A GOOD EDUCATION is the foundation upon which successful careers are built; factual information lessens the probability of misunderstanding, allays rumors, and aids in arriving at a sound conclusion concerning local, national, and international problems.

Many years ago, the Army understood fully the value of information and education. With the advent of World War II and the calling to the colors of millions of young men, funds were made available, and an intensive information program was launched. Educational opportunities were provided in the form of the United States Armed Forces Institute, and the Army Specialized Training Program.

The object of those programs, which still remains the object of the Troop

By Col. Otis McCormick
Chief, Troop Information and Education

Information and Education program, was to "make the American soldier the best informed of any Army and to give him an opportunity to become the best educated."

Now, three years after the close of the war, the Army still is operating an extensive information and education program. In Europe this is carried out by the Troop Information and Education Service of the European Command. This Service, consisting of the Chief's office in Frankfurt, the 7700 Troop Information and Education Group in Stuttgart, The Stars and Stripes at Pfungstadt, and the American Forces Network with the key station in Frankfurt, covers the entire US Zone in its activities.

The Service brings to the troops their weekly information program, offers them chances for education, provides them daily with an 18-hour radio program consisting of news, other information, and entertainment, and a daily newspaper, (The Stars and Stripes) and its weekly magazine supplement, WEEKEND.

Working with a small force of administrators, educators, writers, and research men, the 7700 Troop I&E Group, Stuttgart, supervises, under the direction of the TI&E Chief, the education system in the zone; prepares the weekly Troop I&E Bulletin for troop discussions, and conducts a course for training in discussion-leading and educational advisement.

It also conducts United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) courses, makes scientific researches on soldier
atitudes and opinions, and operates a depot which provides text books for information and education activities in the zone.

EDUCATION offered consists of resident instruction, extension courses, and self-teaching courses. In each military post an Army Education Center supervised by a trained civilian educator has been established. With an enrollment of approximately 8,000 students, and conducting some 117,000 hours of instruction per month, these centers offer courses in modern languages, science, literature, photography, art, and many other subjects.

Each soldier within the zone has an opportunity to attend either an Army Education Center or to enroll in USAFI courses. Most of the instruction is in off-duty time, although a few subjects, such as typing and shorthand, are given during duty hours.

Three of the Army Education Centers, at Frankfurt, Nuremberg, and Munich, offer basic educational training to raise the standards of those who have no had the opportunity to attend school in the United States, to the equivalent of the fifth grade. In addition, a training center for Negro troops at Kitzingen gives two hours on-duty education training per day for each individual who has not completed high school.

USAHI courses for the European Command are conducted by the European Branch, USAFI, a part of the 7700 Troop I&E Group. USAFI offers some 300 high school, technical school, and first year college level courses in two forms—self-teaching, and correspondence.

In the self-teaching courses the student studies without supervision until he feels he can take an end-of-course test. Correspondence courses, on the contrary, require a certain number of lessons to be submitted, graded and corrected prior to the end-of-the-course test. Upon successful completion of the end-of-course test in either type course, high school or college credits may be granted.

Enrollment in USAFI averages approximately 15,000 students. The initial enrollment fee of $2 permits the soldier student to take as many courses as he may desire. However, he may study not more than two courses at any one time.

USAHI acts as a clearing house for 59 American colleges and universities which offer high school and college level courses to military personnel. The advantage is that USAHI pays for the lessons while the soldier must pay only for text books and materials.

An additional service offered by USAHI is the test consisting of such field examinations which measure knowledge of high school and college subjects: General Educational Development Tests (GED), to measure a person’s level of education, whether he has formally taken the course or acquired the knowledge by experience; and end-of-course tests which may entitle the student to school credits in the United States.

USAHI Headquarters in Madison, Wis., also helps arrange student accreditation with his high school or college. More than 2,000,000 academic courses have been graded for work done in the Army Education program.

The Army Education Centers offer advice on education and arrange for tests, for accreditation, and other matters in which the student may be interested. They test the student’s level of education to determine what courses he should take. This service is free.

Another service provided by USAFI is the two trailers that travel from place to place in the zone, offering over-the-counter USAFI enrollment. Each trailer has an educational adviser and a complete stock of forms, textbooks, and materials. A soldier has only to go to the USAFI trailer, pay $2, and obtain a complete course of study.

The Troop I&E Bulletin is the basis for the weekly one-hour information discussion required of all troops in the zone. The objective of this bulletin is to give factual information on current problems. Some of bulletins which have been published included two on the Soviet Union, one on democracy, and two on communism.

BULLETINS are also prepared for orientation of newly-arrived troops, to give them a thorough understanding of their missions in Germany; the pitfalls; how they are expected to conduct themselves, and a history of Germany and the German people. Material also is prepared for the orientation of dependents.

The Attitude Research Section conducts many surveys to determine the feeling of enlisted men and officers toward current problems. These studies are used by staff sections and

Editorial offices and production department of The Stars and Stripes are housed in this building in Pfungstadt, Germany.

(S & S photo)
COMMANDERS as a basis for planning, or for corrective action.

The Troop I&E Staff School trains about 75 discussion leaders every two weeks.

To provide daily objective news to the command, The Stars and Stripes is published at Flensburg, about 20 miles south of Frankfurt. The Stars and Stripes not only publishes a daily paper and distributes it in Germany, Austria, Trieste, Greece, and Saudi Arabia, but also operates news stands throughout the zone. These sell some 60 current national periodicals. The Stars and Stripes provides in many places a delivery service for its newspaper, as well as for Weekend, and the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Since the beginning of its career in London on Aug. 18, 1942, The Stars and Stripes has gone through a number of transitions, and has appeared in a variety of forms, including a single mimeographed sheet turned out on the battlefields of Normandy, and a three-language daily printed not only for American troops but also for the besieged French and German-speaking populations of Strasbourg during some of the darkest days of the war.

The paper began as a weekly put together in the plant of a London job publishing house. It moved later to the Printing House Square offices of The Times of London. This edition, and the first Mediterranean edition, which appeared in November, 1942, as a weekly printed in a dirty shop on the edge of the Casbah in Algiers, spawned the editions of Stripes that kept soldiers informed of the march of world events throughout the war, and during the occupation.

The continental phases of The Stars and Stripes began with a 5,000-copy mimeographed issue turned out a fortnight after D-day in the little Norman village of Ste. Marie du Mont. The next issue came out at Ste. Marie Eglise. The staff had no sooner got out its first few issues than Cherbourg was liberated. The first big continental edition was printed there, starting on July 4, 1944, with a press run of 100,000.

THE SECOND edition was turned out by the Journal de l'Ouest, at Rennes, printing 200,000 copies daily from Aug. 21 to Sept. 20, suspending publication two weeks after the Paris edition began printing in the plant of the New York Herald Tribune's European Edition. The Paris edition spawned numerous subsidiaries as the front moved farther and farther away. But throughout the war, Paris remained the home base. From its first run of 20,000 copies, the Paris edition expanded until it was printing 800,000 daily at the war's peak.

Meanwhile, the Mediterranean edition had moved up through Naples and Rome into France, where editions were established at Nice, Marseilles, Grenoble and Dijon. Then the two editions were combined for continental operations, with the Paris edition over-all, serving as a clearing center through its teletype system, for news from all fronts.

The original Germany edition was established in April, 1945, in Flensburg, in the emergency plant of the Frankfurter Zeitung. Early in May, 1945, a second Germany edition was established at Altdorf, near Nuremberg. In the spring of 1946, the Flensburg edition was abolished, and only the Altdorf edition continued to publish.

At the same time The Stars and Stripes began its transformation from a GI newspaper to a self-supporting, largely civilian operation. Then, on Dec. 5, 1946, the paper moved from Altdorf to Flensburg.

Today's Stripes is a professionally-produced 12-page daily with a 16-page Sunday edition, and its affiliate, the 24-page weekly magazine, Weekend.

The Stripes sets itself the goal of presenting a balanced cross section of the news of the world, meeting all the diversified interests of occupation personnel, from sports to the intricacies of current world political and economic developments.

To accomplish this, Stripes employs a professional staff of newspapermen in the actual handling of the news in Flensburg, and maintains bureaus in Berlin, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Trieste, and Paris. The New York bureau relays to Flensburg, via Signal Corps teletype, news supplementary to the services provided by the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service.

Stripes maintains its own photographic staff, and, in addition, obtains
WHAT IS BROADCAST over AFN from 0600 to 2400 every day? Approximately 50 hours of every week is filled with transcriptions of programs formerly broadcast in the United States. These discs are furnished by the Armed Forces Radio Service, of which AFN is a part.

To the listener that means he can tune in and get Bob Hope’s show, go up Allen’s Alley with Fred Allen, join Bing Crosby in the Music Hall, sit around the Chicago Round Table, cheer his favorite in the Army-Navy game, or hear President Truman address Congress. The best in Stateside entertainment, information, and edu-

A soldier-student steps down from a USAFI trailer after obtaining a complete course of study. (TI & E photo)

cation is shipped to AFN to carry out its triple purpose.

The remaining 76 hours of every broadcast week are filled in by studio productions, originating in any one of AFN’s four studios. On the entertainment side, this might include disc shows, broadcasts or orchestras from GI Clubs, and dramatic presentations.

Informationally, it might include “GI Bull Session,” a dramatized version of the TI&E Bulletin; interviews with personalities in the occupation, or local bulletin boards filled with timely announcements of local interest.

And from the education standpoint, such programs as “Epic of America,” “The American Story,” and “The American Radio Theater” are carried over AFN.

Surveys have been made of listener groups to ascertain listener preferences. On the basis of these surveys and after careful discussion of the programming phase of AFN, these percentages of time have been allotted to each type of program:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popular Music</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information &amp; Education</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Music</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News (all types)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Music</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports &amp; Special Events</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incidental to its mission concerning Americans in Europe, AFN recently obtained some figures on European listenership. A series of spot announcements were transmitted via medium- wave and short-wave facilities in mid-November, inviting all listeners to give details of reception.

More than 1,600 letters were received from listeners in 31 countries, from the British Isles, to Greece, Egypt, the Azores, Turkey, Australia, North Africa, Norway, Sweden, Finland; Italy, Spain, Hungary and numerous ships in the Atlantic.

These letters, without exception, praised AFN for having introduced and maintained American standards of radio entertainment and dissemination of information.

IN LINE with AFN’s mission, local programs from each station, and network programs produced by AFN personnel play a part.

The local bulletin boards, for example, each day give five to 15 minutes (varying with the station) to events and items of interest to residents of the community. These include announcements such as the shutting off of electricity at certain hours, and of amusements.

“Men of Munich” is a program which introduces local men and women with interesting jobs in the occupation. Every Sunday there is a half-hour of entertainment for children of occupation personnel, starting with Uncle Don reading the funnies and closing with the Singing Lady.

“Occupation Report” on the last Friday of every month is a detailed
Revised Postal Books Authorized

In accordance with a quadripartite decision in January, 1948, revised postal publications are authorized, containing Universal Postal Union regulations necessary for the administration and operation of international postal service for Germany. These publications will be prepared in German and French (the latter being the official language of the Universal Postal Union). It has been agreed that the Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Section of the Magistrat of the City of Berlin will prepare preliminary drafts for submission to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Allied Control Authority, for approval.

All books will be printed by the State Printing Office (Staatsdruckerei) in Berlin, and expenses involved will be divided among the zonal postal administrations in proportion to the number of copies ordered.

Five separate books will be prepared as a result of this decision. The Universal Postal Handbook (Weltposthandbuch) will contain general service regulations for all international postal services between all the countries of the world.

The Postal Book-Letter (Briefpostbuch) will consist of detailed information on letter mail services authorized in the international postal service, specifying classes of letter mail, permissible weights, sizes and content, and rates.

The Postal Book-Parcel Post (Paketpostbuch) will consist of complete regulations for the international parcel post service covering rates, content, size and weight limitations, routings, and items prohibited by the various countries of the world.

In addition, a table (Table CP-1) will be prepared containing data as to rates, transit fees, routes of transmission, and lists of intermediate countries and maritime services involved between Germany and all other countries.

Reichspost officials will also compile a revision of the Customs Regulation Book (Zollhandbuch), which will include rules and regulations governing all categories of postal matter transmitted via international postal channels between Germany and foreign nations.

Military Government Report No. 31

Improper Leases Revealed

Upon discovery that certain semi-official organizations have been leasing property for their use directly from the Germans, Military Government has instructed its field Property Control Officers that this practice is not in accordance with Military Government procedure.

No official or semi-official organization operating in the occupied areas of Europe may lease directly from German civilians, companies, or firms. All such contracts must be made through the proper Real Estate Officers of the US. Army in the area concerned.

Present leases made outside the proper channels will be voided, and the property necessary for the functioning of the organizations will be reassigned to the Army and reassigned to the interested organizations.

Military Government Report No. 31

Needy Students Selected

The Universities of Munich, Erlangen, and Wuerzburg are selecting names of needy, worthy law students eligible for 30 scholarships recently set up in these schools by the Legal Division, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

(Continued from page 7)

Courts in Germany

resist the tide or to step aside and watch it pass.

Few judges or Justice Ministry officials were members of the Party before 1933. Many anti-Nazis resigned or were ousted immediately after Hitler came to power. Early in 1933, for example, it was estimated that all non-Aryan judges had been removed, and the following year Hans Frank declared: “It is unbearable to us to permit Jews to play any role whatsoever in the German administration of justice.” This meant, in effect, that non-Aryan lawyers were henceforth barred from practice in the courts. The ranks were doubtless filled with others more sympathetic to National Socialist ideals and aspirations.

But many remained from the Weimar regime. It has already been pointed out that their training and background may not have equipped them for resistance to innovations which, however vicious, masqueraded under the proper statutory cloak. Many may in all sincerity have failed to see the way the wind was blowing in 1933, and others, more perceptive, may have thought that by working behind the scenes they could ameliorate a distressing situation. The disillusionment of these latter as events unfolded must have been utter and complete. Upon the surrender in 1945 the Allies—and anti-Nazi Germans—were confronted with two problems of utmost urgency and importance: what to do with those who had made themselves a part of the Nazi system of justice, and how to revamp the law and its judicial application so as to make any recurrence of the debacle impossible.