archives for Clinical Surgery Combined with German Surgical Journal) -- irregularly, published in Heidelberg. Edition 1,200.
ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE (Practical Chemistry) -- monthly, Heidelberg.
CHEMISCHE BERICHTe (Chemical Reports) – monthly, Heidelberg.
ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ANALYTISCHE CHEMIE (Analytical Chemistry) -- irregularly, published in Heidelberg. Edition 1,650.
PHYSIKALISCHE BERICHTe (Physical Abstracts) -- monthly, published in Wiesbaden, edition 5,000.
ZEITSCHRIFT DER DEUTSCHEN GEOLOGISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Journal of the German Geological Society) – irregularly, published in Stuttgart. Edition 1,250.
NEUE JURISTISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (New Juridical Weekly) -- monthly, published in Munich. Edition 10,000.
STUDIUM GENERALE (General Science) – monthly, published in Heidelberg. Edition 6,000.
JUGENDRUF (Call of Youth) – monthly, published in Berlin. Edition 25,000.
RADIO ILLUSTRIERTE (Illustrated Radio Magazine) -- weekly, Bremen.
DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU (German Review) – monthly, Berlin.
DIE NEUE STADT (The New City) – monthly, published in Frankfurt. Edition 15,000.
ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR VERSICHERUNGSWISSENSCHAFT UND VERSICHERUNGSPRAXIS (Science and Practice of Insurance) – monthly, published in Schliersee. Edition 5,000.
BRANDSCHUTZ (Fire Protection) -- monthly, published in Stuttgart. Edition 10,000.
NACHRICHTENDIENT DES DEUTSCHEN VEREINS FÜR OFFENTLICHE UND PRIVATE FÜRSORGE (Bulletin on Community Welfare) -- monthly, published in Munich. Edition 1,700.
BAYERISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Bavarian Review) -- semimonthly, published in Munich. Edition 50,000.

ANNEX D
IMPORTANT BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1 JULY 1947 – 30 JUNE 1948

- GEISTIGE FREIHEIT UND SOZIALE GERECHTIGKEIT (Spiritual and Intellectual Freedom and Social Justice) by Dr. Karl Geiler, 212 pp., Wiesbaden.
- AUFBAU ZUM WELTBUNDESSTAAT (Transition toward the World Federal State) by R. Wilbrandt, 80 pp., Stuttgart.
- AMERIKANISCHE IDEALE Vol. II (Puritanism and Democracy) by R. B. Perry, 419 pp., Munich.
- FRIEDEN 1919 (Peace 1919) by Ernst Glaeser, 182 pp., Wiesbaden.
- AMERIKANISCHE IDEALE (Puritanism and Democracy) by R. B. Perry, 318 pp., Nuremberg.
- JENSEITS DER TRAGÖDIE (Beyond Tragedy) Reinholt Niebuhr, 177 pp., Munich
- DER SS-STAAT by Eugen Kogon, 384 pp., Berlin.
- WO LIEGT DEUTSCHLANDS ZUKUNFT (Vom Sinn der Katastrophe) (Where Is Germany's Future? -- On the Meaning of the Catastrophe) by Hermann Kapphan, 430 pp., Seebruck (Bavaria)
- SCHRIFTEN ZUR THEORETISCHEN SOZIOLOGIE, ZUR SOZIOLOGIE DER POLITIK UND VERFASSUNG (Writings on the Theoretical and Political Sociology) by Max Weber, 288 pp. Frankfurt.
- RÄTZEL IM DEUTSCHLAND 1933-1945 (The German Riddle) by Bernhard Schwertfeger, 574 pp., Heidelberg.
- DEUTSCHLAND NACH DEM ZUSAMMENBRUCH (Germany after the Collapse) by Max Pribilla, 147 pp., Frankfurt.
- WAHN UND WIRKLICHKEIT (Phantom and Reality) by Erik Kordt, 419 pp., Stuttgart.
- UNSERE ZEIT FORDERT GRÖSSE (Time for Greatness) by Herbert Agar, 246 pp., Stuttgart.
- AMERIKANISCHE VERFASSUNG UND REGIERUNG (American Constitution and Government) by Franz Friese, 105 pp., Frankfurt.
- DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON DEUTSCHLAND (The United States of Germany) by Kurt Karl Doberer, 167 pp., Munich.
- DAS ERWACHEN AMERIKAS (The World of Washington Irving) by Van Wyck Brooks, 452 pp., Munich.
- SOZIALGESCHICHTE DER INDUSTRIELLEN ARBEITSWELT, IHRER KRISENFORMEN UND GESTALTUNGSVERSUCHE (Social History of Industrial Labor, its Crises, and Attempted Solutions) by Ernst Michel, 225 pp., Frankfurt.
- VERBOTEN UND VERBRANNT (Forbidden and Burned) by R. Drews and A. Kantorowicz, 216 pp., Berlin.
- DER KATASTROPHENWEG DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE (The Catastrophic Course of German History) by Fritz Helling, 211 pp., Frankfurt.
- VON WELTKRIEG ZU WELTKRIEG 1919-1945 (Between the World Wars 1919 to 1945) by H. Pinnow, 65 pp., Heidelberg.
- ZUM EWIGEN FRIEDEN (Towards Lasting Peace) by Immanuel Kant, 125 pp., Bremen.
- WIRTSCHAFTSDEMOKRATIE UND WIRTSCHAFTSAUFBAU (Democratic Management) by Dr. Otto Kraus, 156 pp., Munich.
- DIE ROLLE AMERIKAS IN DER WELTWIRTSCHAFT (America's Role in the World Economy) by Alwin H. Hansen, 166 pp. Wiesbaden.
- WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ORGANISATION ODER UNTERGANG EUROPAS (Economic Organization or the Decline of Europe) by Gerhard Kreysig, 48 pp., Offenbach.
- BEHANDLUNG INNERER KRANKHEITEN (Treatment of Internal Diseases) by Dr. F. Hoff, 451 pp., Stuttgart.
- LEHRBUCH FÜR SÄUGLINGS- UND KINDERFLEGE (Textbook an Infant and Child Nursing) by Spranger, 329 pp., Munich.
- GEWERBEHYGIENE (Industrial Hygiene) by C. Lutz, 299 pp., Stuttgart.
- LEHRBUCH DER DIFFERENTIALE INNERER KRANKHEITEN (Textbook on Differential Diagnosis of Organic Diseases) by M. Matthes and H. Curschmann, 807 pp., Heidelberg.

GRUNDRISS DER PHARMAKOLOGIE, TOXIKOLOGIE ARZNEIVERORDNUNGSLEHRE (Handbook of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Medical Prescriptions) by Erich Tüchel, 459 pp., Munich.

DIE CHIRURGIE DES PRAKTISCHEN ARZTES (Surgery for the General Practitioner) by Erich Sonntag, 1,090 pp., Stuttgart.

AMERIKANISCHE ERFINDER (American Inventors) by C. H. Hylander, 176 pp., Munich.

DIE GEBRÜDER WRIGHT (The Wright Brothers) by Fred C. Kelly, 214 pp., Stuttgart.

JUNGES BLATT AM BAUM (The Folded Leaf) by William Maxwell, translation of an American novel, 390 pp., Berlin.

AMERIKANISCHE PROSADICHTUNG (American Fiction) by Joseph Warren Beach, 351 pp., Aschaffenburg.

DIE EISERNE ADER (Vein of Iron) by Ellen Glasgow, 556 pp., Wiesbaden.

MARY PETERS by Mary Ellen Chase, Augsburg.

THOMAS PAYNE by Richard Blunck, 269 pp. Munich.

LOTTE IN WEIMAR by Thomas Mann, 507 pp., Wiesbaden.

JUNGE MENSCHEN (Little women) by Louisa May Alcott, 291 pp., Fürth.

DEUTSCHE JUGEND (German Youth) five speeches by Ernst Friedländer, 66 pp., Darmstadt.

DIE ABENTEUER DES TOM SAWYER (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) by Mark Twain, 65 pp., Berlin.

ANNEX E
OFFICIAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT BROADCASTS OF US CONTROLLED RADIO STATIONS JULY
1947 -- JUNE 1948

Series: "Freedom vs. Totalitarianism"
Subject: Introduction to Series
Responsibilities of the American Press
The Creative Role of a Free Press
Trade Unions in a Free Society
The Role of the Political Party in a Democratic State
Non-political Organizations in a Free Society
Economic Outlook for 1948
Individual Rights and the Rule of Law
Building a Free Society
German Import Program
German Worker in the Food Crisis
Streamlining the Export – Import Program
American Congress and the Marshall Plan
America Makes a Serious Decision (the ERP)
Freedom of Expression and German Unity
A Word on the Crisis in Czechoslovakia

Series: "The Voice of Military Government"
Subject: Hunger Must Go
German Revolution of 1848
Consolidation of the Western World
The People's Congress and Unity
Planning for Peace
Marshall Plan – Its Insights and Outlooks
Germany's Part in the ERP
The Agenda of the Cominform
Three Years after VE Day
The American Statement of May 4
Soviet-authorized Publications Banned from US Zone
Reportage of General Clay's Conference for German Press
But Now, Little Man? (Unity Campaign of SED)
The London Proposals
The Czech Elections
Currency Reform in Berlin

ANNEX F
 REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY AMERICA HOSTS READING ROOMS JULY
 1947 – JUNE 1948

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
Run with the Hare	Kieran Abbey
Tomorrow Will Sing	Elliot Arnold
It's a Woman's World	Mary Louise Aswell
National Velvet	Enid Bagnold
A Tale from Bali	Vicki Baum
Still Time to Die	Jack Belden
The Hymnal, Army and Navy	Ivan L. Bennett
Young' un	Herbert Best
The Decameron	Giovanni Boccaccio
Tragedy in Blue	Marion Bramhall
Pleasant Valley	Louis Bromfield
What Became of Anna Bolton	Louis Bromfield
Jane Eyre	Charlotte Brontë
Prester John	John Buchan
A Marriage	Pearl S. Buck
The Way of All Flesh	Samuel Butler
For Men Only	James M. Cain
The Postman Always Rings Twice	James M. Cain
Genesee Fever	Carl Carmer
Try and Stop Me	Bennett Cerf
Mystery Omnibus	Raymond Chandler
The Paradoxes of Mr. Pond	G. K. Chesterton
And Then There Were None	Agatha Christie
A Far Country	Winston Churchill
Richard Carvel	Winston Churchill
Blithe Spirit	Noel Coward
The Last Adam	James Gould Cozzens
The Green Years	A. J. Cronin
Burnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens
A Child's History of England	Charles Dickens
The Personal History of David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens
Little Dorrit	Charles Dickens
Martin Chuzzlewit	Charles Dickens
Nicolas Nickleby	Charles Dickens
The Old Curiosity Shop	Charles Dickens
A New Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Language	Mariano de la Cadena Velazquez
The Heart of Jade	Salvador de Madariaga
The Pine Ridge Feud	Harriet Catherine Evans
Dictators of the Baton	David Ewen
Murder at a Police Station	Jefferson Farjeon
Young Lonigan	James T. Farrell
Freedom Road	Howard Fast
The American	Howard Fast
Joseph Andrews	Henry Fielding
The Golden Rooms	Vardis Fisher

Journey in the Dark	Martin Flavin
Twenty Best Film Plays	John Gassner
Voyage of the Golden Hind	Edmund Gilligan
The Bedside Esquire	Arnold Gingrich
A Sheltered Life	Ellen Glasgow
Norma Ashe	Susan Glaspell
The Facts of Life	Paul Goodman
Delilah	Marous Goodrich
Wife to Mr. Milton	Robert Graves
World Words	W. Cabell Greet
The Troubled Midnight	John Gunther
England	John M. Hall
Mystery Omnibus	Daschiell Hammett
Take Them up Tenderly	Margaret Case Harriman
Drift From Two Shores	Bret Harte
Lie down in Darkness	H. R. Hayes
The Sun Also Rises	Ernest Hemingway
Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway
The Gentle Graftor	O. Henry
The Trimmed Lamp	O. Henry
Reads of Destiny	O. Henry
The Voice of the City	O. Henry
Whirligigs	O. Henry
Hostages	Stefan Heym
I Never Left Home	Bob Hope
Time Must Have a Stop	Aldous Huxley
Daisy Kenyon	Elizabeth Janeway
The Walsh Girls	Elizabeth Janeway
The Voice of Bugle Ann	MacKinlay Kantor
Poems I Remember	John Kieran
Anna and the King of Siam	Margaret Landon
Weekend at the Waldorf	Charles Lee
Galli-Curci's Life of Song	C. E. Le Massena
None but the Lonely Heart	Richard Llewellyn
Back Where I Came from	A. J. Liebling
Potterism	Rose Macauley
Mr. England, The Life Story of Winston Churchill	Paul Manning and Hilton Bronner
How to Design and Install Plumbing	A. J. Matthias
The Razor's Edge	W. Somerset Maugham
McSorley's Wonderful Saloon	Joseph Mitchell
Kitty Foyle	Christopher Morley
Morley's Variety (a selection)	Christopher Morley
The Story of San Michele	Axel Munthe
Pal Joey	John O'Hara
Crazy like a Fox	S. J. Perelman
Blackout in Gretley	J. B. Priestley
Masterpieces of the World's Literature, Ancient and Modern	Harry Thurston Peck
The River Mystery	Arthur J. Rees
Bold Robin Hood and His Outlaw Band	Louis Rhead
Rabble in Arms	Kenneth Roberts
Runyan à la Carte	Damon Runyon

The Damon Runyon Omnibus
Tales of Detection
Gaudy Night
Plowman of the Moon

Damon Runyon
Dorothy L. Sayers
Dorothy L. Sayers
Robert Service

ANNEX G
DOCUMENTARY FILM PRODUCTION

Completed:

<u>Released</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Producer</u>
Hunger*	World Food Problem	DFU/Kurt Schmid Film
Reaction Positive	Venereal Disease	Kurt Schmid Film
It's up to You*	Germany 1919 -- 1948	DFU/Kiepenheuer
Achtung Mücken*	Malaria Problem	DFU
Red Cross	Bavarian activities	Leckebusch

Awaiting Release

Nuremberg*	Nazi history	DFU
Nuremberg*	English-language version	DFU
Wille zum Leben (16 mm)	Amputations	Berger-Schmalfilm
Frau Holle	Fairy tale film	Schongerfilm
Das verzauberte Tüchlein	Fairy tale film	Schongerfilm
Ein Fass voll Spass	Fairy tale film	Schongerfilm
Schneemann	Fairy tale film	Schongerfilm
Pimpinella	Fairy tale film	Schongerfilm
Prosthetics	Artificial limbs	Leckebusch

Final Production Stages:

Me and Mr. Marshall*	Marshall Plan	DFU
Reparations*	Special Assignment	DFU
Black, White, Yellow	Races of Mankind	Kultur Film Institut
Between the Lines	Press Freedom	Concordia
Druck aus Tempelhof	Progress and Optimism	Brandes
Marschieren -- marschieren	Militarism	Renaissance
Psychology (series)	Study of emotions	Film-Form

In Production:

Mooreland Home	Reclaimed land	Hochlandfilm
Six Technical Films	(Medical)	Institut für Wissenschaftliche Filme
Munich Rhapsody	Munich today	Pfeiffer
Fear	Psychiatry	Attila Film
Uncared For	Psychiatry	Attila Film
You and Traffic	Accident prevention	Messer
Goethe	Life and works	Örtel Film
Homegarden	Food production	Pfeiffer
Spatzenfest	Animated cartoon	Quidom Film
JEIA*	Export -- Import	DFU
Transport*	Railroad analysis	DFU
Town Speaks*	Town meetings	DFU
Law	New Court System	Kiepenheuer
Dorf im Aufbau	Cooperative Village	Schwabenfilm
Refugees	German "DP's"	Schonger
Der Wald	German forests	Hochlandfilm
Berlin lebt	Berlin today	Renaissance
Die Frau	German women today	Schubert

*Produced by the Documentary Film Unit

ANNEX H
ROYALTIES RECEIVED ON PERFORMANCES OF AMERICAN PLAYS
8 MAY 1945 -- 1 JULY 1948

<u>Play</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Amount of Royalty (RM)</u>
Voice of the Turtle	John van Druten	221,608.95
Three Men on a Horse	John Cecil Holm & George Abbott	145,237.89
Biography	S .N. Behrmann	130,930.82
The Skin of Our Teeth	Thornton Wilder	107,580.81
Thunder Rock	Robert Ardrey	90,521.13
Our Town	Thornton Wilder	70,139.08
On Borrowed Time	Paul Osborn	54,730.63
First Legion	Emmet Lavery	43,064.57
Mourning Becomes Electra	Eugene O'Neill	27,879.61
Yes, My Darling Daughter	Mark Reed	26,895.30
Uncle Harry	Thomas Job	20,597.50
The Adding Machine	Elmer Rice	17,837.23
Men in White	Sidney Kingsley	12,294.90
Monsignor's Great Hour	Emmet Lavery	12,244.49
Claudia	Rose Franken	11,461.80
Saturday's Children	Maxwell Anderson	11,016.25
I Remember Mama	John van Druten	11,001.86
Family Portrait	Lenore Coffee & William Joyce Cowen	10,082.80
Life with Father	Howard Lindsay & Russell Crouse	9925.29
The Barrets of Wimpole Street	Rudolf Besier	9762.25
Ah Wilderness	Eugene O'Neill	6447.91
Awake and Sing	Clifford Odets	5962.65
My Heart's in the Highlands	William Saroyan	5147.42
Mary of Scotland	Maxwell Anderson	5107.63
Boy Meets Girl	Bella and Sam Spewak	5009.80
Vinegar Tree	Paul Osborn	2869.47
Ethan Frome	Owen and Donald Davis	2388.11
The Patriots	Sidney Kingsley	1408.66
Watch on the Rhine	Lillian Hellman	1408.66
Pursuit of Happiness	Lawrence Langer & Armina Marshall Langer	961.85
Why Marry?	Jesse Lynch Williams	907.00
		1,082,655.58

ANNEX I
OPERA AND BALLET PERFORMANCES IN TWO GERMAN THEATERS

Bavarian State Opera

Abraska	Werner Egk
Bajazzo	Leoncavallo
Ballet Daphnis and Chloe	Ravel
Barber of Seville	Rossini
Carmen	Bizet
Die Bernauerin	Orff
Die schweigsame Frau	d'Albert
Dreispitz	De Falla
Eugen Onegin	Tchaikovsky
Feuervogel – Ballet	Stravinsky
Fidelio	Beethoven
Freischütz	Weber
Gianni Schicci	Puccini
Hänsel und Gretel	Humperdinck
Katja Kabanova	Janacek
La Boheme	Puccini
Macht des Schicksals	Verdi
Madame Butterfly	Puccini
Marriage of Figaro	Mozart
Mathis der Maler	Hindemith
Othello	Verdi
Tales of Hoffmann	Offenbach
The Bartered Bride	Smetana
The Magic Flute	Mozart
Tiefland	d'Albert
Tosca	Puccini
Tristan und Isolde	Wagner

State Theater Stuttgart

Aida	Verdi
Barber of Seville	Rossini
Cosi fan Tutte	Mozart
Die Bernauerin	Orff
Die schöne Helena	Offenbach
Don Pasquale	Donizetti
Ein kurzes Leben	De Falla
Fidelio	Beethoven
Hänsel und Gretel	Humperdinck
La Boheme	Puccini
Madame Butterfly	Puccini
Mathis der Maler	Hindemith
Meistersinger	Wagner
Nacht in Venedig	J. Strauss
Orpheus und Euridyke	Gluck
Pelleas und Melisande	Debussy
Rigoletto	Verdi
Salome	Strauss
The Bartered Bride	Smetana

ANNEX J
MUSIC OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS PRESENTED IN GERMANY
JUNE 1947 -- JULY 1948

<u>Composer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Performances</u>		
Anthiel, George	Decateur at Algiers	Berlin	3		
Barber, Samuel	Adagio for Strings	Berlin	8		
		Frankfurt am Main	1		
		Bremen	1		
		Heidelberg	1		
		Dresden	1		
		Leipzig	3		
		Halle	1		
		Marburg	1		
		Chemnitz	1		
		Freiburg im Breisgau	1		
		Schwetzingen	1		
		Stuttgart	1		
		Wiesbaden	1		
		Würzburg	1		
		Violin Concerto		Berlin	2
				Bremen	2
				Leipzig	1
Stuttgart	1				
Essay Opus 12		Berlin	5		
		Frankfurt am Main	1		
		Heidelberg	1		
		Munich	1		
		Radio Munich	1		
		Stuttgart	4		
		Würzburg	1		
Essay Opus 17		Berlin	3		
		Munich	1		
		Radio Stuttgart	1		
		Würzburg	1		
The School for Scandal		Heidelberg	1		
		Mannheim	1		
Symphony No. 1		Berlin	1		
		Munich	1		
		Radio Munich	1		
Dever Beach String Quartet and Solo		Munich	1		
		Berlin	2		

Bailey, Parker	Sonata for Flute and Piano	Weimar	1
Berezewsky, W.	Violin Concerto Opus 28	Stuttgart	2
Bergama, W.	String Quartet	Munich	1
		Stuttgart	1
Bernstein, L.	Clarinet Sonata	Baden – Baden	1
		Stuttgart	1
		Ulm	1
		Weimar	1
Bitter, John	String Quartet	Berlin	10
		Leipzig	1
		Marburg	1
Blitzstein, Marc	Songs	Heidelberg	1
Bloch, Ernest	Piano Quintet	Coburg	2
		Munich	1
		Berlin	1
		Stuttgart	1
	“Schelomo” For Cello and Orchestra	Berlin	1
		Munich	1
		Karlsruhe	1
		Stuttgart	1
Bowles, P.	Songs	Heidelberg	1
Carter, Eliot	Pastoral for Viola and Piano	Berlin	2
	Holiday Overture	Berlin	2
		Frankfurt am Main	3
		Leipzig	1
		Bremen	1
Chanler, Theodore	Night Epitaphs	Stuttgart	1
Citkowitz, P.	Songs	Heidelberg	1
Copland, Aaron	Violin Sonata	Berlin	6
		Dresden	1
		Munich	1
		Würzburg	1
		Stuttgart	3
	Vitebsk	Berlin	4
		Frankfurt am Main	2
		Hamburg	1

	Quiet City	Berlin	2
	Songs	Heidelberg	1
	Appalachian Spring	Augsburg	4
		Berlin	3
		Heidelberg	1
		Radio Munich	1
		Schwetzingen	1
		Brandenburg	1
	Billy the Kid	Frankfurt am Main	3
	Four Dance Episodes from "Rodeo"	Berlin	1
		Brandenburg	1
	Music for the Theater	Berlin	3
		Radio Frankfurt	1
		Hannover	1
		Munich	1
	Outdoor Overture	Berlin	1
		Heidelberg	1
		Mannheim	1
		Munich	1
		Radio Munich	1
		Schwetzingen	1
		Stuttgart	1
		Bremen	1
	Prairie Night and Celebration Dance	NWDR Berlin	1
		NWDR Hamburg	1
	El Salon Mexico	Berlin	1
Crestion, P.	Suite for Viola and Piano	Berlin	5
	Symphony Opus 20	Stuttgart	2
		Karlsruhe	2
		Wiesbaden	1
De Lamarter, Eric	The Betrothal	Berlin	2
Dello Joio, N.	On Stage	Karlsruhe	1
Diamond, D.	Sonata for Cello and Piano	Frankfurt am Main	1
	Quintet	Berlin	1
		Dresden	1
		Munich	1

	Rounds	Berlin	1
		Bremen	2
Donovan, R.	Piano Trio	Bremen	2
	Ricercare	Berlin	2
		Heidelberg	1
Foot, A.	Night Piece for Flute and Orchestra	Hamburg	1
Griffes, Charles	The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan	Berlin	4
		Munich	1
		Wiesbaden	1
	The White Peacock	Heidelberg	1
Grofé, Ferde	Grand Canyon Suite	Berlin	4
	Mississippi Suite	Berlin	2
Harris, Roy	Piano Sonata	Berlin	2
		Wiesbaden	1
	Piano Trio	Stuttgart	1
	Piano Quintet	Berlin	2
		Heidelberg	1
		Stuttgart	1
	Sextet	Berlin	2
	When Johnny Comes Marching Home	Stuttgart	1
Haufreucht, Herbert	Square Set	Berlin	2
		Bremen	2
Heilner, I.	Songs	Heidelberg	1
Hill, E. B.	Sextet	Berlin	1
Ives, Charles	Violin Sonata	Berlin	5
		Radio Munich	1
		Stuttgart	2
		Würzburg	1
Jacobi	String Quartet	Heidelberg	1
		Heidenheim	1
		Karlsruhe	1
		Kassel	1

		Stuttgart	1
		Wiesbaden	1
	String Quintet	Frankfurt am Main	1
		Radio Frankfurt	1
		Munich	1
Kerr, Harrison	Trio (1940)	Berlin	1
	Suite for Flute and Piano	Berlin	1
		Weimar	1
		Lübeck	1
	Symphony No. 1	Berlin	2
		Frankfurt am Main	2
		Leipzig	1
		Stuttgart	1
Kubik, Gail	Sonatina for Viola and Piano	Stuttgart	1
Loeffler, Charles	Trio	Hamburg	1
		Munich	1
		Frankfurt am Main	1
Mac Dowell, Edward	Indian Suite	Marburg	1
		Nuremberg	1
		Greifswald	1
Mason, Daniel G.	String Quartet Opus 19	Heidelberg	1
		Karlsruhe	1
		Kassel	1
		Stuttgart	1
		Ulm	1
	Sextet	Berlin	1
McBride, Robert	Strawberry Jam	Berlin	3
		Karlsruhe	1
		Mannheim	2
		Stuttgart	2
		Radio Stuttgart	1
Menotti, Gian- Carlo	The Old Maid and the Thief	Mannheim	1
		Weimar	1
		Gera	1
		Bremen	1
		Wiesbaden	1
		Nuremberg	1
		Dresden	1
Moore, Douglas	String Quartet	Munich	1

Morris, Harold	Piano Trio	Marburg	1
Nabokoff, N.	Serenata festive	Berlin	5
Phillips, Burrill	Concerto for Flute and Orchestra	Halle	1
		Marburg	1
Piston, Walter	Violin Sonata	Bad Nauheim	1
		Frankfurt am Main	1
		Radio Frankfurt	1
		Karlsruhe	1
		Munich	1
		Berlin	2
	Piano Trio	Berlin	2
		Bremen	2
		Frankfurt am Main	1
		Heidelberg	1
		Mannheim	1
		Munich	2
		Würzburg	1
	String Quartet No. 1	Baden-Baden	1
		Berlin	4
		Coburg	2
		Heidenheim	1
		Konstanz	1
		Stuttgart	1
Ulm		2	
Wiesbaden		1	
Marburg		1	
Munich		1	
Frankfurt am Main	1		
Quintet	Berlin	1	
	Munich	1	
	Stuttgart	1	
	Dresden	1	
	Hamburg	1	
Nonett	Stuttgart	1	
The Incredible Flutist	Berlin	4	
	Frankfurt am Main	1	
	Radio Frankfurt	1	
	Heidelberg	1	
	Kassel	1	
	Mannheim	1	
	Baden-Baden	1	
Sinfonietta	Berlin	2	

	Symphony No. 2	Heidelberg	1
		Munich	1
		Radio Munich	1
		Nuremberg	2
	Concertino for Piano and Orchestra	Berlin	4
		Donaueschingen	1
		Frankfurt am Main	2
		Radio Frankfurt	2
		Munich	2
		Stuttgart	2
		Leipzig	2
Porter, Quincy	Violin Sonata	Berlin	1
	String Quartet No. 3	Karlsruhe	1
		Mannheim	1
		Munich	1
		Stuttgart	2
		Berlin	2
	String Quartet No. 4	Baden-Baden	1
		Berlin	5
		Coburg	1
		Heidelberg	2
		Karlsruhe	1
		Konstanz	1
		Stuttgart	1
		Radio Stuttgart	1
		Ulm	1
		Munich	1
		Wiesbaden	1
	Music for Strings	Berlin	1
Schuman, William	String Quartet No. 2	Munich	1
		Ulm	1
	Symphony for Strings	Berlin	1
		Frankfurt	2
		Heidelberg	1
		Munich	2
		Schwetzingen	1
	Festival Overture	Bad Nauheim	1
		Berlin	2
		Bremen	2

		Frankfurt am Main	2
		Heidelberg	1
		Munich	2
		Baden-Baden	1
		Leipzig	1
		Dresden	1
		Nuremberg	1
	Symphony No. 3	Frankfurt am Main	2
		Radio Frankfurt	1
		Mannheim	2
		Munich	2
		Radio Munich	1
		Stuttgart	1
Serly, Tibor	Violin Concerto	Berlin	2
Session, Roger	Songs	Heidelberg	1
	String Quartet A Minor	Heidelberg	1
		Mannheim	1
		Munich	1
Sheppard, Arthur	Triptych for High Voice and String Quartet	Kassel	1
Smith, David	Violin Sonata Opus 43	Heidelberg	1
	String Quartet No. 6	Karlsruhe	1
		Stuttgart	1
	Flute Sonata	Heidelberg	1
Sowerby, Leo	Carillon	Berlin	1
	Violin Sonata	Berlin	3
	Quintet	Berlin	1
	From the Northland (Orchestra)	Berlin	2
Taylor, Deems	Casanova Ballet	Berlin	3
		Bremen	2
Thompson, Randall	Trio	Heidelberg	1
		Stuttgart	2
	Symphony No. 2	Frankfurt am Main	2
		Radio Frankfurt	1
		Nuremberg	1
		Wiesbaden	1

Tomson, Virgil	String Quartet No. 2	Bremen	2
	Songs	Heidelberg	1
	The Plow	Frankfurt am Main	3
Turner, Godfrey	Piano Sonata	Karlsruhe	1
Van Vactor, David	Quintet	Berlin	1
		Dresden	1
	Songs	Stuttgart	1
Wagenaar, Bernard	String Quartet N. 3	Munich	1
		Stuttgart	1

ANNEX K
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS IN THE US ZONE OF GERMANY
1 JULY 1947 -- 30 JUNE 1948

Bavaria

Stadttheater, Augsburg
Symphony Orchestra, Bamberg
Symphony Orchestra, Bayreuth
Stadttheater, Coburg
Philharmonic Orchestra, Munich
Bayerische Staatsoper Orchestra, Munich
Kammerorchester, Munich
Stadttheater, Nuremberg
Stadttheater, Regensburg
Stadt. Orchestra, Würzburg

Hesse

Stadttheater, Frankfurt
Stadttheater, Wiesbaden

Bremen

Stadttheater, Bremen

Württemberg – Baden

Stadttheater, Heidelberg
Stadttheater, Karlsruhe
Stadttheater, Mannheim
Stadttheater, Stuttgart

Berlin

Philharmonic Orchestra

LOCATION OF OPERA HOUSES IN THE US ZONE OF GERMANY

Bavaria

City Theater, Augsburg
City Theater, Coburg
Bavarian State Opera, Munich
City Theater, Nuremberg
City Theater, Regensburg

Württemberg – Baden

City Theater, Heidelberg
City Theater, Karlsruhe
City Theater, Mannheim
City Theater, Stuttgart

Hesse

City Theater, Frankfurt
City Theater, Wiesbaden

Bremen

City Theater, Bremen