°700
Rehabilitation program

47350

NOV 30 1948

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION

Attention was called to a report on conditions in Germany and possibilities for Foundation assistance, prepared by Robert J. Havighurst, who visited Europe at the request of the officers in order to complete the study begun in 1946 by the late Albert R. Mann. Since the current report had been finished too late for reading by all the Trustees, its substances, and the recommendations which have been filed as D.R. 696 were presented orally by Mr. Havighurst.

After discussion which concerned chiefly limitations to aid particularly in scientific fields, and the possibilities of public misunderstanding involved, the following action was, on motion, taken:

WHEREAS, the Trustees have reviewed with deep interest and sympathy the work done under the Foundation's general European program,

WHEREAS, the Trustees hope that that program may be further extended,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED RF 47116 that, in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation; and that the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized to appropriate at any time or from time to time additional sums in the total amount of not to exceed Three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for similar use by the officers, report of the use of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee.

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12/2-3/47

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12/2-3/47

700 Rehabilitation program JMP

From Lt. Col. I. P. Irvin

Reorientation Branch
War Dept.

## Projects for Rockefeller Foundation

| Name or Description of Project | Suggested Length of Program | Personnel Involved American | German | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment of American staffed teacher training units in three Bavarian institutions of higher learning. | 5 years | 9 plus several graduate students | | $137,500. per yr. plus capital expenditure of $22,500. |
| (Comments: Project is very expensive. It would be difficult to obtain qualified German-speaking American personnel required. Control by Military Government would be necessary to insure coordination of effort.) | | | | |
| 2. Study in Geneva for young German historians | 6 months | | 5 | $10,000. |
| (Comments: Worth-while project. In addition to Director, League of Nations Library, a good non-German historian should be added to project as advisor.) | | | | |
| 3. Study of radio techniques and religious broadcasting in U.S. | 6 mo. | | 2 | $6,000. |
| (Comments: Would not rate this as highly important. Perhaps same result could be achieved by sending visiting expert to Bamberg.) | | | | |
| 4. Bremen Commission to study education in the United States | 1 year | | 3 | $12,000. |
| (Comments: Project would require a full-time American guide and advisor if time was to be well spent. Perhaps six months would be sufficient for first trip so that results could be applied in Bremen in a shorter time. Project should be coordinated with similar one from Württemberg-Baden.) | | | | |
| 5. Establishment of Child Development laboratory at Weilburg Teachers College | 3 years | 4 | | $63,750. total |
| (Comments: Same personnel problem as Bavarian project, No. 1. Same problem of Military Government control.) | | | | |
| 6. Trip for Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College, to England. | 6 weeks | | 1 | $525. |
| (Comments: Undoubtedly worth the small expense involved.) | | | | |

Projects for Rockefeller Foundation - Continued

| Name or Description of Project | Suggested Length of Program | Personnal Involved American | German | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Foreign study for part of Giessen staff and students | 1 year | | 12 | $23,100. |

see 717 Youth program

(Comments: Considerable outlay for a small faculty not particularly known for leadership in the field in Germany.)

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8. Education Commission from Wuerttemberg-Baden to U.S. — 2-3 mo. — 4-5 — $8,000.

see 200 National Education Assn - German Educators

(Comments: Time in the states should be 3-6 months for effective work. Full time American advisor should accompany group in U.S. Suggested names include no direct representative of elementary education. Since secondary schools are opposed to school reform, observations of this group may be slanted toward unfavorable aspects of U.S. education. Good elementary school man could probably offset above danger.)

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9. Leadership training for Youth Activities (Wuerttemberg-Baden) — 1 year — At least 3 plus visiting lecturers — $75,000.

see 200 National Social Welfare Assembly - Youth division

(Comments: Same project presented in less extensive form in No. 10. A need for this type of training undoubtedly exists.)

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10. Leadership Training for Youth Activities — 1 year — 2 — $12,000.

same file as above

(Comments: This project would undoubtedly fill a great need if qualified German-speaking American personnel can be obtained.)

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11. Study for German Youth Leaders in America — 1 year — 6 — $12,000.

same file as above

(Comments: At least part of this project should be carried out if entire group cannot be sent.)

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12. Purchase of Youth Literature for Germany in U.S. — $10,000.

see 100 International Youth Library + 717 Lapmon

(Comments: Project of this type must include provisions for translation, since materials in English would have limited value.)

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Projects for Rockefeller Foundation - Continued

| Name or Description of Project | Suggested Length of Program | Personnel Involved Ameridan | Personnel Involved German | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Sending 3 professors of Heidelberg University to U.S. | 2 mo. | | 3 | $5,000. |

(Comments: Time period suggested is too short to be of real value. Better results could probably be obtained by staggering personnel and leaving them in U.S. for longer period of time. Advisor in U.S. would be necessary.)

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Sending 3 administrators from Heidelberg University to United States | not stated | | 3 | $5,000. |

(Comments: Same as on No. 13.)

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. Guest professorships for Rüstow from Istanbul to Heidelberg University | 4 mo. | | 1 (former German) | $1,500. |

see 805 Istanbul Univ - Rustow

(Comment: Doubt if this would interest Rockefeller Institute.)

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. Guest professorship for Brandt of Stanford to Heidelberg University | 4 mo. | 1 | | $2,000. |

see 205 Stanford Univ - Brandt

(Comment: Preferable to No. 15 since Dr. Brandt has had experience in the states.)

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Support of International Summer School at Heidelberg University | 3 wks. | 110 non-German students and professors | | $1,000. |

see 717 International Holiday Courses

(Comments: We believe this is worthy of support. Action should be speedy so that foreign students could be recruited. Last year's session broke down because of inability to feed participants properly. Would suggest to Heidelberg that length of course be extended to make trip worth-while for students from a distance.)

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Guest Professor in American Literature from U.S. to Heidelberg University | 1 yr. | 1 | | $8,000. |

(Comment: Would be of value. Believe a guest professor in education, psychology or sociology would be even more valuable.)

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Projects for Rockefeller Foundation - Continued

| Name or Description of Project | Suggested Length of Program | Personnel Involved American | Personnel Involved German | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Send Dr. Winkelmann to U.S. for study. | 1 year | | 1 | $2,000. |

(Comment: Good project. Would ultimately be of great help to reorientation program in Germany.)

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JAN 7 1948

extra copy

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Rehabilitation program

copy file Personnel file Havighurst

April 15, 1931.

RESOLVED that the officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to add to the staff from time to time one or more consultants or other temporary assistants and arrangements to be reported to the Executive Committee; it being understood that the personnel so employed shall be eligible for group insurance under the usual plan provided services are on a full-time basis or foreign travel is required.

1. Dr. Robert J. Havighurst has recently returned from studying conditions in Germany and has presented a report upon the recommendations of which report the Board of Trustees at its meeting of December 23, 1947, based action, making $200,000 available for additional projects in European rehabilitation.

2. It was the understanding of the Board that if Dr. Havighurst could arrange to do so, that he would serve as an adviser to the work to be developed. Dr. Havighurst is able to arrange to give one quarter of his time to the project, i.e., at least a week a month.

Acting under the above authority, we hereby approve the appointment of Dr. Robert J. Havighurst as Adviser in the program of European rehabilitation for one year, beginning December 1, 1947; at a salary of $3,000 a year with necessary travel and living expenses while absent from Chicago.

President

Comptroller

APPROVED: 12/22/47

FORM 372

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JM | | JM |
| DHS | | DHS |
| CBF | | CBF |
| | | |

Admirable! Rehabilitation program

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EFD

RBF

June 20, 1947

Good work!

FEB 11 1948

original filed
717
Postwar survey
Mann

Attached is the memorandum I have written on Dr. Mann's report. A good part of what I have written comes from my experience in Germany and in Washington and is really background material for the report itself, which I think is a masterly piece of work.

I am sorry that I am leaving today for my vacation and so will not have the opportunity to discuss this with you, but I shall appreciate the chance to do so upon my return.

EFD:MPB

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Rehabilitation Program

JUL - 8 1947

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| FMK | -7 '47 | FMK | |
| ~~HMP~~ | | | |
| DBF | -8 '47 MAY 13 '54 | | |

July 3, 1947

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

When I passed through Chicago recently, I called your office, but you were not in. I was on my way home from Germany.

It is my understanding that you are to go to Germany representing the Rockefeller Foundation to study the problem there. I returned from 2½ months in Germany with the firm conviction that the number one problem is the economic situation and the number two problem, is education. It seems to me some of the things badly needed in education are as follows:

1. Of first importance--bringing German teachers from German teacher-training institutions to the United States for a year or more of work and study in our American educational institutions so they can partake of the spirit of democracy and return to Germany to train teachers for the public schools. In my judgment, this is of great importance and while I wouldn't say is the only way, it certainly is the surest way of developing democratically inclined teachers for Germany.

2. The Germans are anxious for American books. Some means should be provided whereby these books can be translated and published in the German language.

3. It seems to me we should be bringing to this country on an exchange basis or on a one-way basis, many of the young teachers or the students graduating from German teacher-training institutions so they could work in American institutions with American students and American faculty members.

4. We should be sending to the German institutions and especially the German teacher-training institutions, American teachers who can speak the German language and who are good interpreters of American democracy. They should go on an exchange basis or a one-way basis and teach for at least a year in the German institutions.

5. There is need in Germany of one or two or perhaps more higher pedagogical institutes which have for their purpose the training of faculty members for other teacher-training institutions, the education of school administrators and to function as research centers, including research in human growth and development.

6. In my judgment, there is need, too, in Germany for a series of

German demonstration centers for democratic procedures and practices. Under different circumstances the dependent schools might be used but as presently administered I think this is out.

I am sorry I didn't have a chance to discuss these problems with you, but thought I might send these suggestions for whatever they may be worth.

I know you will enjoy your trip into Germany and I hope it may result in the further development of the program there.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Grady Gammage
President

GG:B
cc-Dr. Richard T. Alexander
Dr. H. A. Wann
Miss Flora Rhind

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

September 23, 1947

Dear Havighurst:

I am very sorry to have been away from New York while you were accumulating the vast amount of information which I am sure you were taking to Europe. As a substitute, therefore, may I introduce myself as the N.S. Officer whose primary interest it is to look after the Division's activities in Europe. It is the old job which Dusty Miller did so well before he switched allegiance to Latin Americans.

You can thus see that I am very interested in reading the diaries which you send us from Germany. In exchange, I have and will continue sending you as much new information as we receive from scientists in that country. We are all reading your diary of September 6 for it is being circulated among the divisions. I was especially interested to see that your itinerary should bring you to Heidelburg early next month and that you also intend to visit Tubingen. The former, they tell me, has not been badly damaged and the University is said to function much as it did in the old days. I am interested in the latter because of the arrangements which have been made for the training of some of their most promising students at the University of Basle. The diary of my interview with Professor Portmann at Basle was sent to you and will probably give you a more detailed reason for my interest.

You must already know that early in the war the Foundation began a number of grants which have totaled $398,000 to be used for purchasing subscriptions for each of the war years to more than sixty research journals in the natural sciences, social sciences, the humanities and medicine. These matters were handled by the American Library Association, journals were stored in the Library of Congress, and shortly after the war complete sets were sent to all of the countries of Europe as well as to the universities in Japan, China, India, etc. There has been much delay in reaching a decision as to where the number set aside for Germany would eventually be allocated. I think you will find very useful in your subsequent travels the following excerpt of a letter from Wyllis E. Wright, Chairman, Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas to RSM dated September 16, 1947:

> "Under the new arrangement, one copy of every title is being sent to Heidelberg in the American zone, where it will be available to all scientists in the three western zones. A copy of every title for which we have two subscriptions will be sent to Berlin, for the OWB or another library in the Russian zone. Third copies will go to the British zone (preferably Goettingen) and fourth copies Tuebingen in the French zone. The periodicals are now arriving in Germany, according to word from Dr. Haenisch, and instructions were sent to him and to the Army on September 3 to start the distribution to Heidelberg immediately."

In addition to this we were also informed that books which were purchased on the Book Project have been sent to the Smithsonian Institute for transfer to Germany, one set to go to Heidelberg and another to Berlin. Now that this final move has been taken I expect that we will receive more specific information as to the exact list of journals sent and details of their subsequent allocation.

It is my experience in visiting other countries of Europe that information concerning the reception and availability of these journals was given very bad publicity so that many men were completely unaware of this very significant effort. I have made it my business wherever I went to spread the news and to break down wherever I found it necessary instances of the material becoming sterilized within the sanctity of a restricted library. The material should be available to all; libraries are only custodians.

We believe that the four universities which are to receive this German set are probably the best ones because they make them available in each of the three zones as well as in the complicated Berlin area. But unless some means is set up to share the information, the smaller universities will be at a disadvantage. If you ever have occasion to spend a few weeks in Paris, I would strongly recommend that you take opportunity to see what is being done at the Service de Documentation. They have a complete set of the journals I have been discussing and a very fine microfilm service. When I had the figures last year they were printing more than 9,000 pages a year and furnishing them to scientists everywhere at an extremely modest fee. They had designed a microfilm reader which I still consider one of the best on the market and were doing a fine job. They likewise publish a journal of their own, the Bulletin Analytique, which contains a summary of all scientific articles published monthly. To each abstract is added a number which can be used in ordering microfilms of the articles. I do not see how we can ever hope to satisfy the German need for scientific information without some kind of microfilm service, for most journals were printed in only limited issues and, with few exceptions, back copies are not available. If you can undertake to preach the Gospel of microfilming, it will be time well spent.

I could go on like this for pages but there is so much accumulated mail on my desk that I must postpone any other possible useful suggestions for another day. Do let me know if there is anything I can do to assist your efforts.

Cordially yours,

Gerard R. Pomerat

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
20 Rue de la Baume
Paris VIIIe, France

GRP:gk

Copy filed in volume 700

Rehabilitation program

COPY

RF Officers' Conference November 19, 1947

Present: TBA, RFE, CBF, RBF, AG, RAL, HMM, RSM, JMP, FMR, HSS, GKS, WW, JHW, and Robert J. Havighurst

Discussion centered on the summary report prepared by RJH on his recent trip to Germany for the purpose of observing conditions and making recommendations as to possibilities for RF program in that country. In addition to the report, detailed interview and dairy material is available to the officers. One complete file of all material will be placed in the Paris Office and one in the New York Office. Here the Reference Service will break the supplementary material up under headings of universities, youth organizations, natural sciences, social sciences, teacher training, etc., circulate the list and let staff initial by topics the materials they wish to see,

Before general discussion got under way question was raised as to how, in the event of grants made to institutions in Germany, dollar payments could be arranged. RJH said that since Germany is still an enemy country, it is against the law for Germans to possess dollars. Grants might be made to an organization in one of the contiguous countries, arranging for it to act as fiscal agent, purchasing the materials and paying the bills in dollars; or, possibly the AMG might receive the funds. Some question as to the legality of the second procedure.

RJH - General impressions left by the trip.

Upon the whole the two months spent in Germany did not leave RJH pessimistic. Conditions with regard to the morale of youth, for instance, are not much worse than they were in this country in 1932. There seems to be no imminent danger of a breakdown of the social organization. Possibility of food riots this winter unless the people are too tired. Orderliness of life in Germany is still impressive. Probably a big lift in morale after the Conference of Foreign Ministers, no matter which way the decisions go. Things now at dead center and they must move in some direction. If Europe is split down the middle, Western Germany will come pretty heavily into UN. Such a split, RJH thinks, would not make war inevitable. If some sort of rapprochement is worked out with Russia, it will mean not quite as tight an economic union of Germany with Western Europe. Thinks Europe will "come back" at least once again before the center of civilization moves from there, that is, unless we have another war, which would destroy Europe's natural resources.

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RJH - recommendations.

If program is to be undertaken, RJH urges small beginnings. Some immediate help would have enormous morale-building effect. German people getting tired of telling their needs and of having nothing happen. Recommendations are given in order of priority as rated by RJH.

1. Help restore communication between Germany and the outside world through:

   a. Aid in securing books and periodicals. (Still impossible for a German to get a book on American democracy unless he lives near one of the information centers set up by AMG.)

   b. Interchange of persons. (Just as important as a.) Should be possible soon to get a flow of persons both ways. Americans going to Germany seems increasingly important to RJH. Such persons would get an understanding of Germany and return here to help form a useful and desirable policy toward that country.

2. Leadership training. (We should be unashamed about offering this because we have made important advances in this field that other countries may well benefit from.) RJH sees possibilities of fruitful efforts in:

   a. Social sciences. (Any work here, however, calls for substantial efforts since a complete rebuilding is required.)

   b. Teacher training. (The whole German educational system needs overhauling. AMG will probably force through some structural changes. The important thing, however, is to get some key persons into this country, and possibly Great Britain, to study recent educational thinking.)

   c. Communication arts - radio, movies, newspapers, etc. (How the attitudes of the German people change will depend largely on how these arts develop along democratic lines.)

d. Youth leaders. (In the field of group work Americans have made considerable advance just in the past five years. So has England. An exceedingly important area if the reorganization of German society is to move along healthy, democratic lines.)

e. Medicine and public health.

3. Provision of Scientific Equipment and Supplies. (Here small aid would greatly increase efficiency of German scientific workers. Their work was not so much disturbed by the war as was that of workers in other fields and they are more likely to "come back" fast. $10,000, for instance, might be put at the disposal of a Notgemeinschaft, giving that agency the responsibility of finding persons who could use research aid most effectively. RJH favors distribution by a German group rather than by persons selected by RF officers. AG mentions experience after last war with Notgemeinschaft was good. The old Notgemeinschaft does not exist as such but it would not be difficult to get one into existence. As to making it possible for such an organization to handle funds -- the research control officers of the American and British zones would have to select the Notgemeinschaft for distribution purposes and then select an agent in Switzerland or Holland to receive money and purchase materials on the order of the Notgemeinschaft. RJH would not favor doing anything at present to reconstruct laboratories. Building priorities are being given to living quarters, and public buildings such as libraries, government offices, hospitals, etc. It would be very difficult to get the necessary materials for any large scale laboratory reconstruction.

In connection with the above recommendations RJH mentioned that since a number of them fell outside or across divisional lines, the RF might want to think in terms of their consideration by an inter-divisional committee.

Discussion

RBF said that he was rather intrigued by the idea of an inter-divisional committee and then suggested that the officers discuss this possibility and the several recommendations made by RJH.

RSM asked if it would be possible to consider first what he deemed a prior question -- Is it likely that Germany will ever be in condition to sustain a stable society? He elaborated this, expressing some doubt that we are in position to assume that Germany will make future contributions to the well-being of mankind. WW took up this point, saying that for a time he had seriously doubted that we would be morally justified in doing anything in Germany. He has come to believe, however, that a moral principle that you apply to one or two persons cannot be applied to a population of sixty million. Nevertheless he does not believe that we can move, as an act of faith, into a program of reconstruction in Germany along divisional lines. The time has not come for that; there are certain pressing needs for change in German society to which we must give prior consideration. These are changes that will make it possible for Germany to function as a democratic state in a society of nations. RJH's first two recommendations promise to contribute to such changes and WW would go along with them. He would not go along with recommendation #3 and explicitly would not recommend NS activity under recommendation #3. Furthermore he thought it would be most unfortunate if the RF did anything in Germany without being ready to undertake programs of equal size or larger in other needy countries that had been "on the side of the angels." Gives strong support to the idea of using an inter-divisional committee to guide any program that may be undertaken in Germany. Divisional work presupposes a stable society and a stable culture -- and these are not to be found in Germany.

General discussion revealed considerable difference of opinion. JHW did not agree with WW on the matter of ruling out the divisional approach. He said that the moral issue could not be dodged but that, for the purpose of getting on with the job to be done, it was wise to think rather in terms of specific projects; was confident that there would be more agreement here. AG pointed out that a doctor was morally obligated to accept a patient and do all he could for him, whether or not he thought him fit to be saved. WW said that he also was concerned with choosing the best thing to be done for the patient and in the case of Germany action along the lines of the first recommendations should be given priority. GKS thought that moving under recommendations #1 and #2 did not rule out the divisional interest in public health.

At RBF's request RJH then talked about some specific projects that might be considered:

Specific Projects

Under recommendation #1:

Books and periodicals -- The ALA project has been slow in moving. Four sets of periodicals and two sets of books have been shipped but not yet distributed. These will go to Heidelberg, Goettingen and Tuebingen. UNESCO is exploring a way of establishing a book coupon scheme for the purchase of books. RJH suggests entering subscriptions for the next three or four years for a list of 50 journals on behalf of each of 10 libraries in Germany. Doubts it wise to do anything about back numbers. These can be handled eventually by the German libraries themselves. Might possibly help Heidelberg with a microfilm project. Cost of the subscriptions would probably be under $15,000.

Help establish an international children's library in Munich.

Encourage the inclusion of Germany in any plan worked out by UNESCO for the exchange of books and periodicals.

Make library allowances a part of travel grants.

Under recommendation #2:

Help in sending guest professors to Germany, possibly along the lines of the project now being developed by U. of Chicago. The latter has set up sub-faculties in the humanities and the social sciences that will spend two or three quarters in Germany, taking with them their own working libraries. Will start next spring, and as soon as possible provision will be made for return visits of German professors, and eventually graduate students. If RF could find two or three very able German professors to come here to lecture, they would act as ambassadors. RF should not itself invite them but might use AMG, the ACE, or the Institute of International Education, etc. The American Association of Teachers Colleges might be ready to assist. In any of these projects you will encounter the difficulty of securing military permits. A real bottleneck is here. Also Americans working in Germany should have access to AMG housing and food. Situation impossible otherwise. This is now limited to three months.

Teacher training. American Association of Teachers Colleges has committee to promote the exchange of teachers. The ACE Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education is now working on an international project involving bringing 40 or 50 teachers from all over Europe to the U.S. for a period of 4 months. Three or four Germans would be included. They will welcome our interest. Would be useful to talk with Dr. Karl W. Bigelow who was in Europe this summer -- he is chairman of the Council on Cooperation. We might look for 6 or 8 persons in the field of teacher education in Germany, young persons who could be counted upon to exercise an influence in the reorganization of teacher education there; encourage them to build up their libraries while here; look for persons in child psychology, guidance, tests and measurement, etc. A four-power directive says that all teacher training should be raised to university level. This will be a big job.

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CRANE'S CREST

FMR:jrm
11/21/47

700
Rehabilitation program

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FMR:eib
11/21/47

Germany file (SS) → ~~JHW~~ - RBF

RSM ~~JHW~~

~~AG~~

~~WW~~

~~JHW~~

~~RBF~~

November 20, 1947

700

Rehabilitation program

For many reasons, some of which are personal, I am troubled and perplexed by the question of the proper area of RF operations in Germany. In order to clarify my own thoughts I am writing this memorandum. Many of the points were discussed extensively at the Officer's conference but I am not sure that we understood all the implications. Therefore, it seems worth while to put the major propositions down on paper with as little reference to moral issues as possible.

* * * * * *

My first impulse last year was to regard the question of RF aid to Germany as in no way different from that of aid to any European country. Such a course would have been in line with AG's proposition that a physician does not censure or punish his patients. A physician is, however, under obligation not only to his patient but to society at large. No matter how much sympathy he has for the individual nor how fully he understands his wishes to injure or kill those about him, he must discourage these wishes and, if they prove intractable, isolate the individual from society. It is this second consideration that has slowly convinced me that the giving of aid to Germany must be regarded as a special problem. We ordinarily proceed on several assumptions but the one which is most important for our present purposes reads as follows: New knowledge of whatever kind, so long as it is "true", will, through the ordinary processes of society, be put to use for the welfare of mankind. The history of the last half century raises doubts as to whether this proposition can be accepted in regard to Germany without qualifications so serious as to make it inoperative at least for the next few years.

The United States has publicly taken responsibility for reorganizing Germany in such a way that she can ultimately take her place as a decent citizen in the comity of Western nations. This is being done in two ways:

1. Destruction of industries potentially useful in war.

2. The inculcation of "democratic principles."

The first of these is being done, perhaps too enthusiastically; the second is being badly fumbled. The RF can do a good deal to aid the reorientation process, but it cannot be too often emphasized that this is a different sort of operation than that to which we are accustomed. It therefore requires different methods.

In an already democratic society, increased scholarly and scientific production will in all probability be put to use to strengthen its democratic nature. In a stratified dictatorial society it can, and has, buttressed the citadels of reaction and special privilege. It has done so in several ways:

1. Baldly, by increasing the power - physical, chemical, economic, and military - in the hands of the dictators.

2. Subtly, by increasing the prestige of the Wissenschaftler so that they became in effect a priestly class separated from the people and ministering to the needs of an impersonal and, if I may say so, amoral state. The fact that some of these scientists and scholars presented the world at large with discoveries of considerable advantage to the race as a whole admittedly arouses our gratitude and commands our sympathy. This should not blind us to the fact that in Germany the primary motivation of the scientist was the personal one of increasing his own status in a pathological and dangerous system. Even today the majority of pleas for support which come to us from Germany are for aid for MY laboratory and MY library.

For some time to come the primary and, to me, the only task which should engage our energies in Germany is the nurture of a stable democratic society.

Every project should be carefully scrutinized and evaluated, largely on the basis of its potentialities for forwarding this high purpose. Therefore, I am in hearty agreement with RJH's proposals 1 and 2.

In thinking about means of communication, attention should be directed at reaching a relatively large audience. RJH's emphasis on radio, stage, and screen is excellent and I should like to emphasize that the book and periodical problem should also be regarded in more or less mass terms. I am doubtful if the provision of specialized scholarly works is at present as important as the wide distribution of secondary works and textbooks. Until there is considerable assurance of the successful establishment of a sound self-supporting democratic Germany, specific aid to scientific and scholarly work considered primarily on its intrinsic merits should be avoided for the following reasons:

1. It would be largely wasted in the not unlikely event that the social system in Germany breaks down completely or another European war occurs.

2. It would separate the individuals so aided still further from the mass of the population at a time when the gap between geheimrat and ordinary citizen is still much too wide.

3. Unless all United States aid is clearly earmarked for the changing of basic social attitudes it is sure to be interpreted in part at least as an admission of a U. S. obligation to make amends for the present destruction. This may seem chimerical to some, but personal experiences of considerable intensity make me certain that the overwhelming majority of Germans have no understanding of their own responsibility for what has come to pass. If I may risk this one digression into "morals," may I point out that it is not crassly mosaic, nor aggressively vengeful, to ask a measure of regret for the initiation or condoning of evil. It has been repeatedly pointed out by moralists of the highest stature that repentance is an indispensible preliminary to reform. In medical terms, insight must antecede recovery. It is my belief that RF aid in the development of communications and the exchange of personnel concerned in youth education could be given so as to facilitate rather than impede the development of healthy insight. Aid to specific individuals or laboratories at work on matters primarily of scientific and scholarly interest runs the critical danger of appearing to the German either as stupid extravagance, maudlin sympathy, or tacit admission of U. S. guilt.

* * * * * *

I do not believe that divisional officers can keep these general considerations steadily in mind when considering specific projects. All of us are professional people, trained to set a high value on knowledge for its own sake and keenly sympathetic to the talented investigator struggling against heavy odds. Ordinarily in RF work these considerations are primary. In the present content they are of subsidiary importance. It is for this reason that I feel strongly that initiation and evaluation of proposals for Germany should rest in a superdivisional commission or individual charged with the responsibility of carrying out RJH's propositions 1 and 2. Divisional officers should only be referred to as experts competent to pass on technical questions after the desirability of the project from the general standpoint has been established.

ROBERT S. MORISON

RSM:SIR

°700 Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RSM

DATE: November 20, 1947

TO:

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|---|---|---|
| AG | | AG |
| WW | | WW |
| JHW | | JHW |
| RBF | NOV 1[illegible] | RSM |
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COMMENTS:

DEC 5 1947

SUBJECT:

For many reasons, some of which are personal, I am troubled and perplexed by the question of the proper area of RF operations in Germany. In order to clarify my own thoughts I am writing this memorandum. Many of the points were discussed extensively at the Officer's conference but I am not sure that we understood all the implications. Therefore, it seems worth while to put the major propositions down on paper with as little reference to moral issues as possible.

* * * * * *

My first impulse last year was to regard the question of RF aid to Germany as in no way different from that of aid to any European country. Such a course would have been in line with AG's proposition that a physician does not censure or punish his patients. A physician is, however, under obligation not only to his patient but to society at large. No matter how much sympathy he has for the individual nor how fully he understands his wishes to injure or kill those about him, he must discourage these wishes and, if they prove intractable, isolate the individual from society. It is this second consideration that has slowly convinced me that the giving of aid to Germany must be regarded as a special problem. We ordinarily proceed on several assumptions but the one which is most important for our present purposes reads as follows: New knowledge of whatever kind, so long as it is "true", will, through the ordinary processes of society, be put to use for the welfare of mankind. The history of the last half century raises doubts as to whether this proposition can be accepted in regard to Germany without qualifications so serious as to make it inoperative at least for the next few years.

The United States has publicly taken responsibility for reorganizing Germany in such a way that she can ultimately take her place as a decent citizen in the comity of Western nations. This is being done in two ways:

1. Destruction of industries potentially useful in war.

2. The inculcation of "democratic principles."

FORM 106

The first of these is being done, perhaps too enthusiastically; the second is being badly fumbled. The RF can do a good deal to aid the reorientation process, but it cannot be too often emphasized that this is a different sort of operation than that to which we are accustomed. It therefore requires different methods.

In an already democratic society, increased scholarly and scientific production will in all probability be put to use to strengthen its democratic nature. In a stratified dictatorial society it can, and has, buttressed the citadels of reaction and special privilege. It has done so in several ways:

1. Baldly, by increasing the power - physical, chemical, economic, and military - in the hands of the dictators.

2. Subtly, by increasing the prestige of the Wissenschaftler so that they became in effect a priestly class separated from the people and ministering to the needs of an impersonal and, if I may say so, amoral state. The fact that some of these scientists and scholars presented the world at large with discoveries of considerable advantage to the race as a whole admittedly arouses our gratitude and commands our sympathy. This should not blind us to the fact that in Germany the primary motivation of the scientist was the personal one of increasing his own status in a pathological and dangerous system. Even today the majority of pleas for support which come to us from Germany are for aid for MY laboratory and MY library.

For some time to come the primary and, to me, the only task which should engage our energies in Germany is the nurture of a stable democratic society.

Every project should be carefully scrutinized and evaluated, largely on the basis of its potentialities for forwarding this high purpose. Therefore, I am in hearty agreement with RJH's proposals 1 and 2.

In thinking about means of communication, attention should be directed at reaching a relatively large audience. RJH's emphasis on radio, stage, and screen is excellent and I should like to emphasize that the book and periodical problem should also be regarded in more or less mass terms. I am doubtful if the provision of specialized scholarly works is at present as important as the wide distribution of secondary works and textbooks. Until there is considerable assurance of the successful establishment of a sound self-supporting democratic Germany, specific aid to scientific and scholarly work considered primarily on its intrinsic merits should be avoided for the following reasons:

1. It would be largely wasted in the not unlikely event that the social system in Germany breaks down completely or another European war occurs.

2. It would separate the individuals so aided still further from the mass of the population at a time when the gap between geheimrat and ordinary citizen is still much too wide.

3. Unless all United States aid is clearly earmarked for the changing of basic social attitudes it is sure to be interpreted in part at least as an admission of a U. S. obligation to make amends for the present destruction. This may seem chimerical to some, but personal experiences of considerable intensity make me certain that the overwhelming majority of Germans have no understanding of their own responsibility for what has come to pass. If I may risk this one digression into "morals," may I point out that it is not crassly mosaic, nor aggressively vengeful, to ask a measure of regret for the initiation or condoning of evil. It has been repeatedly pointed out by moralists of the highest stature that repentance is an indispensible preliminary to reform. In medical terms, insight must antecede recovery. It is my belief that RF aid in the development of communications and the exchange of personnel concerned in youth education could be given so as to facilitate rather than impede the development of healthy insight. Aid to specific individuals or laboratories at work on matters primarily of scientific and scholarly interest runs the critical danger of appearing to the German either as stupid extravagance, maudlin sympathy, or tacit admission of U. S. guilt.

* * * * * *

I do not believe that divisional officers can keep these general considerations steadily in mind when considering specific projects. All of us are professional people, trained to set a high value on knowledge for its own sake and keenly sympathetic to the talented investigator struggling against heavy odds. Ordinarily in RF work these considerations are primary. In the present content they are of subsidiary importance. It is for this reason that I feel strongly that initiation and evaluation of proposals for Germany should rest in a superdivisional commission or individual charged with the responsibility of carrying out RJH's propositions 1 and 2. Divisional officers should only be referred to as experts competent to pass on technical questions after the desirability of the project from the general standpoint has been established.

RSM:SIR

700
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 9 1948

November 21, 1947

ARCHIVAL COPY

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ray:

I enclose a memo with some tentative estimates for a program in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

FOSDICK

File

ARCHIVAL COPY SEP - 9 1948

ESTIMATES ON A PROGRAM FOR GERMANY
1948

| | |
|---|---|
| **Periodicals and Books** | |
| ~~Books~~, periodicals for libraries | $ 10,000.00 |
| Book purchases for individuals and libraries | 10,000.00 |
| **Interchange of People and Leadership Training** | |
| Germans coming to USA, England, and elsewhere | |
| Social sciences and human relations, 10 people | 30,000.00 |
| Arts of communication, 8 people | 25,000.00 |
| Teacher training, 6 people | 20,000.00 |
| Youth leadership, 4 people | 13,000.00 |
| Americans to Germany | |
| 10 people | 40,000.00 |
| **Material aid to institutions** | 10,000.00 |
| **To be allocated later** when needs become more definite | 50,000.00 |
| TOTAL | $208,000.00 |

It will be noted in this budget that no specific provision has been made for assistance in the field of medicine or public health, and that provision for periodicals and books is rather small. Consequently, a rather large unallocated fund would seem desirable.

I would suggest that a two year program be authorized commencing January 1, 1948 at $200,000 a year, with the expectation that the program would be evaluated in the summer of 1949 and recommendations made to the Trustees shortly thereafter.

Robert J. Havighurst

1) What this will cost?

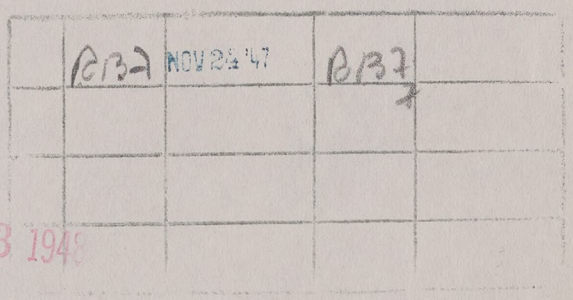
2) what we're spent in other countries.

3) Implementation. How do we set it up?

700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

November 21, 1947




JAN 13 1948

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Robert J. Havighurst

ESTIMATES ON A PROGRAM FOR GERMANY

1948

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Robert J. Havighurst

(SS Div RBF Germany file)

JHW

WW

RBF

PEM saw 11-26

DAG

November 24, 1947

700

Rehabilitation program

RF and Germany

I write this memorandum for two reasons:

1. From a talk with WW I gather that his real views are quite different from the views which some of us understood him to have in his talks at the discussion of the Mann report last winter and at the Havighurst meeting last week. I want to state my own impression of his views so as to give him a chance to allay my misapprehensions and discover the common ground of agreement which, I am sure, exists.

2. I want to be sure from my point of view that, on this issue, RF does not reverse its basic policy and reason for being, - the serving of "human welfare throughout the world."

From the Mann meeting and the Havighurst meeting, I got these impressions of WW's attitude:

1. That he thinks of the German nation as a monolithic whole, all of whose numbers are to be thought of as sharing equally in Nazi guilt and to be dealt with as a unit.

2. That, at the Mann meeting, it was clear that his policy toward this monolithic German group would be of the Old Testament variety, - with their continued suffering an accepted result. At the Havighurst meeting, the expression of this extreme view was somewhat softened but I still felt that it was implicit. Following the luncheon with the Hindu, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, WW completely disowned the Old Testament as his guide in this matter.

3. That WW was willing, perhaps because the amenities called on us to make a gesture toward German reconstruction, to send some minor help but nothing that assumed that a rebuilding in Germany of a new intellectual life and culture of any depth was a legitimate objective.

If these are WW's real views, - and I, for one, am sure they do not represent the real WW, - then I think the position is dead wrong on these grounds:

1. Morals.
2. Our own self-interest.
3. The effect of our American policies on ourselves.

## Morals

Without discussion, I submit these propositions:

1. The New Testament offers a better basis for human relations in society than the Old Testament.

2. The spirit (not the task) of the American Friends' Service Committee is a better guide for RF policy than is the War Department.

3. Thinking in terms of monolithic groups blots out thinking in terms of individual human beings, - where the ultimate questions of guilt and innocence and re-creation lie.

4. The youth under twenty, - who will be the Germans of tomorrow and determine their conduct, - should not be treated as of one color with the guilty Nazi elders.

5. The task of scholarship (and of religion) is always to discriminate and to lead into the future.

## Our Own Self-Interest

1. America and the world have a stake in a prosperous Europe.

2. As General Marshall has said, a productive Germany is essential to a prosperous Europe and to world peace.

3. It is to our interest, and the interest of world peace, not to drive Germany into new totalitarian ways but to lead her away from such habits, if we can.

4. Modern penology recognizes the place of punishment, but puts the emphasis on reform.

5. In this unpeaceful world particularly, America needs friends, else she may become, as Tawney has suggested, "just an island off the coast of Kamchatka."

6. For the realization of these goals, an honest intellectual life must slowly be developed in Germany; a policy animated by mere negation will serve only negative ends.

## The Effects of Our Policies on Ourselves

I suggest the following:

1. The most important thing about our American policies is the effect they have on ourselves.

2. War does evil things to the victors as well as to the vanquished, and they are subtly evil things.

3. What would Lord Acton say our victory had done, or might do, to us Americans? Would he remind us:

a. That we are becoming too preoccupied with the instrumentalities of power and are developing too much faith in power?

b. That we are becoming so "top-dog minded" that we are in danger of becoming:

i. Insensitive to the values on which survival ultimately depends?

ii. Insensitive to the differences and needs in individual human beings?

iii. Uncritical of ourselves and critical only of those who differ with us?

iv. Able to see only black and white and never the grays in between?

c. That the prestige and independence of our learning is being endangered by a too-close identification with political and military power?

* * * * * * * *

Now, Warren, I have used your position (and exaggerated it) in order to provide a clothes-horse on which to hang my views and to provoke you into setting me and the record and RF policy straight in a counter-memorandum.

But RF should be the most sensitive agency of all to the ethical values in social policy and human culture. I am sure that WW would agree to this basis for our policy.

J. H. W.

JHW:LKH

P.S.: I don't need to say, after what I said at the meeting, that I am not arguing for a grandiose program for Germany. Only for one in proportion, but with positive objectives. And I don't think we ought to strengthen the faculty men whose minds are of yesterday. And guilty Nazis should be punished.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS IN AID FOR WORK IN EUROPE
FROM MAY 9, 1945 (V.E. DAY) TO NOVEMBER 24, 1947

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | $ 320 | $ 300 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 620 |
| Belgium | - | 32,000 | - | 5,300 | 9,750 | - | 47,050 |
| Czechoslovakia | - | 26,100 | - | 7,635 | - | - | 33,735 |
| Denmark | - | 8,150 | 103,150 | 42,200 | 1,500 | - | 155,000 |
| Finland | - | 8,500 | 8,750 | 350 | - | - | 17,600 |
| France | 18,300 | 42,880 | 354,300 | 232,188 | 91,835 | - | 739,503 |
| Germany | - | - | - | 500 | 2,600 | - | 3,100 |
| Great Britain | 2,000 | 758,000 | 300,715 | 794,419 | 163,145 | - | 2,018,279 |
| Greece | - | - | 7,500 | - | - | - | 7,500 |
| Holland | 25,000 | 82,200 | 102,140 | 73,918 | 14,200 | - | 297,458 |
| Ireland | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | 1,500 |
| Italy | 165,600 | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | 170,600 |
| Norway | 54,225 | 11,710 | 31,600 | 59,700 | 39,500 | - | 196,735 |
| Poland | 65,000 | 15,960 | - | - | - | 50,000 | 130,960 |
| Roumania | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | 500 |
| Spain | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | 100 |
| Sweden | 10,000 | 22,675 | 314,755 | 38,050 | 17,950 | - | 403,430 |
| Switzerland | - | 21,550 | 170,070 | 73,796 | - | - | 265,416 |
| Yugoslavia | 98,000 | 34,600 | - | - | - | - | 132,600 |
| General | 35,600 | - | - | - | - | - | 35,600 |
| | $ 474,045 | $1,066,225 | $1,397,980 | $1,328,556 | $ 340,480 | $ 50,000 | $4,657,286 |

700
Rehabilitation Program
November 24, 1947

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Appropriations and Grants in Aid for work in Europe
from May 9, 1945 (V.E. Day) to November 24, 1947

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Austria** | | | | | |
| University of Vienna | $ - | $ 300 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Dr. M. Kaiser's Laboratory in Vienna | 320 | - | - | - | - |
| | $ 320 | $ 300 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| **Belgium** | | | | | |
| University of Brussels | $ - | $ 30,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| University of Louvain | - | - | - | 900 | - |
| 8 Travel Grants | - | 2,000 | - | 4,400 | 9,750 |
| | $ - | $ 32,000 | $ - | $ 5,300 | $ 9,750 |
| **Czechoslovakia** | | | | | |
| Medical Section of the National & University Library in Prague | $ - | $ 3,500 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| 17 Travel Grants | - | 22,600 | - | 7,635 | - |
| | $ - | $ 26,100 | $ - | $ 7,635 | $ - |
| **Denmark** | | | | | |
| Carlsberg Foundation | $ - | $ - | $ 32,000 | $ - | $ - |
| Institute of Economics & History | - | - | - | 39,400 | - |
| University of Aarhus | - | - | 2,250 | - | - |
| University of Copenhagen | - | 5,150 | 68,400 | - | 600 |
| 6 Travel Grants | - | 3,000 | 500 | 2,800 | 900 |
| | $ - | $ 8,150 | $103,150 | $ 42,200 | $ 1,500 |
| **Finland** | | | | | |
| Biochemical Institute of Helsinki | $ - | $ - | $ 6,250 | $ - | $ - |
| Isostatic Institute of the International Association of Geodesy, Helsinki | - | - | 2,500 | - | - |
| 5 Travel Grants | - | 8,500 | - | 350 | - |
| | $ - | $ 8,500 | $ 8,750 | $ 350 | $ - |
| **France** | | | | | |
| Association des Proffesseurs des Lanques Vivantes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 2,500 |
| Centre d'Etudes de Politique Entranqere | - | - | - | 61,100 | - |
| Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique | - | - | 350,000 | - | - |

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France (continued) | | | | | |
| Centre de Recherches de l'Hospital Foch, Paris | $ 12,300 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Clinique des Maladies des Enfants, Paris | - | 100 | - | - | - |
| College de France | - | 700 | - | - | - |
| French Contributions to Medicine during War Years (publication) | - | 8,600 | - | - | - |
| Institute of Economics and Social Research | - | - | - | 155,250 | - |
| International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation | - | - | - | 7,500 | - |
| Malaria Control Project, Corsica | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |
| National Foundation of Political Science | - | - | - | 2,500 | - |
| Pasteur Institute | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Polish Library in Paris | - | - | - | - | 3,835 |
| University of Bordeaux | - | - | - | - | 25,000 |
| University of Lyon | - | - | 1,000 | - | 25,000 |
| University of Marsailles | - | - | 3,000 | - | - |
| University of Paris | - | 16,280 | - | - | - |
| University of Toulouse | - | - | - | - | 18,000 |
| 20 Travel Grants | - | 17,200 | 300 | 5,838 | 17,500 |
| | $ 18,300 | $ 42,880 | $354,300 | $232,188 | $ 91,835 |
| Germany | | | | | |
| 3 Travel Grants | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 500 | $ 2,600 |
| Great Britain | | | | | |
| British Museum | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 56,000 |
| Burden Neurological Institute | - | 50,625 | - | - | - |
| Delegates of the Press, University of Oxford | - | - | - | - | 7,245 |
| General Medical Council of Great Britain | - | 3,500 | - | - | - |
| International Federation of Library Associations | - | - | - | - | 6,000 |
| London and Cambridge Economic Service | - | - | - | 8,505 | - |
| London County Council | - | 7,500 | - | - | - |
| London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Research Council of Great Britain | - | 97,500 | - | - | - |
| Political and Economic Planning | - | - | - | 6,000 | - |
| Roffey Park Rehabilitation Center | - | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| Royal Institute of International Affairs | - | - | - | 364,125 | - |
| Royal Society of Medicine | - | 250,000 | - | - | - |
| Ruskin College | - | - | - | - | 2,500 |
| Society of Experimental Biology | - | - | 3,100 | - | - |
| Society for the Protection of Science and Learning | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain (Continued) | | | | | |
| Southampton University | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 2,205 | $ - |
| Strangeway's Research Laboratory | - | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Tavistock Clinic | - | 89,100 | - | - | - |
| University College, London | - | 72,900 | 20,925 | - | - |
| University of Birmingham | - | - | - | - | 64,000 |
| University of Cambridge | - | 105,300 | 63,915 | 102,675 | - |
| University of Edinburgh | - | 41,000 | - | - | - |
| University of Leeds | - | - | 110,175 | - | - |
| University of London | - | 22,275 | 21,000 | - | - |
| University of Manchester | - | - | - | 77,550 | - |
| University of Oxford | - | 8,200 | 74,330 | 199,850 | - |
| University of Sheffield | - | - | 1,620 | - | - |
| 33 Travel Grants | - | 5,100 | 3,650 | 33,509 | 25,400 |
| | $ 2,000 | $758,000 | $300,715 | $794,419 | $163,145 |
| Greece | | | | | |
| 2 Travel Grants | $ - | $ - | $ 7,500 | $ - | $ - |
| Holland | | | | | |
| Carnegie Foundation, The Hague | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 30,000 | $ - |
| Dutch Economic Institute | - | - | - | 17,693 | - |
| Dutch Universities - Special Emergency Aid | - | 40,000 | 40,000 | - | - |
| International Federation of Documentation | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |
| Malaria Survey and Demonstration | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands Institute of International Affairs | - | - | - | 25,000 | - |
| State Institute of Public Health, Utrecht | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |
| University of Amsterdam | - | 5,000 | 4,500 | - | - |
| University of Groningen | - | 4,000 | - | - | - |
| University of Leiden | - | 5,000 | 4,000 | - | - |
| University of Utrecht | - | 4,000 | 53,640 | - | - |
| Wilhelmina Gasthius | - | 20,000 | - | - | - |
| 11 Travel Grants | - | 4,200 | - | 1,225 | 12,200 |
| | $ 25,000 | $ 82,200 | $102,140 | $ 73,918 | $ 14,200 |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| 2 Travel Grants | $ - | $ 1,500 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Italy (Including Sardinia) | | | | | |
| Italian-Sardinian Anopheles Eradication Program | $165,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Professor A. Missiroli | 600 | - | - | - | - |
| Zoological Station, Naples | - | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| | $165,600 | $ - | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ - |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Christian Michelsen Institute | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 16,500 | $ - |
| Norwegian Committee on International Studies | - | - | - | 6,600 | - |
| Norwegian Ministry of Health | 21,225 | - | - | - | - |
| Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare | 25,000 | - | - | - | - |

| | Misc. | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norway (Continued) | | | | | | |
| State Institute of Public Health | $ - | $ 8,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| University of Oslo | - | - | 660 | 30,000 | 36,600 | 35,000 |
| 8 Travel Grants | - | - | 11,050 | 1,600 | - | 4,500 |
| | $ - | $ 54,225 | $ 11,710 | $ 31,600 | $ 59,700 | $ 39,500 |
| Poland | | | | | | |
| Committee on Rehabilitation of Polish Science and Culture | $ 50,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Institute and School of Hygiene, Warsaw | - | 53,000 | - | - | - | - |
| University of Cracow - School of Nursing | - | 12,000 | - | - | - | - |
| University of Warsaw | - | - | 260 | - | - | - |
| University of Wroclaw | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| 6 Travel Grants | - | - | 12,700 | - | - | - |
| | $ 50,000 | $ 65,000 | $ 15,960 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Roumania | | | | | | |
| 2 Travel Grants | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 500 | $ - |
| Spain | | | | | | |
| University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Barcelona | $ - | $ - | $ 100 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Sweden | | | | | | |
| Commission of Swedish Medical Scientists | $ - | $ - | $ 7,500 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Institute of International Affairs | - | - | - | - | 33,750 | - |
| Karolinaks Institutet | - | - | 8,000 | 75,275 | - | - |
| Research Institute for Physics | - | - | - | 127,390 | - | - |
| Serafirmer Hospital | - | - | 5,175 | - | - | - |
| State Institute of Public Health | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Stockholms Hogskola | - | - | - | 12,600 | - | - |
| University of Stockholm | - | - | - | 14,165 | - | 12,200 |
| University of Upsala | - | - | - | 78,325 | 2,200 | 750 |
| Wenner-Gren Institute | - | - | - | 6,500 | - | - |
| 8 Travel Grants | - | - | 2,000 | 500 | 2,100 | 5,000 |
| | $ - | $ 10,000 | $ 22,675 | $314,755 | $ 38,050 | $ 17,950 |
| Switzerland | | | | | | |
| Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule | $ - | $ - | $ - | $170,070 | $ - | $ - |
| Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies | - | - | - | - | 70,000 | - |
| University of Zurich | - | - | 18,200 | - | - | - |
| 4 Travel Grants | - | - | 3,350 | - | 3,796 | - |
| | $ - | $ - | $ 21,550 | $170,070 | $ 73,796 | $ - |

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yugoslavia | | | | | |
| Institute of Hygiene, Zagreb | $ 46,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| School of Nursing, Zagreb | 52,000 | - | - | - | - |
| University of Zagreb | - | 26,500 | - | - | - |
| 5 Travel Grants | - | 8,100 | - | - | - |
| | $ 98,000 | $ 34,600 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| (Europe) General | | | | | |
| Journals for Schools and Public Health Institutes | $ 10,600 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Microfilm Readers for Public Health Institutes in Europe | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Study and Control of Typhus, Malaria and Other Diseases in Europe | 20,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Study of Medical Care Programs in the United Kingdom and Europe | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| | $ 35,600 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |

November 25, 1947

700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JHW

DATE: November 24, 1947

| TO: | | | COMMENTS: |
|---|---|---|---|
| WW | | ww | |
| RBF | | RBF | |
| JHW | | JHW | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

APR 4 1950

SUBJECT: RF and Germany

I write this memorandum for two reasons:

1. From a talk with WW I gather that his real views are quite different from the views which some of us understood him to have in his talks at the discussion of the Mann report last winter and at the Havighurst meeting last week. I want to state my own impression of his views so as to give him a chance to allay my misapprehensions and discover the common ground of agreement which, I am sure, exists.

2. I want to be sure from my point of view that, on this issue, RF does not reverse its basic policy and reason for being, - the serving of "human welfare throughout the world."

From the Mann meeting and the Havighurst meeting, I got these impressions of WW's attitude:

1. That he thinks of the German nation as a monolithic whole, all of whose numbers are to be thought of as sharing equally in Nazi guilt and to be dealt with as a unit.

2. That, at the Mann meeting, it was clear that his policy toward this monolithic German group would be of the Old Testament variety, - with their continued suffering an accepted result. At the Havighurst meeting, the expression of this extreme view was somewhat softened but I still felt that it was implicit. Following the luncheon with the Hindu, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, WW completely disowned the Old Testament as his guide in this matter.

3. That WW was willing, perhaps because the amenities called on us to make a gesture toward German reconstruction, to send some minor help but nothing that assumed that a rebuilding in Germany of a new intellectual life and culture of any depth was a legitimate objective.

If these are WW's real views, - and I, for one, am sure they do not represent the real WW, - then I think the position is dead wrong on these grounds:

FORM 106

1. Morals.
2. Our own self-interest.
3. The effect of our American policies on ourselves.

## Morals

Without discussion, I submit these propositions:

1. The New Testament offers a better basis for human relations in society than the Old Testament.

2. The spirit (not the task) of the American Friends' Service Committee is a better guide for RF policy than is the War Department.

3. Thinking in terms of monolithic groups blots out thinking in terms of individual human beings, - where the ultimate questions of guilt and innocence and re-creation lie.

4. The youth under twenty, - who will be the Germans of tomorrow and determine their conduct, - should not be treated as of one color with the guilty Nazi elders.

5. The task of scholarship (and of religion) is always to discriminate and to lead into the future.

## Our Own Self-Interest

1. America and the world have a stake in a prosperous Europe.

2. As General Marshall has said, a productive Germany is essential to a prosperous Europe and to world peace.

3. It is to our interest, and the interest of world peace, not to drive Germany into new totalitarian ways but to lead her away from such habits, if we can.

4. Modern penology recognizes the place of punishment, but puts the emphasis on reform.

5. In this unpeaceful world particularly, America needs friends, else she may become, as Tawney has suggested, "just an island off the coast of Kamchatka."

6. For the realization of these goals, an honest intellectual life must slowly be developed in Germany; a policy animated by mere negation will serve only negative ends.

## The Effects of Our Policies on Ourselves

I suggest the following:

1. The most important thing about our American policies is the effect they have on ourselves.

2. War does evil things to the victors as well as to the vanquished, and they are subtly evil things.

3. What would Lord Acton say our victory had done, or might do, to us Americans? Would he remind us:

a. That we are becoming too preoccupied with the instrumentalities of power and are developing too much faith in power?

b. That we are becoming so "top-dog minded" that we are in danger of becoming:

i. Insensitive to the values on which survival ultimately depends?

ii. Insensitive to the differences and needs in individual human beings?

iii. Uncritical of ourselves and critical only of those who differ with us?

iv. Able to see only black and white and never the grays in between?

c. That the prestige and independence of our learning is being endangered by a too-close identification with political and military power?

* * * * * * *

Now, Warren, I have used your position (and exaggerated it) in order to provide a clothes-horse on which to hang my views and to provoke you into setting me and the record and RF policy straight in a counter-memorandum.

But RF should be the most sensitive agency of all to the ethical values in social policy and human culture. I am sure that WW would agree to this basis for our policy.

JHW

J. H. W.

JHW:LKH

P.S.: I don't need to say, after what I said at the meeting, that I am not arguing for a grandiose program for Germany. Only for one in proportion, but with positive objectives. And I don't think we ought to strengthen the faculty men whose minds are of yesterday. And I condemn the Nazis as severely as any, - + their leaders should be punished.

700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JHW

DATE: November 25, 1947

| TO: | | | | COMMENTS: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RBF | | BBZ | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

SUBJECT: Committee on German Policy

You asked for my thoughts, and I have the following suggestions:

1. I thoroughly approve of RJH as chairman. We are fortunate to have some of his time.

2. I don't see how you can leave off the European representatives without creating conflicting duality of organization. So I suggest that these men, when in New York, be on the committee. Actually, not more than two of them are likely to be here at one time. Certainly if a committee on Germany were meeting to discuss policy on Germany when NSB were here, as he will be in January, he would feel rather frustrated if he weren't in on the discussions, and I assume that the others would feel the same way. Some of these representatives who are not apt to spend much time here might have alternates. (For example, Marshall could be D'Arms's alternate; RFE could be NSB's alternate; AJW--if it is planned to include IHD on this committee--could be Grant's alternate; and someone from MS could be Struthers's alternate--again, if MS is included, as I assume it should be.)

3. What still seems lacking on the above committee is anyone who really knows Germany. The AMG and we can do so many naive things that will sound logical, because we lack background. So I would strongly recommend another outsider; namely, Friedrich Lutz of Princeton. WWS knows Lutz well and considered it a great stroke when Princeton got him. Yale has since offered him a full professorship and Princeton has met the offer. Lutz used to be on the faculty at Freiburg, and visited various German universities this summer, so he has had an exposure similar to RJH's. I enclose a copy of Lutz's report. I think from it you can get the quality of his mind. He is a discreet person and would be invaluable on such a committee.

lectured at

4. I think JMP would make an excellent secretary for the committee and would have time enough to do the job without interfering too much with her other activities.

JHW

J. H. W.

JHW:LKH
Attachment

FORM 106

FEB [illegible]

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS IN AID FOR WORK IN EUROPE
FROM MAY 9, 1945 (V.E. DAY) TO NOVEMBER 24, 1947

| | Public Health | Medical Science | Natural Science | Social Science | Humanities | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | $ 320 | $ 300 | $ – | $ – | $ – | $ – | $ 620 |
| Belgium | – | 32,000 | – | 5,300 | 9,750 | – | 47,050 |
| Czechoslovakia | – | 26,100 | – | 7,635 | – | – | 33,735 |
| Denmark | – | 8,150 | 103,150 | 42,200 | 1,500 | – | 155,000 |
| Finland | – | 8,500 | 8,750 | 350 | – | – | 17,600 |
| France | 18,300 | 42,880 | 354,300 | 232,188 | 91,835 | – | 739,503 |
| Germany | – | – | – | 500 | 2,600 | – | 3,100 |
| Great Britain | 2,000 | 758,000 | 300,715 | 794,419 | 163,145 | – | 2,018,279 |
| Greece | – | – | 7,500 | – | – | – | 7,500 |
| Holland | 25,000 | 82,200 | 102,140 | 73,918 | 14,200 | – | 297,458 |
| Ireland | – | 1,500 | – | – | – | – | 1,500 |
| Italy | 165,600 | – | 5,000 | – | – | – | 170,600 |
| Norway | 54,225 | 11,710 | 31,600 | 59,700 | 39,500 | – | 196,735 |
| Poland | 65,000 | 15,960 | – | – | – | 50,000 | 130,960 |
| Roumania | – | – | – | 500 | – | – | 500 |
| Spain | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 100 |
| Sweden | 10,000 | 22,675 | 314,755 | 38,050 | 17,950 | – | 403,430 |
| Switzerland | – | 21,550 | 170,070 | 73,796 | – | – | 265,416 |
| Yugoslavia | 98,000 | 34,600 | – | – | – | – | 132,600 |
| General | 35,600 | – | – | – | – | – | 35,600 |
| | $ 474,045 | $1,066,225 | $1,397,980 | $1,328,556 | $ 340,480 | $ 50,000 | $4,657,286 |

Rehabilitation program

°700

~~RFE~~
~~BW~~
~~DAE~~
JMP

°760
Rehabilitation program

RF Officers' Conference, Wednesday, November 26, 1947.

Present: AG, RBF, FMR, DHS, GRS, WW, JHW

Discussion concerned a proposal for a program in Germany, based on recommendations submitted by Robert J. Havighurst, to be presented to the trustees at the meeting in Williamsburg.

RBF said that he had taken the opportunity the other day to describe the proposal to John Foster Dulles and had found him most enthusiastic. He would however reverse the order of priorities in the three types of aid -- he does not see how RF can afford to be less liberal in this respect than AMG. Germany should be helped to get on her feet not only industrially but scientifically.

WW said that the RF must not only be more liberal than the AMG but wiser. He raised a question as to whether a program submitted to the trustees did not imply full support by the officers. RBF agreed that it did and said that care would be taken to point out that there was some difference of opinion.

RBF read RJH's recommendations and estimates as to costs. RJH proposed an annual expenditure of $200,000 for two years. RBF thought it would be better to begin with provision for one year. Agreed

Discussion of table of RF Appropriations and Grants-in-Aid for Work in Europe from May 9, 1945 (V.E. Day) to November 24, 1947. See attached.

Agreed fellowships should be included in table.

Agreed countries in which no grants were made should be added -- Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain.

Agreed to add another column showing allocations for 1947 thereby providing figures for comparison with the amount proposed for Germany. Population also should be taken into account but time available makes this impracticable.

RBF then spoke of machinery for putting the proposal into effect. Thinks it should be set up on a broader base than a divisional one, but is reluctant to see it under the formal restraints of a committee. Suggests RJH's services be secured to direct it with the aid of a secretary who would keep him in close touch with all developments in this office bearing on program in Germany. Suggests JMP as secretary. RJH would, of course, consult constantly with the directors.

AG says such an informal, flexible setup would undoubtedly result in a more intensive program in Germany than would result if divisions worked independently.

WW expresses hope that where in RJH's judgment a particular division is involved, RJH would consult with the director who should feel free to refer him to the person in his division most competent to discuss the matter.

JHW and GKS point out importance of integrating the Paris office in such a program.

General agreement on plan but details to be worked out.

Agreed that if RJH handles the program he would have to spend considerable time here.

AG going to Europe in January.

WW going to Europe in the spring.

JHW will not know his plans about Europe until NB gets back.

GKS has no immediate plans for trip to Europe.

FMR

Copy filed in volume 700 Rehabilitation program

COPY

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717
Postwar Survey
Havighurst

Stacks
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PWS
HAV
Sup

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Rehabilitation program

# SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT ON GERMANY

November 1947

## Description of Possible Specific Projects

This supplement contains descriptions of possible projects which have come to my attention. I have not tried to evaluate them carefully, although I have placed them into two categories, the A category being more worth while in my judgment than the B category.

## EXCHANGE OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

### A

### A Minimum List of Periodicals

It should be possible to enter subscriptions immediately for a minimum list of periodicals, on behalf of ten or a dozen German universities. All of these universities would certainly normally subscribe for all of such a list of periodicals. As soon as they secure foreign exchange, they could supplement the list as they pleased, and at the same time they could undertake to secure back numbers for the war period. This is a minimum program, but it has the advantage of being feasible, whereas there would be enormous difficulties in the way of supplying a different set of periodicals to each different library, to say nothing of the difficulties in the way of finding back numbers of these periodicals.

Professor Heuser of The Germanistic Society has had enough experience with ordering journals, and he is in close enough touch with the libraries of German universities, so that he could handle a project of this sort with efficiency. Probably all he would need would be secretarial help for a few months. The subscriptions should be entered for a period of three or four years, and paid for immediately, so that the whole project could be wound up in a few months. This would have the advantage of getting the flow of periodicals moving within two or three months, and I believe

time to be a very important factor in this area. The following German libraries are suggested for the reasons given:

Bonn or Cologne - The Cologne library building is back in use.

Berlin - Unless the political situation prevents it, the Oeffentliche Wissenshaftliche Bibliothek in Berlin should be assisted in every possible way. Berlin is the center of the ideological battle between East and West.

Erlangen - Library is intact and should be kept up.

Frankfurt - Although the library collections suffered badly and there is as yet no large building available for library purposes, Frankfurt is a place of great importance and should be assisted.

Goettingen - Library collection in fair shape. Building is being repaired. Scientific collections are being kept up to date by the British.

Hamburg - The library was badly damaged, but is back in use. Hamburg will be important.

Heidelberg - The library is intact, and should be kept up to date. This may become a center of distribution of microfilms.

Muenster - The library was severely damaged, both in books and building, but should be restored as quickly as possible, especially in the field of the social sciences.

Munich - The State and University libraries are being combined and put into a new building. This new library should be assisted.

Tuebingen - Library is intact. It should be kept up.

Vienna - Probably the library at Vienna should be given the same assistance that goes to the German libraries.

The International Youth Library in Munich

In the files is a collection of material about this project, together with several interviews. While at first sight it does not appear to be a typical Rockefeller Foundation project, I think it has certain values

which justify its consideration. The principal value is the fact that Mrs. Lepman, the sponsor of the project, is a most unusual and effective person who has already proven that she can do this kind of thing on a shoe-string financially. She is willing to give herself to the project and has secured substantial backing from the German people. The desirability of developing institutes of an international nature in Germany is obvious, and Munich would be an excellent place for the creation of an international library of literature for children and young people, where serious students of literature and of child psychology could work. I do not know of any other place in the world where such a project is in operation.

I think it would be a good UNESCO project, and would suggest that if UNESCO would undertake to sponsor the project, The Rockefeller Foundation might make a grant to UNESCO for it.

International Book and Periodical Exchange

If UNESCO or some other international organization is able to establish an international exchange which will permit the use of some kind of book coupon to facilitate the exchange of books outside the usual channels of foreign exchange, I would recommend that Germany be given special assistance in entering into such a scheme. Perhaps such special assistance could take the form of a guarantee to pay any adverse balance against Germany, up to a certain limit within the next five years. Eventually, Germany certainly would be a creditor nation in such a clearing house, because she will have many more books and periodicals to give than to receive. But for the first few years, she would be trying to make up for lost time in the rebuilding of her libraries, and consequently would certainly have an adverse balance.

Library Allowances as Part of Travel Grants

If travel grants are made to Germans, there should be liberal provision for the purchase of books on behalf of the institutions with which the individuals are affiliated. Perhaps this could be done by depositing money with some large scientific book store in New York, such as Baker and Taylor, and instructing the individuals to place their orders entirely with this organization, which could then ship the books to Germany.

B

Purchase of Swiss-Owned Book Rights

This project was mentioned to me by Douglas Waples, of the Information Control Division in Berlin, but he has not worked it out in sufficient detail to permit a judgment on it. He said that Swiss publishers hold the German rights to recent books by a number of recent emigre authors, such as Thomas Mann, and Stefan Zweig. It would be desirable for some of these books to be published in Germany and sold for German currency. The Swiss publishers will not send the books into Germany now, because the Germans cannot pay for them in Swiss franks. But the Swiss publishers would sell the rights to publishers in Germany for something like $1,000 a book. The Information Control Division is not allowed to pay more than $250 for German rights to a book. This is adequate payment to an American publisher for a book which was written primarily for an American audience, and for that reason the limit has been set at $250. A good many American-published books are now being published in Germany by German publishers on this basis. But the Swiss publishers who hold German rights to books by German emigres have a greater interest in the German market, and may properly ask more than $250 for the German rights of one of their books. Waples proposed that The Rockefeller Foundation pay for the German rights of perhaps ten important books by German emigre authors, and that the rights then be assigned by the

Information Control Division to German publishers, who would undertake to get out German editions in the near future. This is as far as the project has gone. I do not know whether Waples will promote it any further.

## INTERCHANGE OF PEOPLE

No doubt there will be a considerable amount of interchange of people between Germany and America within the next few years. I know of at least a dozen institutions or associations who have offered to bring someone from Germany to the U.S.A. Therefore I think the function of the Foundation in this matter is not so much to promote broad-scale interchange as to promote interchange in certain areas of particular importance.

At the moment there are many technical difficulties which have made it a discouraging and frustrating experience to try to arrange for bringing a German to the U.S.A. or sending an American to Germany. Since we are still at war with Germany, all people who enter or come out of Germany must have military permission. This involves getting approval from an inordinate number of people and slows down the process so much that one is inclined to give up in disgust. The bottle-neck at the moment appears to be the Washington office of the War Department which deals with requests for permission to enter the U.S.A. or Germany. At the Berlin end I believe the necessary processing will proceed relatively smoothly. Mr. McKibbin, Director of the Division of Internal Affairs, and President Wells of Indiana University, who has just come to Germany as General Clay's Adviser on Educational Affairs, are aware of this difficulty in Washington, and I think will clear it up within the next few weeks. The problem may be more than simply one of red tape if it comes to involve a "loyalty check." Already a "loyalty check" has thrown out several people who were wanted as officials in the Military Government and whose appointments were held up on account of affiliation with some questionable organization from the point of view of

those making the "loyalty check." Presumably, this type of scrutiny would not be made of people who were coming from Germany or going from the U.S.A. to Germany, providing they were not to become employees of the Military Government. But the whole process of subjecting each name to lengthy scrutiny as though we were actually at war, will probably limit the flow of persons to a very small number. It would be desirable if a procedure could be developed which would recognize the fact that we are not now fighting Germany and would allow people to secure travel permits on a much simpler basis than that which maintains at present, even though it might be somewhat more complicated than the simple process of getting a passport and a visa.

The Institute for International Education at 2 West 45th Street, New York City, probably will be able to assist with the routines of getting people out of and into Germany. The Institute would be willing, I believe, to handle money for transportation costs and to process the papers of teachers or students who were being brought from Germany or sent to Germany by organizations in which the Foundation was interested.

A

American and Other Foreign Guest Professors

The University of Heidelberg has already requested assistance to bring Professor Karl Brandt from Stanford University to Heidelberg for a year and also to bring Professor Alexander Ruestow from Istanbul. These two men would help to build up the social science faculty at Heidelberg.

Professor Credner, formerly Dean of the social science faculty at the University of Munich, would like to propose to his faculty that they invite one or more American guest professors. Credner, who is a professor of economic geography, was guest professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1938.

In nearly every university which I visited it was suggested that

a guest professor would be welcomed in the field of American culture or "Americakunde." While it probably would be unworkable and possibly undesirable to try to provide such a person for many universities, yet I think it would be highly desirable if it could be done for four or five of them. It would probably result in several young German scholars coming to the U.S.A. for advanced work in this field, where German personnel have practically disappeared.

German Lecturers in America

I think it would be useful if two or three German academic people who speak English well could be brought to this country for three or four months to travel around and give lectures, particularly in American universities. They could represent the German academic world in discussions of exchange projects in which American organizations are interested. Probably several American organizations would like to invite such people. I think that the American Council on Education and the Association of American Colleges might be interested; also the American Association of Teachers Colleges has a committee on teacher education in Germany and might welcome a German visitor. The Association for Childhood Education is making arrangements, I believe, to bring Frau Dr. Schliebe-Lippert from the Education Ministry of the State of Hesse to meet with groups under the auspices of the Association. People who might be good possibilities as ambassadors of the German academic world are the following:

Frederick Glum, formerly secretary of the Kaiser Welhelm Gesellscaft and educational specialist in higher education in the Ministry of Education of Bavaria. Glum is a somewhat controversial figure, but both Dr. Mann and I were favorably impressed with him, and I do not know anything specific against him. He makes an excellent impression and speaks English well enough to lecture in the language.

Edward Brenner, rector of Erlangen University and professor of American culture. Brenner speaks English quite well and is a vigorous middle-aged man who would make an excellent impression on an American academic audience.

George Kartzki, professor of American culture at the University of Berlin. Kartzki is well known and well liked by the American Military Government. He has been invited to lecture at Yale and would like very much to come to this country. There is some technical difficulty which has prevented his coming.

Julius Ebbinghaus, professor of philosophy at the University of Marburg. I do not know about his command of the language. He has been a vigorous liberal in Germany and was formerly Rector of Marburg. He made some enemies at Marburg, probably because of his vigorous de-Nazification policy.

University of Basel German Student Project

This is the second year of a project at the University of Basel in which 120 German students from the University of Freiburg are given a year of work at Basel at the expense of Swiss families in Basel. This project is having hard sledding financially, and it might be a useful morale builder both for the Swiss and for the Germans if the Foundation could make a small grant toward the expense of the project for the next two or three years.

Cooperative Relationships Between German and American Institutions

The best procedure for building up communication between Germany and America lies in relating institutions of a given type in Germany with institutions of the same type in the U.S.A. If this can be started with Foundation funds, it will probably develop into something which goes considerably beyond what the Foundation pays for. For example, an interchange

of faculty would probably result in the students of the American institution sending such needed materials as food and shoes to the German institution and would also very quickly involve an interchange of students financed at first by the American institution. Furthermore, such a cooperative arrangement would probably be continued in the future, supported jointly by the two institutions involved.

As an example of the kind of project which offers promise, I shall describe the proposal of the University of Chicago for cooperation with a German university as it seems to be developing. The University of Chicago would select from its own staff a subfaculty of about twelve people who taught mainly in the areas of social sciences and humanities. These people would then move back and forth, one or two quarters in Germany and two or three quarters in Chicago for the next several years. Thus they would be able to contribute more to the German university than the ordinary guest professor who comes for a semester and then goes away. The Chicago group would be able to build up a group of graduate students in the German university, some of whom could come to Chicago for study, while American graduate students from Chicago could go to the German university. Research projects of more than purely temporary duration could be started by the Chicago group in the German university. Before long the German university would begin to send its own faculty members to Chicago for teaching, and thus both institutions would be profiting from the arrangement. This would spare the German university from being put in the position of a recipient of charity.

B

Two specific projects for the training of German students outside of Germany came to my attention. One is a proposal by a Dutch group known as the Europaischer Werkring. I have had correspondence with Mr. Philip J. Idenburgh, the Director of the Netherlands Bureau of Statistics concerning

this project. It is proposed to establish a one-year educational program in a Dutch city for a group of German boys just graduated from the secondary school. This year would be devoted to broad cultural studies which probably would be recognized by German universities as a contribution toward the German university degree. The Dutch group has the backing of the Minister of Education in Lower Saxony, Dr. Adolph Grimme of Hannover. Dr. Grimme is one of the best men in German education. He would devise the procedure for selecting the German youths. This would be something of a Rhodes scholarship program in miniature. Idenburgh thinks that the Dutch could raise half of the money but would have to have outside help for the rest of it. Since Germans cannot possess foreign exchange, the entire expenses of board, room, and tuition would have to be paid by the German boys.

A less expensive project was proposed by an officer of the British Control Commission for Germany, Mr. Peter Whitley. It consists in selecting five or six young German men or women who are leaders in churches or labor unions, and sending them to the International People's High School at Elsinore, Denmark. The director of the school, Peter Manniche, says that he believes the school could take as many as five or six Germans and integrate them into its international student body. This would probably cost two or three thousand dollars per year.

## LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING

There is an overlap of projects for interchange of persons with projects for leadership training, and several of the projects I have discussed under the previous category also fall into this one.

### Social Sciences

A

I have told why I believe that leadership training in the social sciences is especially important for German reconstruction and reeducation.

I believe that four or five universities should be encouraged to ask for assistance in building up their social science faculties, especially in the areas of political science, sociology, social anthropology, and psychology. From the reports of Professor Lutz it would appear that research and teaching in economics has also fallen behind in Germany. The problem of improving work in this area is somewhat different from that in the four areas I have mentioned, because there are a good many economists in Germany, whereas there are very few people in these other categories.

Universities which I know are ready to ask for and use assistance in building up their social science faculties are Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich and Hamburg. (See my interviews with social scientists from these universities.) Others that I believe should be considered as possibilities are: Cologne, where von Wiese has kept alive something of a tradition in sociology; Muenster, which appears to have a useful relationship with a research center in the Ruhr; and Berlin, where the tension between East and West if it does not flare up into open conflict, should provide a most stimulating situation for the development of work in the social sciences.

The Center for Social Research in Dortmund, which is under the auspices of the University of Muenster, should be visited by SS representatives. It looked to me as though this was a very good place to encourage empirical and practical research in the social sciences. There are three or four people on the staff, at least two of them, Hoffmann and Neuloh, who would profit from visits to the U.S.A.

Professor Holborn of Yale spoke to me about the possibility of the revival of the pre-Hitler Hochschule fuer Politik formerly in Berlin. While he does not believe that this institution could be revived in Berlin under present conditions, he would like to see it established in Frankfurt, which he thinks will become the capital of western Germany. He spoke to

the Burgermeister of Frankfurt and also to the Rector of the University. The plan, as I understand it, would be to develop an institution in collaboration with the University which provides (a) research and training in the process of government and (b) training for young government employees after the fashion of the internships that have been developed in Washington in recent years.

Teacher Training

In my report I have argued that teacher-training is the crucial area for the improvement of German education, and that the Americans and the British have something to teach the Germans in this area. There has been enough talk about American assistance in this area to permit sketching out roughly the type of project that might be useful.

Five men from American Teachers Colleges were in Germany and Austria last spring studying teacher education. These men have organized a committee within the American Association of Teachers Colleges to foster interchange of faculties and students between American and German teacher-training institutions. Furthermore, the Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education, which grew out of the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education is interested in an international organization for teacher-training. Karl Bigelow, chairman of this Council, would probably be interested in serving on a committee of the Association of Teachers Colleges to sponsor a group of six or eight members of German teachers college faculties who might come to the U.S.A. to study. In my judgment these would be relatively young people who wish to work in areas which have been especially well developed in the U.S.A. such as Child and Adolescent Development, Testing, Guidance, and Curriculum.

From the German side it will be possible to rely on the four people in Military Government who represent teacher-training at the principal centers

of American Military Government together with one or two English officials in the same area. The Americans would be: Vaughn R. DeLong, Wiesbaden; Mildred English, Berlin; Marion Edman, Munich; and John Steiner, Stuttgart. All of these people are engaged in assisting German teacher-training institutions which are developing at the university level. One of the big difficulties in the way of such development is the lack of a faculty of university caliber outside of the general field of philosophy and history of education.

I believe that this is potentially an extremely important area for Foundation activity. I think it would be well to encourage the formation of an American committee on teacher-training in Germany and perhaps other areas of reconstruction and to give this committee money to try out several projects on a small scale within the next two or three years. If international cultural collaboration develops very much within the next decade, I believe that teacher-training will receive increasing emphasis from such groups. Consequently, exploratory experience which might be gained in the next two or three years by such a committee using Foundation funds might result in the accumulation of enough wisdom to pay big rewards when the time is right for substantial projects of international cooperation.

Youth Leadership

In the field of training for youth leadership there is no specific project, but I think that something may develop within the next few months. Mr. L. Norrie, who is in charge of youth activities in the Military Government in Berlin, will return to his post with the Los Angeles YMCA in March. He would be a good person to act as adviser in this area. He might be interested in forming a committee of representatives of training institutions for youth work in the U.S.A. to provide for the training of a small number of key German youth leaders. They could work in colleges like Springfield College, or George Williams in Chicago, or the Western Reserve School of

Social Work, where they could learn the American methods of group work with youth. These methods, I believe, are superior to anything which the Germans have. German youth leaders could also work in training colleges of England.

The Arts of Communication

EFD has been exploring some of the possibilities in this area and knows more about it than I do. I would suggest that Humanities officers continue to explore in Germany for opportunities to assist young people in journalism, drama, fine arts, and radio. This assistance might take the form of provision of more comfortable working arrangements within Germany. For example, a group of young artists might be brought together in an institution where they could be given supplemental food by a system of packages from some organization in the U.S.A.

## RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

If the morale of German scientists improves within the next six months, I believe that their organizations will begin to come forward with specific projects for use of foreign assistance. For example, Professor Glum of the Bavarian Ministry of Education told me that he was planning to call a small group together in November to discuss with them the formation of a Notgemeinschaft. If this has not yet been done, it would probably be done by any of several groups in Germany if they thought there was a prospect of securing Foundation assistance. Other men who might take the lead in such organizations are:

Boris Rajewsky, Director of the K.W. Institute for Biophysics in Frankfurt. R. has a practical constructive attitude about the reconstruction of science in Germany, and is full of ideas which involve German self-help. (See the memorandum in the files which he wrote discussing a program for scientific reconstruction in the University of Frankfurt.)

Erich Kleist, head of the German Red Cross, Berlin. (See report of my interview with him and Fritz Karsen.) Kleist is a candidate for the directorship of the proposed Center for Advanced Studies in Berlin-Dahlem.

Officers of the revived Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft in Goettingen. Otto Hahn and Dr. Telschow, the Executive Secretary of the K. W. G., would undoubtedly be interested in a project for aiding institutes' and universities' laboratories with essential equipment and supplies.

If some such organization were developed in Germany, it would have to find an agent in a neighboring country, probably Switzerland or Holland, which could receive Foundation money, buy material with it, and send it into Germany. I think it would not be difficult to find such an organization.

Projects of this sort should certainly be worked out in consultation with Mr. Carl Nordstrom, chief of Research Control in the Economics Division of OMGUS, Berlin. N. would need to approve the project, and would also have good judgment concerning it.

JHW-
700
Rehabilitation program

WW

December 1, 1947

RBF

Expenditures in European countries.

The figures which we considered the other day in your office required, it seems to me, the following corrections or interpretations, all of which were mentioned except point No.5.

1) Fellowship figures should be included.

2) Countries which received nothing should be included.

3) Although the total stated refers to appropriations made during a period of slightly more than 2½ years, an annual level cannot be obtained by dividing by 2½. For most of the larger grants were made for periods extending for three, four, five, or even more years.

4) Some account should be taken of the size of the various countries.

5) These appropriations cover certain activities which should definitely be thought of as done within the country in question and for the country in question. But, at the other extreme, there are certain activities which really should not be thought of as done for the country in question. For example, NS buys certains advances in science, so to speak, where the buying is best. This leads us to support a good deal of work in England, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark. With respect to most of our expenditures in those four countries we are not primarily motivated by a desire to help the country in question, but rather by completely stateless motives of advancing certain fronts in science.

With no notion that the procedure is very satisfactory, I have divided each one of the totals given by Beal by two factors. First, I divided each one by 3½, to get some reasonable sort of estimate of annual level. Just how much this factor ought to be I do not know, but it is obviously bigger than 2½, and I suspect that 3½ is somewhat too small, since the big bulk of the money went for longer term grants. Secondly, I divided again by the population of the country in question. This gave me a set of figures for cents per person per year, as these levels have more or less averaged during the period since VE day. The resulting figures are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 0.003 | Norway | 1.106 |
| Belgium | .162 | Poland | .156 |
| Czechoslovakia | .067 | Rumania | .001 |
| Denmark | 1.100 | Spain | .000 |
| Finland | .130 | Sweden | 1.710 |
| France | .530 | Switzerland | 1.760 |
| Germany | .001 | Yugoslavia | .236 |
| Great Britain | 1.230 | | |
| Greece | .027 | | |
| Holland | .930 | Proposed figure for | |
| Ireland | .010 | Germany ($200,000 yearly) | |
| Italy | .106 | | 0.290 |

Then I eliminated Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Great Britain on the basis of remarks made above under (5). The remainder, listed in order of diminishing level of aid, read as follows, putting Germany in at the proposed figure, not the past figure:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norway | 1.106 | Italy | .106 |
| Holland | .930 | Czechoslovakia | .067 |
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| Yugoslavia | .236 | Austria | .003 |
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| Poland | .156 | Spain | .000 |
| Finland | .130 | | |

It seems to me the real question now is the following, is there any country below Germany on this list which ought to be above Germany?

WW:DAH

0700 Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

copy filed 100 Fosdick (memo)

FROM: WW

DATE: December 1, 1947

TO:

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COMMENTS:

DEC 16 1947

SUBJECT: Expenditures in European countries.

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FORM 106

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It seems to me the real question now is the following, is there any country below Germany on this list which ought to be above Germany?

WW:DAH

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: WW

DATE: December 1, 1947

TO:

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| RBF | | RBF |
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COMMENTS:

APR 11 1950

SUBJECT: RF, Germany, and WW

First let me remark concerning each of the three impressions you got concerning my attitude toward helping Germany. These three impressions were certainly incorrect, at least in part: and for that I am responsible.

1) Do I think "of the German nation as a monolithic whole, all of whose members are to be thought of as sharing equally in Nazi guilt and to be dealt with as a unit"?

I do not. If I held any such view, I could hardly choose certain elements with which I would propose that we work, and other elements with which I would propose not to work, at least for the present.

2) Do I want to apply Old Testament principles to the Germans "with their continued suffering an accepted result"?

I do not. I prefer to apply the New Testament. I think that, by New Testament standards, the Nazis sinned foully, and that all Germans bear some share of the responsibility. I think that for this they will inevitably suffer, have suffered, and should suffer. I think that all the world must to some extent share this suffering.

3) Do I favor the "rebuilding in Germany of a new intellectual life and culture of any depth"?

I do. But I guess we differ as to the desirable first steps.

It does not seem to me that projects in the upper reaches of advanced scholarship can sensibly be aided in a setting of starving people, homes without heat, school boys without pencils, libraries without books.

Furthermore, advanced knowledge can obviously be used either for evil or for good. One has no right to aid the acquisition of advanced knowledge unless he thinks the chances are at least better than even that the resulting power will be used, and will be used wisely. The economic, social, and political instability of Germany raises real question as to whether such aid

FORM 106

will actually result in power that will be used; and the record of the last 35 years raises a reasonable doubt as to whether the power would be used wisely. These seem to me additional reasons for concentrating, for the present, on more basic needs in Germany and waiting a bit before starting to give them advanced intellectual armament.

As to the remainder of your memorandum, I agree unreservedly with the five points you list under the heading "Morals."

Under "Our Own Self-Interest," I agree wholly with the first five points. As to the sixth, I think an honest intellectual life must be developed in Germany just as rapidly as possible. But I think the presently compelling part of this development relates to reform in elementary and immediate education, youth leadership, and democratic mass leadership through such media as movies, radio, press, etc.

Under the heading "The Effects of Our Policies on Ourselves," I wholly agree with everything you say.

**********

What I would favor is simply this:

A) Concentrate for the present (review within one year) on an effort to establish contact between the German people - particularly German youth - and democratic ideals and procedures. This would involve RJH's recommendations 1 and 2.

B) Conduct this on a broad Foundation basis but not on separate divisional bases.

C) Do this at a level of support that is reasonable from the point of view of our obligations to other countries which may both need and deserve more. On the other hand, we cannot properly disregard the importance of Germany to Europe, nor the enormous potential value of a decent and intellectually active Germany.

D) No divisional actions, for the present, by NS, MS, H, and SS. All divisions would, of course, contribute their knowledge and their suggestions to the general program. IHD program in Germany to be reported in early discussion stages to the person or group responsible for the general German program; and elements of IHD program should not be activated in Germany until it has been mutually agreed by the President, Director of IHD, and the "German Director" that the IHD moves are consistent with the general German program.

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Rehabilitation programs



From Havighurst's Report on Germany see Stacks 717 PWS Hav

DR 696

Dec 2-3, 1947

## CHAPTER XII

## RECOMMENDATIONS

What things would contribute to the development of a peaceful, democratic Germany, that lie within the scope of Foundation practise? It is immediately apparent that the Foundation will have to operate at a simpler level than it has in the past, in Europe. Reconstruction rather than new knowledge must be the purpose. Scientific journals rather cyclotrons. Teachers and youth leaders must be aided rather than Nobel Prize winners. Probably these are the needs of other war-devastated countries, too.

Speed is more important than quantity of assistance, just now. Small foundation grants will have great symbolic value, and will do as much for the building of democratic morale as large grants might do.

There are three promising avenues of work which are familiar, and a fourth, somewhat novel, that might be considered.

### 1. HELP RESTORE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Communication can be restored through promoting the flow of books and periodidals into and out of Germany, and through promoting the movement of people into and out of Germany.

It will be desirable to subsidize a small flow of books and periodicals into and out of Germany until Germany possesses foreign exchange and is sufficiently recovered to permit individuals to use their money freely to purchase things from abroad. This probably means three or four years, until 1951 or 1952.

A beginning has been made, with shipments of back numbers of periodicals to Heidelberg, Goettingen, and Tuebingen, and with the sending of a set of books to Heidelberg. Subscriptions should be entered for a minimum list of periodicals on behalf of about ten German universities, chosen so as to get geographical coverage, and to build up the institutions which appear to be most promising. This should be done without delay. As for books, there may have to be some delay, for the Germans do not know enough about what has been published abroad to make economical selections. Probably a visit to Heidelberg in a few months to find out what use has been made of the book collection sent there, would help in the formulation of a standard set of books that might be sent to the same universities that were receiving periodicals. The new librarian at Heidelberg may be a key man in the rebuilding of library services in Germany. In any case, the flow of books into Germany should be channelled partly through individual Germans who receive grants for study in the USA.

In addition to supplying a small group of libraries with books and periodicals, one or more centers of distribution in Germany might be assisted to develop a microfilm or photostat service that would open up secondary

channels of communication within Germany. A project of this sort should emerge from German sources, and I am sure the Germans will come forward with ideas once they see that initiative on their part is welcomed.

Another approach to the problem of restoring the flow of ideas between Germany and the rest of the world lies through an international organization such as UNESCO. Admittedly, the problem in Germany is only the extreme of a world-wide problem of stoppage of the channels of communication. If UNESCO should develop a plan for promoting international exchange of books and periodicals, Germany should be included in the plan. This should not be difficult to work out, for Germany can already export a large quantity of periodicals in return for imports, as well as a growing quantity of books. Germany would very soon become a creditor nation in relation to an international clearing-house for book and periodical exchange.

The reestablishment of communication through people has two aspects, travel of Germans to foreign countries, and travel of foreigners into Germany.

Grants for study and travel should immediately be made to permit Germans to come to the USA and to go to other countries, such as England, Switzerland, and Scandinavia.

The age-group from which most of the fellows come should be 25-35, but more mature people, in the age range of 35 to 50, should also be given grants for visits of six months to a year.

In general these grants should be made to people who work in the areas where leadership training is most important (to be described later), but there should also be a small number of fellowships available for excellent people, without regard to their field of special interest.

To promote the flow of books into Germany, all people receiving stipends who have an institutional connection in Germany should be given a drawing account for the purchase of books that would be sent to Germany to become the property of their respective institutions. The Foundation has had experience with this kind of arrangement, and could easily extend it, if necessary, to cover more people or to provide a larger sum of money than has been customary.

Americans should also be given grants to enable them to go to Germany for teaching and study. This is desirable for two reasons: first, it would serve to introduce ideas and knowledge from the outside world into Germany quite rapidly; and second, it would give non-Germans some important information and understanding of the German problem which they, in turn, could pass on to their countrymen. I became more and more impressed with the importance of this aspect of communication with Germany, the longer I was there.

For Americans to live in Germany under present economic conditions requires special arrangements for securing housing and food, which should be facilitated by the U. S. Army. General Clay has approved a plan whereby a limited number of Americans may teach at German universities and be given Army

billets and access to the Army commissary stores for a period of three months. This is not long enough, but it is enough to make a start on. No American could live and work on German rations, and the effort to secure a steady flow of food packages from home would take so much of his time that it would cut into his working efficiency. But a sensible and workable plan will surely evolve if Americans make a success of work in German universities, and, in any case, the economic situation in Germany should improve enough to lessen the magnitude of the problem considerably in a year or two.

The type of interchange of persons most likely to be of permanent value is one which involves a one-to-one relationship between American and German institutions, and which might develop later into an exchange relation that would finance itself. Therefore, individual American institutions should be encouraged to enter into relationships with individual German institutions. University A in America might be helped to cooperate with University A' in Germany. This would mean that the students of University A would be sending shoe-leather and notebooks to the students of University A', and that student exchanges would be established in due course. It would also mean that German scholars would be invited to University A from University A', which is exceedingly important to the self-respect of the German universities.

## 2. HELP TRAIN LEADERS IN AREAS OF MOST IMPORTANCE TO GERMANY

When I started in Germany I put up my guard against suggestions that the way to solve the German problem was to find some promising young Germans and bring them to the USA where they would find out how to run things in Germany. I was and still am convinced that the Germans must solve their own problems, assuming that they are given economic and political conditions that make a democratic and peaceful solution possible. We must avoid "propagandizing" the Germans for specifically American ways of governing, or of teaching, or of running newspapers and radio stations.

But I became convinced: (1) that the level of knowledge and techniques in certain areas essential to German reconstruction is so low that help must be given from outside to raise this level, and (2) that German individuals and German public opinion will welcome such help if it is given with genuine modesty and recognition that the task of democratic reconstruction in Germany and all of Europe is one of common concern and mutual responsibility. Consequently, the training of leaders becomes the second principal suggestion I have to make for Foundation action.

The areas in which leadership training is most important appear to be:

<u>Social Sciences and Human Relations</u>

Four or five German universities should be selected as places where American help will be most effective in rebuilding research and teaching in the fields of government, economics, sociology, psychology, and social anthropology. Young instructors from these universities should be given stipends for

study abroad (not only in the USA), and the few men of ability in the middle-age range should be given grants for travel and for rebuilding their seminar libraries. Money should be provided to pay lecturers from abroad who are invited to German universities.

An example of the type of project which might be aided is the following, which was described to me by Professor Franz Sauermann, Dean of the Social Science Faculty of the University of Frankfurt. Sauermann said that the only way he saw of raising the quality of work in the social sciences quickly was to send several young men to the USA for training and then to bring them back to teach at Frankfurt. He proposed that he or one of the other senior faculty members in social sciences be given a travel grant and that similar awards be made to four young people who have taken their PhD's in social sciences at Frankfurt or elsewhere. These five people would go to the USA and spend the first month or two together, getting a general orientation. Then each of the young people would go to a different university and commence intensive study in one of the social sciences. One person might specialize in political science, another in sociology at another university, another in economics, and another in social anthropology. The senior member of the group would spend a month with each of the junior members in turn, orienting himself to the work in the junior member's special area of interest, and working out with him a list of books to be purchased and sent to Frankfurt. At the end of six months the senior member would return to his work at Frankfurt. The junior members would return at the end of a year and form a teaching and research team at the University. Sauermann thought that this would have the special advantage of producing a group who might carry on cooperative multi-discipline research, which he thought was desirable in the social sciences.

One or more centers of practical research and training for practical application of social research should be assisted with small grants for books and equipment and with stipends for staff members. The importance of such centers is especially great in Germany, where the tradition of empirical social research is not strong.

Teacher Training

Three or four teacher-training institutions should be selected which promise to be in closest touch with new developments in German education. A few key people in these institutions should be given grants for brief periods of study in the USA or England, and several young people should be given stipends for a year or two of intensive study in the USA of such subjects as: child and adolescent development; educational measurement; the school curriculum. Books and periodicals should be provided for the libraries of the institutions selected.

Youth Work

A few people who expect to spend their lives in youth work in Germany should receive stipends for travel and study--a minimum of six months--in England or the USA. At the same time, through the German leaders of youth organizations in the several state governments and in collaboration with the Youth Activities Officers of the British and American military governments, several British or American experts in youth work should be brought to Germany for lectures in leadership-training institutes.

Communication

In the field of communication, which includes radio, film, newspapers, theatre, and the fine arts, promising young people should be sought out and given opportunity to travel and study abroad, and also perhaps for work at home under more favorable economic circumstances. The attitudes of German people will be shaped partly by what reaches them through the media of communication. What reaches the German public will depend largely on what the young German practitioner of the arts of communication thinks is good and true and beautiful.

Medicine and Public Health

Since Foundation officers in these divisions have been in Germany recently, I have ventured to make no specific recommendations. But the need for improvement in research and practice in these areas is obvious.

## 3. PROVIDE ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The material needs of Germany are so great that the efforts of private agencies cannot begin to take their measure. Yet there are certain acute shortages in areas of great strategic importance for reconstruction, where a relatively small effort would be magnified many times.

One such shortage is paper. Because of the paper shortage, textbooks are a black market commodity, newspapers must often skip publication, and the circulation of facts and ideas which are essential to German reconstruction is seriously impeded. The purchase abroad of paper and supplying it for specific uses in Germany might be a possibility.

It has been proposed, for example, that paper be purchased abroad and given to the publishers of textbooks, on their assurance that they will not divert their normal supply from textbook production. Another proposal is that paper should be provided for schoolbooks in certain important subjects.

These are possibilities which might be explored further by Foundation representatives.

Scientific Equipment and Supplies

A small amount of dollar assistance would go a long way toward stimulating scientific research in Germany. There are many irritating little shortages of such things as photographic paper, quartz glass, parts for electroscopes, and specific chemicals. Probably every one of the best twenty research laboratories in Germany could improve its efficiency substantially if it had a few hundred dollars available for purchases in Switzerland or Holland. Consequently, if aid to scientific research is thought of as desirable in Germany, one of the first steps should be to set up a fund to provide for small purchases for people in a number of institutions. Probably this could be done through a

German organization of the Notgemeinschaft type. Such an organization could collect and evaluate requests and transmit them to an agent in Switzerland or Holland who could purchase and send the material into Germany.

## 4. A CONTINUING COMMISSION TO STUDY AND REPORT ON DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY

If there is to be a long-term United States program of educational and cultural work along democratic lines in Germany and other parts of the world, and if such work is to be thought of as part of an overall effort to work for peace and good international relations, it might be desirable to establish a commission which is non-governmental and perhaps international in character which could make critical analyses and recommendations for the work of development and reconstruction in various parts of the world.

Such a commission might be thought of as a continuation on a somewhat better basis of the educational and cultural missions which were sent under the auspices of military government to Germany and Japan. Certainly critical analysis by the best and most independent people in America is desirable for a program of democratic cultural reconstruction in several parts of the world such as our government seems about to launch on.

There are issues and problems of broad educational and social policy which I have barely touched on in this report, but which underlie and condition the success of educational reconstruction wherever it is undertaken by the United States. For example, the problem of displaced persons has a bearing on democratic education in Germany, but it is no business of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of the military government. To take another example, the supply of paper available for textbooks is determined on economic considerations with which the Educational Branch of the military government has nothing to do. Then there are questions of basic educational policy which the Education Branch must decide but which should properly be scrutinized and discussed outside of the military government. And there are also questions about the size and the quality of education personnel in the military government which must be decided outside of the Education Branch itself.

These are illustrations of matters with which a non-governmental Commission on Educational Reconstruction might properly deal. Such a Commission also would be in a good position to make direct contact with educational and cultural leaders in countries where Americans are working; namely, Germany, Austria, Japan, Korea, Greece, China, and others, and to work with these people on a basis of equality and thus to avoid the dangers of development of a "colonial" policy.

Clearly, such a Commission would have to be backed financially by organizations which are above suspicion and it would have to be sponsored by organizations which represent unquestionable leadership in educational and cultural affairs in the USA. Although this idea can hardly be put in the form of a specific recommendation, I believe it is worth discussion by the Foundation representatives with people in the organizations that would naturally be involved in such a project.

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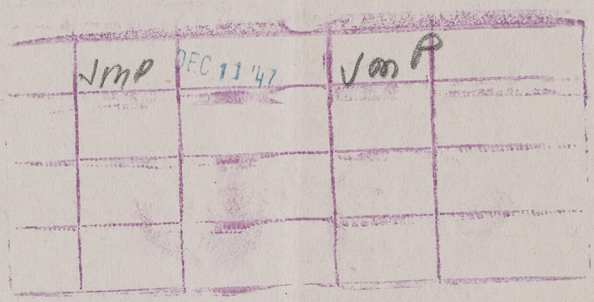
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

December 9, 1947

DEC 17 1947




Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49th St.
New York, New York

Dear Janet:

I was delighted to learn from RBF that you will be able to take major responsibility for work in connection with what the Foundation may want to do in Germany. As you probably know, I am planning to come to New York next week to talk things over with RBF and the others and to see where I can fit in. I plan to spend Monday and Tuesday in New York and would appreciate your carrying through as much preliminary planning as possible. I suggest that you try to arrange a conference with those of the officers who are particularly interested to work in Germany, making sure that we have at least one person from each division. This conference might well come toward the end of Monday afternoon after I have had a chance to talk with RBF who plans to come in at noon on Monday.

conf. 3 o'clock

I would like to spend a good deal of time with you on Monday morning, and to have several appointments on Tuesday in which you and I talk with people who are interested in certain projects. Could you arrange conferences with the following people for Tuesday?

Karl Bigelow – Mon. 5-6 Call Mon. morning
Frederick Heuser, Germanistic Society of America, German House, Columbia University 11:00 Tues. a.m.
Laurence Duggan, Institute of International Education. 4:00 Tues. Call Mon. morning.

In case Duggan is not available, try his assistant, Mr. Fisher or Miss Ruth Hubbard.

Will you also ask Mr. Lyle to secure a hotel reservation for me for Monday night. I would prefer the Biltmore and I will go there when I arrive Monday morning unless I hear from you to the contrary.

I am looking forward to seeing you next week.

Sincerely yours,

RJH

Robert J. Havighurst

ls

700
Rehabilitation Program GKS-GKS

APR 1 1948

RF Officers' Conference December 15, 1947

Present: TBA, RBF, JMP, RSM, FMR, DHS, GKS, WW, JHW, and Robert J. Havighurst.

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RJH: Thinks discussion might take up three points: (1) the placing of responsibility for initiation of projects and for allocation of amounts to various budgets; (2) a timetable for the program; and (3) specific projects.

On (1), recommends that any division that has an interest in Germany feel welcome to initiate consideration of any project, and, in so far as possible, if these projects are approved, that the division take responsibility for carrying them through. In other words -- as much responsibility as possible in the hands of the divisions.

WW: Raises question of interpretation. Have we agreed to any one of the following three statements:

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RBF: Recommends policy somewhere between 2 and 3, with the idea that we watch our step so that Germany doesn't get out of line with expenditures in other countries.

TBA: Could a proposal for a project in France be charged to the $200,000?

RBF: Yes. We can also consider projects in Austria, Poland, Italy, etc.

RSM: Have we agreed not to send divisional representatives to Germany?

RBF: Have not had any definite agreement on this, but he assumes they can go.

JHW: Expects to send Buchanan.

WW: Wouldn't you clear with RJH on Buchanan's visit and subsequent recommendations?

JHW: Probably.

TBA: Mentions again advisability of spending some money in other countries.

GKS: Does this mean that the money will be spent very largely in enemy countries and not in friendly surrounding countries?

RBF: Yes, for the most part, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

RJH: Since at best the program can move very slowly, the question of the amount to be spent is largely academic. Not much chance, therefore, that expenditures in Germany will get out of line with expenditures in non-enemy countries.

General agreement on this.

RBF: As he sees it, it will be up to RBF to decide whether a project is a proper charge against a divisional budget or against the budget being handled by RJH.

RJH: Understands that the officers will go ahead and develop whatever projects they see fit under divisional programs.

RBF: Cannot forecast how many under divisional programs will be needed.

(Note: FMR sensed agreement here that divisions would be at liberty to explore possibilities for projects in Germany, but that they would move cautiously and consult freely with RJH.)

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°700 RJH ~~JMP~~ 300 Rehabilitation program

FEB 3 1950

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700
Rehabilitation program ~~JHW~~
~~RSB~~

JAN 15 1948

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°700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: EO

DATE: December 15, 1947

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MPB | | MPB |
| EDT | | EDT |
| JLT | DEC 16 47 | JLT |
| TBA | | RJH |
| | | |
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COMMENTS:

DEC 17 1947

SUBJECT:

DHS requests that an extra copy of all material relating to Germany written in the Humanities Division be made and initialed to Mr. Havighurst (RJH).

EO

FORM 106

2700
Rehabilitation ~~DNS~~ program

OCT 4 1948

JM JM
CBF CBF
EFD EFD
DHS DHS

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FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 13 1948

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Dear Sam:

The Rockefeller Foundation has sent two men on extensive trips through Germany, trying to discover whether there is anything there that we can wisely or usefully do at the present time. The latter of the two was Professor Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, originally trained in physics. He held an N.R.C. fellowship in Germany.

It is the present tentative plan that we engage, in a very modest way, in some activities aimed to reestablish intellectual communication, particularly in areas which seem usefully directed toward the democratic reeducation of Germany. Thus we are considering some moves to get journals and books, in various fields, into Germany: and as regards personnel, we are considering bringing out a modest number of persons, for training and experience in democratic countries, who are associated with elementary and intermediate education in Germany, with mass communication in such fields as radio, press, and movies, and with youth movements.

There has been some talk of very modest assistance to highly selected individual scholars. I am myself very skeptical about this latter, and would prefer to wait for a time, concentrating on the more general activities which are primarily related to the reeducation of German youth.

What sort of sense does this make to you? I am also writing for a more specific reason. Karl Compton told me that your mission collected an extensive and dependable body of information concerning the individual scientists whose record during the war was definitely good or definitely bad. Is there any way in which we could have access, confidential or otherwise, to that information?

Cordially,

Warren Weaver.

Dr. S. A. Goudsmit
Department of Physics
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

WW:AEB

700
Rehabilitation program

JMP

December 17, 1947

RBF

This will summarise briefly the points made in our talk yesterday with RJH.

(1) RBF is to call Washington and clear the program, either by a personal interview or by telephone, with Under Secretary of the War Department, William Draper, and Assistant Secretary of State, Charles E. Saltzmann. This will be done within the next two weeks and all negotiations concerning the program will be held up until this clearance has been received.

(2) Following the approval of the War and State Departments, letters A, B, C, and D will be sent to various persons designated by RJH in OMGUS, OMGB, OMGH, OMGWB, members of the British Ebement of the Control Commission for Germany, and two or three people in Washington in the Civil Affairs Division.

Specific projects in which the various Divisions are interested and are ready to move on as soon as is deemed advisable are as follows :

(1) Medical Sciences. RSM has agreed to take over the responsibility for the periodical program for Germany which will presumably be administered by the Germanistic Society of America, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Hauser. This program contemplates the continuation of the ALA list of periodicals to about 16 Universities for a period of two to three years. The Germanistic Society of America is now awaiting tax exemption status from the Treasury Department and, until that is received, no RF grant is possible. However, Dr. Hauser will keep in touch with RSM and this will presumably be one of the first projects approved under the new program.

RSM is also eager to begin at once with a program of sending medical books to Germany and would like to place a deposit with Baker and Taylor as soon as possible, against which he will order certain books to be sent to 16 Libraries in Germany. JMP has been asked to visit

CRALOG to see whether or not they have facilities for packaging books and shipping them overseas. If so, RSM would like to use this agency for shipping medical books to the German Libraries.

(2) Social Sciences. RJH approves the Moseley proposal for the sending of books and periodicals to Europe. Since Germany and Austria will be so well covered under the periodical program now pending for the Germanistic Society of America, it is recommended that these two countries be omitted from the periodical section of the Moseley plan, but be included in the book section, since there are no plans for sending Social Sciences books to either of these countries.

The sending of Brandt and RÜstow to the University of Heidelburg is thoroughly approved by R.J.H. and these grants will be put through as soon as possible under the new program. Any correspondence, of course, will be held up until program clearance has been received.

The Friedrich memorandum, which proposes the sending of American scholars to Germany in the field of the Social Sciences, was discussed by RJH and JHW and it is agreed that, should Friedrich have specific men to propose, the contributions to their travelling expenses might be considered. Friedrich at the present time has no administrative set-up for handling such trips on a large scale. If he should ever have a sponsoring agency, such a grant would not be outside our consideration.

Peter Manniche, of the International Peoples College at Elsinore, Denmark, has applied for funds to bring ten or twelve church and labour union leaders to the College for training. Although RF officers are not eager to become involved in support of this College because of a long history of applications and declinations, RJH is going to write to Birley, the Educational Advisor to the Military Governor of the British Zone in Germany, to ask him if he would give this high priority in a list of projects which he presumably will submit to us. If Birley considers this of top priority, RJH is inclined to go ahead.

(3) Humanities. EFD has several things in mind, but nothing which he will plan to push before RJH visits here next month.

(a) Consultants in the Humanities for the University at Bremen
(b) The bringing over of German journalists, which will correspond to the plan for bringing over German radio people which was approved at the recent Trustees' meeting.
(c) Funds to permit the Bavarian Education Commission to visit Great Britain and the U.S.A.

(d) The bringing of Mrs. Lapmann, who is the head of the International Youth Library.

This latter proposal is not one which EFD would push personally as a Humanities officer, but he agreed with RJH that it would be very beneficial to Mrs. Lapmann and might result in helping to get the International Youth Library financed. EFD will phone General McClure, who is the New York field officer of the Civil Affairs Division and, after obtaining his informal approval, will write Mrs. Lapmann and Colonel Textor, suggesting such a trip.

RJH has approved a grant for the travel to Germany and allowance for Prof. Tillich of Union Theological Seminary. It is agreed that he shall have travel expenses, but perhaps not as liberal an allowance as $500 for entertainment and incidentals. JMP will discuss that with DHS to see whether or not he wishes to take this up under regular Humanities program. If not, RJH would approve a grant to Union Theological Seminary to make this trip possible. It has also been agreed that as a matter of policy, no grants of this sort, which provide travel during the summer vacation period, will include a sum for honorarium or salary.

(4) Natural Sciences. GRP is eager to have it understood that as a Division officer he does not expect to recommend anything which could be considered under the Natural Sciences program. He hopes that it will be made clear to everyone that this is a general program and something quite outside the divisional set-up. He has been emphatic in his talks with Europeans that the Natural Sciences Division has no program in certain areas, and he would feel it unfortunate if people found out that the Foundation was carrying on a program in Germany when he had been able to recommend no Natural Sciences projects in Poland, for example. He thinks any confusion can be avoided if emphasis is placed on the fact that this in no way affects the programs of the various Divisions.

He is quite willing to recommend heartily the University of Basle, Switzerland, project which proposes the bringing of a number of German students between the ages of 24 and 28 from the University of Fribourg to Basle for one year's work. RJH would consider a grant of between $3,000 and $5,000 a year for this project, which should be cleared with RBF and then GRP asked to write Portmann, the present Rector of the University, suggesting that he submit a formal application.

The University of Chicago project, which involves the sending of 8 or 10 professors from the University to some German University for a year, will presumably be recommended to the Trustees at the Executive Committee meeting in January.

These projects are mentioned first to give you an idea of what is under consideration at the moment, and also for circulation among the divisonal officers whom we interviewed yesterday, so that any corrections or additions can be sent to me.

700
Rehabilitation program

~~JMP~~

~~RBF~~

December 17, 1947

EFD - EFD
RSM - RSM
GRP - GRP
JHW - JHW
JMP - JMP

MAR 8 '49

This will summarise briefly the points made in our talk yesterday with RJH.

(1) RBF is to call Washington and clear the program, either by a personal interview or by telephone, with Under Secretary of the War Department, William Draper, and Assistant Secretary of State, Charles E. Saltzmann. This will be done within the next two weeks and all negotiations concerning the program will be held up until this clearance has been received.

(2) Following the approval of the War and State Departments, letters A, B, C, and D will be sent to various persons designated by RJH in OMGUS, OMGB, OMGH, OMGWB, members of the British Element of the Control Commission for Germany, and two or three people in Washington in the Civil Affairs Division.

Specific projects in which the various Divisions are interested and are ready to move on as soon as is deemed advisable are as follows :

(1) Medical Sciences. RSM has agreed to take over the responsibility for the periodical program for Germany which will presumably be administered by the Germanistic Society of America, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Heuser. This program contemplates the continuation of the ALA list of periodicals to about 16 Universities for a period of two to three years. The Germanistic Society of America is now awaiting tax exemption status from the Treasury Department and, until that is received, no RF grant is possible. However, Dr. Heuser will keep in touch with RSM and this will presumably be one of the first projects approved under the new program.

RSM is also eager to begin at once with a program of sending medical books to Germany and would like to place a deposit with Baker and Taylor as soon as possible, against which he will order certain books to be sent to 16 Libraries in Germany. JMP has been asked to visit

CRALOG to see whether or not they have facilities for packaging books and shipping them overseas. If so, RSM would like to use this agency for shipping medical books to the German Libraries.

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These projects are mentioned first to give you an idea of what is under consideration at the moment, and also for circulation among the divisonal officers whom we interviewed yesterday, so that any corrections or additions can be sent to me.

JMP

0700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP DEC 22 '47 JMP

December 18, 1947

MAR 8 1948

Miss Janet M. Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Janet:

Things were a bit hectic the other day but I guess we know pretty well where we stand now. I am doing nothing until I hear that RBF has talked with the people in Washington. You are encouraging Brandt to look me up this Christmas if he is in Chicago. You are also to send me a copy of the Chicago project when it comes through.

I think this is all that involves me for the moment, although as soon as I hear that RBF has seen the people in Washington I will go ahead with some of the other things.

I am certainly pleased that you are going to take on this responsibility although I know it will mean a lot more work for you.

Sincerely yours,

RJH

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

FORM 372

0700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1948

December 22, 1947

Dear Bob:

I am writing this on the eve of my departure for a Christmas vacation which I, consciously or unconsciously, neglected to mention to you when you were here last week. I shall be back in the office on January 2 and RBF tells me that he plans to be away between Christmas and New Year himself. However, he expects things to start with a bang af
after the first of the year. I shall let you know immediately when I have heard from him the results of his conversations in Washington.

In the meantime I hope you received the copy of the University of Chicago application and the copy of my memo to Mr. Fosdick, summing up our conversations, which I sent you last week. You will be hearing from me again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Committee on Human Development
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

700
Rehabilitation program

# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR
NORMAN S. BUCHANAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
BRYCE WOOD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

December 22, 1947

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Sincerely yours,

-Robert Paine

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Committee on Human Development
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

P. S. Brandt will not be coming East during the holidays. JHW is writing him an informal letter. Also I talked with MacIver who, I think, will be writing you in Chicago.

FORM 372

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| DHS | | DHS |
| JM | | JM |
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| EO | | EO |

EFD

JMP

2/700

Rehabilitation program

December 31, 1947

There are a few comments I should like to make on the memorandum of December 17th.

not received for filing 2/27/48

1 - I have written to Saltzman and General Noce stating that I would be in Washington to see them on January 5th and 6th.

2 - Further conversation with RBF and RJH resulted in a decision that letters of some sort comparable to letters A, B, C and D will probably be sent to OMGUS and elsewhere. There will be further consultation, as I understand it, before the letters are actually sent out.

not received for filing 2/27/48

3 - In the case of Professor Tillich's visit to Germany we have had two conferences with President Van Dusen, and he now agrees that Tillich will apply to one or more of the religious organizations which have big programs for Germany. If they cannot take action the case will be referred to RF once more.

See 200 Union Theological Seminary Tillich

4 - According to Van Dusen, Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard has reported that he and Clay worked out a formula for the movement of persons to Germany. This is to involve: (a) payment of salary by the American institution during the individual's leave of absence, (b) payment of the individual's expenses in Germany by the German institution, (c) cost of transportation to be born by the RF. To the best of my knowledge this does not represent the true state of affairs either from the point of view of Military Government or the RF. I suggest further consultation with RJH on this whole subject at the earliest possible opportunity.

See 200 Harvard Univ Friedrich

EFD:EAB

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: EFD

DATE: December 31, 1947

TO:

| JMP | JAN -2 '48 | JMP |
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COMMENTS:

MAR 7 1949

SUBJECT:

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EFD:EAB

EFD

FORM 106

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: EFD

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|---|---|---|
| RBF | JAN 20 '48 | RMS |
| RJH | JAN 20 '48 | |
| JM | | JM |
| CBF | | |

JAN 26 1948

Mr. William Draper
Under Secretary of the Army

Washington, January 5, 1948

Draper, like Saltzman, was pleased to hear of the RF's intention to resume activities in Germany and Austria. He suggested that after formal approval had been expressed by his office on behalf of the Army in response to a letter by RBF that the Army might fly a representative of the RF to Germany for a week to discuss the formulation of a program with priorities with Dr. Herman Wells and representatives of the British and French.

EFD:EAB

EFD

FORM 198

0700
Rehabilitation programs

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|---|---|---|
| RBF | JAN 20 '48 | RMH |
| RJH | JAN 20 '48 | RJH |
| JM | | JM |
| CBF | | CBF |

INTERVIEWS: EFD

Charles E. Saltzman
Assistant Secretary of State
for the Occupied Areas

Washington, January 5, 1948

JAN 26 1948

EFD explained to Saltzman the intention of the RF to resume operations in Germany and Austria, and Saltzman indicated the approval and enthusiasm of the State Department for such operations. It was agreed that RBF should write to Saltzman to obtain an official expression of the State Department's approval for RF activities in the occupied areas.

Saltzman arranged an interview for EFD with Draper, Under Secretary of the Army. He also sent Mr. B. O'Sullivan to accompany EFD, and to talk over further developments of the RF program on behalf of the Division of Occupied Areas.

EFD:EAB

EFD

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

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|---|---|---|
| RBF | JAN 20 '48 | RBF |
| RJH | | RJH |
| JM | JAN 26 '48 | JM |
| CBF | JAN 26 1948 | |

INTERVIEWS: EFD

Civil Affairs Division,
War Department

Washington, January 5, 1948

General Noce, Chief of C.A.D., was very happy to hear of the RF's intention to resume activities in Germany and Austria, and promised the assistance of C.A.D. in every possible way. He emphasized the importance of work in education and reorientation, and spoke with pride of the recent approval of a two-million dollar budget allowance for the purchase of paper to be used by General Clay. Some difficulty is being met in obtaining the paper. Prices range from $227 per ton in France and $150 in Sweden to $92 a ton in Canada; Canadian paper is largely unavailable, however, and most of the purchasing is being done in Sweden. Noce proposed to his Deputy, General Eberle, a meeting of the working level people in C.A.D. with EFD.

EFD, in conference with Eberle, spoke of the direction of the RF's general program in Germany and Austria by RJH, and proposed that, instead of himself meeting the reorientation personnel, it would be better for RJH to do so when he visits Washington within the next few weeks. Eberle agreed, and promised hearty cooperation with RJH.

Colonel Erskine Hume, Chief of Reorientation Branch, C.A.D., was also pleased to hear of the RF program, and will be glad to assist in every way. He suggested that RJH inform him of his plans to visit Washington in time to ensure that Hume will be on hand. Colonel MacMahan, Deputy Chief of Reorientation Branch, and formerly Chief of I.C.D. in Bavaria, was home ill. EFD saw Lt.-Col. L. P. Irvin, in charge of educational and religious policy, Mr. T. W. Simpson, in charge of cultural materials, Captain C. C. Axvall, in charge of exchange of persons, and others. All promised their cooperation, and were pleased, not only at the program, but at the project to bring over German radio personnel.

EFD

EFD:EAB

700
Rehabilitation Program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

January 5, 1948

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| | RBJ | JAN 20 '48 | RBJ | 1/9/48 |
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JAN 12 1948

Dear Ray:

I think I had better tell you that I have arranged to participate in the University of Chicago Roundtable on Sunday, February 8 on a program which deals with Germany. This program will be broadcast from Louisville where there is to be a seminar on Germany in connection with the inauguration of the new President of Louisville, John Taylor. Taylor was formerly Chief of the Religious and Educational Affairs Branch in the military government for Germany. He has secured General Clay as well as representatives of the British and French military governments for this affair, and the Roundtable is proposing General Clay, the British representative, Taylor and myself. While they do not have Clay's specific approval, they expect to get it.

I see no difficulty in my participating in the program, but I suspect had better report it to you. I presume we will deal primarily with educational and social conditions in Germany rather than political questions.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

0700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

January 5, 1948 JMP JAN-9'48 JMP

MAR 8 1948

Dear Janet:

I assume I shall be hearing from you in the near future to tell me that RBF has cleared the way for the program and that we can start writing letters. I did receive your letter of December 22 and your earlier letter containing a copy of the Chicago proposal and your memo to RBF.

I am planning to spend the period from ~~Thursday~~ The 20 through ~~Tuesday~~ Jan 25 in New York. You can organize the time as you think best. Incidentally, would you ask Mr. Lyle to reserve a hotel for me for this period? The Bristol was comfortable last fall and is quite convenient as well as cheaper than the Biltmore.

Please keep me in touch with the progress of the Chicago proposal for I would like to push things ahead here as soon as possible.

Please show the attached memo to RBF after you have read it.

Sincerely yours,

RJH

Robert J. Havighurst

P.S. Also, will you check and make sure that some copies of my report have been sent to me. I want to give them to some people around here.

ans.

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

SEP - 9 1948

January 5, 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

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Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 20 1948

January 8, 1948.

Dear Bob:

I have just talked on the telephone with D'Arms who has been laid up with sinus trouble and not in the office since his return from Washington. I am enclosing a memorandum of our conversation which I have sent on to RBF. I assume he will proceed with the letters.

I am also enclosing a copy of the docket on the University of Chicago item which will go into the Executive Committee Meeting on January 16th.

The letter which you mentioned to me on the telephone yesterday has not yet arrived, but I have made a reservation for you at the Biltmore for five nights beginning January 20th and this can be changed if it is not right.

Buchanan arrived yesterday and looks fine despite the rigors of a strenuous travel schedule for the last six months. He is looking forward to meeting you when you come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the Director

Professor Robert J. Havighurst
Committee on Human Development
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

JMP:PH

FORM 198

Telephone conversation

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| RBF | | RMS |
| | JDR-3-43 | |
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INTERVIEWS: JMP

January 8, 1948

Mr. E. F. D'Arms

D'Arms reported that he saw in Washington the Under Secretary of State of the War Department, William Draper, and Assistant Secretary of State, Charles E. Saltzmann and explained to them the purposes and proposed extent of the RF program for Germany and Austria. They both expressed great interest and enthusiasm and said that the proper procedure would be for Mr. Fosdick to write letters to each of them, telling them about the program. They, in turn, will have to inform General Clay and, after hearing from him, will write Mr. Fosdick so that we will have letters in our files giving us official clearance.

D'Arms also saw all of the people connected with operations, such as Noce, Fahey, Hume, Irvine and Axvall. When the time comes to send out the letters to the various people in charge of military government programs in Germany, it was suggested that Clay himself or Wells, who has gone over recently to assist him, talk over informally, on his own initiative, the program with the heads of the various divisions in military government concerned with such matters. Any projects they have to propose could then be listed and the government would be glad to fly a man over to Germany for a week to discuss these proposals. This person would presumably beRJH himself, or possibly D'Arms, if that proved more feasible.

When RJH is ready to go to Washington, Hume suggested that he be informed a few days in advance so that he might call a meeting of the various people concerned at which RJH could explain in more detail with what the program will be concerned and its extent. I am writing RJH to this effect to-day with the idea that he may now wish to set the date for his visit to Washington. He had planned to go down from here a day during the week he is to be here at the end of January.

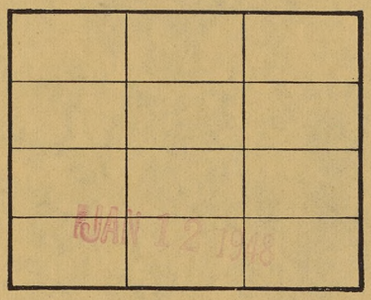
JMP

JMP:PH

FORM 372

0700

Rehabilitation program



JAN 12 1948

January 9, 1948

Dear Bob:

I am glad that you are going to participate in the University of Chicago Roundtable and I see no objections to it whatsoever.

We are looking forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

With warm best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

RBF DBF

700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RBF — copy file 100 Fosdick (memo)

DATE: January 9, 1948

TO:

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| AG RAL RSM | '48 | en RBF |
| WW | JAN 14 '48 | WW |
| DHS | JAN 19 '48 | DHS |
| JHW | JAN 20 '49 | JHW RZZ |
| GKS | JAN 21 '48 | GKS |
| AJW MET | [illegible] '49 | MET |

COMMENTS:

JAN 22 1948

SUBJECT:

There has apparently been some difference of opinion on the part of some of the officers as to the method of procedure involved in operating the program under the general direction of Mr. Havighurst and the allocation of his time to this task. I am sending this memorandum in the hope that it will make the situation clear and am asking you to pass this information on to the other officers in your division.

The program will be operated as far as is possible from this office. All letters to Mr. Havighurst should be sent to Miss Paine who will act as his deputy when he is not here in New York. He should be addressed here in all matters concerning the Foundation program and all requests for appointments with him should go through Miss Paine. She will be his point of contact here in the office and will arrange appointments for people either here or in Chicago, if that should be necessary. She will also see that any communication which cannot await his attention in New York is forwarded to him.

Mr. Havighurst is planning to spend one week a month in New York for the administration of this program. As you have already been informed, he is planning to be here from January 20 through January 25. Miss Paine will let you know each month the exact dates of his stay here.

RBF.

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

copy

FROM: RBF

DATE: January 9, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JM | | JM |
| CBF | | CBF |
| EFD | | EFD |
| DHS | | DHS |
| MPB | | MPB |
| ~~EDP~~ ~~VLP~~ | | |

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COMMENTS:

OCT 4 1948

SUBJECT:

There has apparently been some difference of opinion on the part of some of the officers as to the method of procedure involved in operating the program under the general direction of Mr. Havighurst and the allocation of his time to this task. I am sending this memorandum in the hope that it will make the situation clear and am asking you to pass this information on to the other officers in your division.

The program will be operated as far as is possible from this office. All letters to Mr. Havighurst should be sent to Miss Paine who will act as his deputy when he is not here in New York. He should be addressed here in all matters concerning the Foundation program and all requests for appointments with him should go through Miss Paine. She will be his point of contact here in the office and will arrange appointments for people either here or in Chicago, if that should be necessary. She will also see that any communication which cannot await his attention in New York is forwarded to him.

Mr. Havighurst is planning to spend one week a month in New York for the administration of this program. As you have already been informed, he is planning to be here from January 20 through January 25. Miss Paine will let you know each month the exact dates of his stay here.

FORM 106

700

Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

January 12, 1948

JMP JMP

MAR 8 1948

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your note of January 8. The reservation at the Biltmore is alright.

I enclose a copy of the letter I have written to Col. Hume. You will probably hear from him before I get to New York.

I also enclose a copy of my letter to Harold Snyder.

As soon as the German project is acted upon will you please wire me immediately so I can discuss the matter with the people here?

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

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enc: 2

P. S. I have received the shipment of 15 copies of my report.

RJH

FORM 198

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Rehabilitation Program

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INTERVIEWS: EFD

Dr. McClaskey
OMGUS Control Office

January 12, 1948

vice phone

Dr. McClaskey is in this country on a special recruiting mission for personnel in OMGUS. She reports that Dr. Herman Wells, in his position as advisor on cultural affairs to General Clay, has done much to make Clay and his staff aware of the importance of education and other cultural matters connected with the occupation. The most encouraging sign to date of this new interest is the fact that at the urging of the State Department General Clay has requested four million dollars for the purchase of paper to be used in the publication of textbooks, labor journals, etc. (but this request was cut to two million by the Department of the Army). Dr. McClaskey believes that Wells will have a comprehensive program worked out with priorities when he visits the United States in February, and she was glad to learn of the possibility of RF participation through the program administered by RJH.

Incidentally, she knows of no definite agreements in the exchange of persons such as those reported by Professor Carl Friedrich (see memorandum from EFD to JMP on December 31). She confirmed the fact that Clay has made no request for exchange of persons or for educational materials in his budget for the period July 1, 1948-June 30, 1949.

EFD:EAB

EFD

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

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January 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Draper:

As Mr. E. F. D'Arms explained to you last week, the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation, at a recent meeting, voted to set up a fund to be utilized for assistance in European rehabilitation in accordance with the general program of the Foundation. Since we have already resumed operations on a somewhat extensive scale in the neutral and allied countries, the chief result of this action is the authorization by the Trustees of activities in the former enemy countries, Germany and Austria.

Inasmuch as these countries are under the administration of the Departments of State and Army, I should like not only to inform you of the prospective actions of the Foundation in these areas but to obtain an official expression of your general approval before the Foundation undertakes such a program. We realize that your statement would be an approval in principle; individual projects might well require specific authorization from the authorities concerned and would, of course, be conducted in accordance with established procedures.

On behalf of The Rockefeller Foundation, I should like to express to you my thanks for the courtesies and facilities already extended to its officers. It is hoped that the

Foundation's opportunity to work in these areas may be of benefit not only to the people of these countries but also to our own.

I shall appreciate a reply at your early convenience so that the Foundation may proceed with its plans.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Raymond B. Fosdick

The Honorable William Draper
Under Secretary of the Army
Department of National Defense
Washington, D.C.

RBF:BN

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

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FEB 27 1948

January 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

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Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Raymond B. Fosdick

The Honorable Charles E. Saltzman
Assistant Secretary of State for
the Occupied Areas
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

RBF:BN

°700
Rehabilitation program

5. Dr. Robert J. Havighurst: Appointed as advisor in the program of European rehabilitation for one year, beginning December 1, 1947, at a salary of $3,000 a year with necessary travel and living expenses while absent from Chicago; approved December 22, 1947.

TFEx.Com.M19
1/16/48

700

Rehabilitation program

# REPORT ON WORK IN GERMANY

Robert J. Havighurst

MAR 8 1949

January 20, 1948

## Periodicals and Books

The Germanistic Society of America has submitted a request for money to send a considerable list of American periodicals to most German university libraries and to the three Austrian university libraries. Combined with funds already being used by this Society for German University and Technical University libraries, this would give the German scholar fairly satisfactory access to current scholarly and scientific publications of the United States. RSM is handling this project.

I expect that, for about $20,000 a year for three years, it will be possible to do a pretty good job.

Books in the medical sciences and the social sciences - a selected list of correct books - will probably be presented to about ten German and Austrian University libraries. This will get underway soon.

## Interchange of People and Leadership Training

The University of Chicago - Frankfurt project is now in preparation and several Chicago faculty members should be in Frankfurt by April.

Heidelberg University has asked for assistance in bringing two former German social scientists to that institution for a year - Karl Brandt and Alexander Ruestow. We expect to assist in this project, and letters are going out this week.

We have applications pending from several people for travel aid to get to Germany for lectures this summer. We expect to make several such grants in the next two months.

## German Scholars and Experts to U.S.A.

The radio group project, arranged by EFD, is proceeding according to schedule. EFD reports that four of the six participants have been selected.

A group of young journalists may be brought over under an arrangement analogous to that of the radio group. EFD is working on this.

A group of five or six people engaged in teacher-training will be brought over for a year's work, under the auspices of a Committee of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, if present plans work out. RJH will meet with this Committee in late February, and hopes to get the arrangements made shortly afterward.

A preliminary letter is being written to the Head of the Youth Activities work in the American Military Government, to find out whether a group of German leaders of youth organizations can be brought to the United States or to England for leadership training. This will probably mature more slowly than the other projects already mentioned.

The problem of locating promising young social scientists for further training in countries where the social sciences are well developed will be explored during the next few months. If some people can be selected on the basis of our present knowledge, we will endeavor to get them started on what amounts to fellowships during the next few months. But we shall probably have to wait until NSB gets more information and until RJH gets to Germany and Austria next Fall before much is done along this line.

Germans to Other Countries

Letters will be sent to one or more officers of the British Control Commission for Germany telling them that we will entertain requests from them for assistance on modest projects which require dollar exchange.

It is hoped that several small projects involving interchange of persons can be worked out between Germany and surrounding countries, such as Switzerland and Holland. GRP is working for a project involving the University of Basle.

Aid to German Scholars

Several suggestions have been made concerning aid to individual researchers in Germany, and I am interested to see that there seems to be a growing feeling of the desirability of such aid, including aid to natural scientists. But no specific requests are being entertained, and RJH does not propose to move in this area unless there is more evidence of general agreement.

U.S. Military Government Officials in the United States

Within the next few weeks General Clay, President Wells, and several other Military Government leaders from Germany will be in this country. We expect to cover the projects described above in conversation with them, and to hear from them their ideas on what RF should do.

* * * * * * *

FEB 6 1956

700 Rehabilitation program

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Robert J. Havighurst

January 20, 1948

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FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

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RJH

**Interviews with Men in the Civil Affairs Division, Re-orientation Branch, War Dept.**

Washington, January 22, 1948

FEB 3 1956

RJH first saw Col. Erskine Hume, Col. B. B. MacMahon, and Lt. Col. J. P. Irvin. These men expressed interest in and enthusiasm for what RJH said the RF had in mind to do in Germany and Austria. Hume, who was once in charge of Military Government in Italy, asked whether the RF was going to work in Italy. RJH said yes, if opportunities presented themselves. MacMahon was formerly in charge of Information Control In Bavaria, and was interested in the Radio and Journalism projects.

RJH then saw Capt. C. C. Axvall, who is in charge of exchange of persons. Axvall outlined procedures, said it took a long time to get people cleared, and said he hoped plenty of time would be allowed for this aspect of any project involving exchange of persons. Said EFD was "needling" him to get the German radio representatives cleared for coming to the United States. Was jovial about it, but conveyed the impression that he could not do much to speed up the process.

Axvall took RJH to see Col. Scott and Mrs. Flickinger in the Military Entry Permit Office, and advised RJH to keep in touch with Mrs. Flickinger on cases where there was delay, as she could often help to expedite matters.

Axvall said there were two general policies under which exchange of persons could operate:

1) Policy of SWNCC 269/8 for German nationals coming to the United States to receive training. Such people are recommended by OMGUS (Berlin). They may teach in the United States up to 50% of their time, provided this does not interfere with their "training".

2) For Americans going to Germany, to teach or advise in some way. It must be clear that their going serves a "reorientation" purpose.

Exchange of persons with Austria proceeds on more liberal bases than with Germany.

FORM 198

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Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

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Washington, January 22, 1948

FEB 3 - 1950

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FORM 198

Rehabilitation 700 program

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INTERVIEWS: RJH

Lt. Col. J. P. Irvin

War Dept., Civil Affairs Division,

Reorientation Branch

January 22, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Irvin will be the one with whom we have most of our dealings. He was formerly Chief of Higher Education, OMGWB, Stuttgart. Knows Heidelberg especially well. He says that correspondence with Germans in any university can usefully be handled as follows: Address the envelope to the Chief of Higher Education for the state in which the university is located, and include a copy of the letter for the files of his office. Then enclose the letter for the German, unsealed. It will be delivered usually within a few days. The alternative is to write directly to the German, but this will usually take longer.

Irvin says that OMGWB Stuttgart, has a new Chief of Higher Education, Mr. Ittner, who should arrive there soon. Formerly a Dean at Indiana University and recommended by President Herman B. Wells, Adviser on Cultural Affairs to General Clay.

700
Rehabilitation program

EFD ~~EFD~~

RJH JMP

Lt. Col. ~~J.~~ L. P. Irvin

War Dept., Civil Affairs Division,

Reorientation Branch

FEB 18 1948

January 22, 1948

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700
Rehabilitation program

EPD 27D

RJH JMP

Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey
Control Department
Division of Internal Affairs
OMGUS, Berlin

January 22, 1948

FEB 25 1948

Dr. McClaskey had been advised to see me by the chief of her division, Mr. George McKibbin. He has sent her to this country to do two things:

1) to study the problems of smoothing out administrative details in the interchange of persons between Germany and the United States,

2) to see a number of private institutions and individuals who are interested in cultural relations with Germany, and to urge them to go ahead with their plans.

RJH told her in general what the plans of the Rockefeller Foundation were and what types of projects were now considered. He also gave her a copy of his report.

She said that President Herman Wells, General Clay's adviser on cultural affairs, will come to the United States in about two weeks with a list of cultural relations projects which he is expected to finance with War Department funds. She said that the announcement that the State Department will take over the administration of U. S. interests in Germany this summer came as something of a surprise, but that it probably means that faster headway will be made on cultural relations with Germany.

FORM 198

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Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

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Control Department
Division of Internal Affairs
OMGUS, Berlin

January 22, 1948

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INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700 Rehabilitation program

FROM: RJH

DATE: January 22, 1948

TO:

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COMMENTS:

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: Possible Procedure in Clearing Individuals for Teaching and Study in Germany.

A) War Department Invitation. This is the most favored status - takes the least time. OMGUS sends the names of people it wants to come to Germany "in the national interest", to the War Department in Washington, and requests Military Entry Permits for them. (At present the officer in charge of this office in Washington is Captain Hendrix, Room 2A320, Pentagon.) There is then no lengthy "security check", and the individuals get AGO cards which help them to get travel and mess privileges in Germany.

B) Invitations by U. S. Private Agency. The individual's name is submitted with a statement of what he is to do, to the Military Permit Officer, War Department, Room 2B918, Pentagon Building. This officer asks OMGUS in Germany whether they approve. If so, the individual's name is subject to a four-way "security check" which normally takes some three months. Then the individual gets a Military Entry Permit, but must get specific orders from Military Government offices in Germany for mess and travel and housing privileges. The procedure can be shortened somewhat on a project involving a number of people if the project is approved in general first, by OMGUS. That is, for example, it is approved that six people shall go to teach at a certain university. Then the actual names are submitted later, but are apt to be approved more quickly, since the purpose for which they are to come has been approved. This requires a maximum of collaboration with the Military Permit Office in Washington - Col. Scott, in charge.

Mrs. Flickinger has been there a long time, and knows the details. Room 2B918, Telephone, 72293.

FORM 106

C) For Austria alone, and for Austria and Germany combined. The procedure starts with the State Department, Passport Division, and then proceeds as in B. This is subject to change, because policy with respect to Austria is not firmly fixed.

RJH January 22, 1948

FEB 3 1956

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RBZ JAN 27 '48 RBZ
JMP JMP
RJH

FEB 27 1948

January 26, 1948

700
Rehabilitation program

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

Your letter of January 14, 1948, communicating the decision of the Rockefeller Foundation to resume activities in Germany and Austria was most welcome.

The reorientation and reeducation program in Germany, which is so necessary to the achievement of our national objectives, can be fully successful only with the active cooperation of private organizations such as the Foundation.

It is my understanding that your representative will soon visit Washington in order to discuss the proposed program of the Foundation with personnel of the Army Department and of this Department. We will be delighted to participate in such discussions and to assist the Foundation in any possible way.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Saltzman

Charles E. Saltzman
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, 20 N. Y.

FORM 372

Rehabilitation 700 program

January 26, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear Mr. Becker:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ advise in Germany. We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

Probably by this time you have heard from the University of Chicago about its proposal for cooperation with the University of Frankfurt. If the University of Frankfurt accepts this proposal, I hope arrangements can be made quite rapidly, so as to get some of the Chicago people to work in Frankfurt this next semester. The University of Chicago will appoint an executive secretary for the project who will come over just as soon as possible, and will represent the University in making the necessary practical arrangements. I will appreciate any advise you may have on next steps in connection with this project.

The Rockefeller Foundation will be in a position to pay the expense of sending several American professors to work in Germany universities. It would be possible, for example, to do this for Marburg. Your suggestions will be most welcome. I am anxious to keep in touch through you with developments in your area.

I hope you and your family are having a good winter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Howard Becker
Director for Higher Education 076H
OMGH Wiesbaden, APO 633
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

RJH :h

1941

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

# Proposals for Research at the University of California into the Economic and Social Implications of Totalitarianism for the United States

JUL 11 1941

JBK — RP

ME — ME

JHW — JHW

another ambitious formulation of what would appear a rational program of cooperative research?

RP

This was handed me by Ellis of California after the session on Friday 1941(?)

JHW

13

JUL 11 1941

# Proposals for Research at the University of California into the Economic and Social Implications of Totalitarianism for the United States

The threat of the dictatorships to democracy and representative government transcends the present state of the war and even the "outcome" of the war itself. For--it would be well for Americans to reflect--national socialism somehow made its advent out of a democratic Germany, fascism developed in socialist Italy and a republican France has not withstood its ravages. Furthermore it is unlikely that the driving force of totalitarianism is yet exhausted. The discovery that, squarely confronted with the alternative of official ostracism, loss of livelihood, and the threat of violence and death, a large segment of the population will submit to political tyranny is an idea which is not necessarily limited to continental Europe. The totalitarian systems seem to negate and the democratic systems seem to uphold ideals of altruism between man and man, the state and the individual, and between states. But what the ideals mean in the everyday business of life, and what their denial implies, needs to be explored in painstaking detail.

The social sciences have an unparalleled--and perhaps final-- chance to demonstrate a raison d'etre. In democratic nations they are based upon the premise, abhorrent to the fascist philosophy, that government can and must be guided by the application of reason to the goal of maximizing social welfare for the broad masses. The application of reason in the present situation requires a clear diagnosis of our own economic and social weaknesses and a rigorous therapy. If they are faithful to democratic traditions, the economists, sociologists, and political scientists must feel a grave responsibility, as presumable experts on the most crucial issues, for giving to the public and to the actual policy-makers a well-grounded analysis of the current situation.

At the University of California there is a relatively large group of economists who have concerned themselves professionally with the recent economic and social history of Central Europe. This group is anxious to turn its special experiences and skills to account in the present situation, with the hope of making a contribution to the pragmatic vindication of social science and democratic institutions. We aspire to find out a great deal more than is known, except by surmise and report, concerning the actual operations of totalitarian devices, and we desire to discover the implications of these devices for our own economy and society. The infiltration or onslaught of fascist ideology, we believe, can be met only by detailed knowledge of the facts,--the facts of economic and social life under these regimes stripped of propaganda and illusion, and the facts concerning our own vulnerable spots. To this end we propose a number of suggestive topics for research.

These topics deal with matters which--like the general problem of totalitarianism--transcend "war economics" or even "post-war reconstruction". The emphasis is upon immediate relevancy but not, except incidentally, upon "defense" problems in the narrower sense. Immediately relevant analysis is also valuable in the "long run". But the diagnosis must be made now, first because it is indispensable now; but furthermore because we can know more now than future historians of these present times, who will be disposed to regard the outcome, whatever it may be, as the inexorable trend of events. Finally, the prospects for scientific objectivity as well as for the obtaining of materials would seem to be better now than at later junctures when the United States may be more extensively or directly involved in the war. In advance of exploratory work it is, of course, impossible to regard the selection of subjects or the mode of treatment as definitive. We believe that the investigation will rest upon a more solid basis if it begins with quantitative or at least empiric studies and proceeds subsequently to the less easily verifiable sociological, political,

and ethical phases. The arrangement of the following suggestive topics follows this progression.

Business under National Socialism. Through what devices has the regime been able to dominate corporate policies; what relative roles have been played by stock ownership, directorates, financing, taxation, moral suasion, etc.? How have dividend, replacement, financing, and other general policies been affected? Possible contrasts between corporate and private businesses, purely domestic and foreign trade enterprises, etc. What does totalitarianism, in sum, do to private enterprise?

Exchange Control in Germany and Great Britain. An examination of exchange control in terms of the specific purposes of each country's social and political institutions. What is the interaction of the techniques of exchange control and domestic politics? Are situations imaginable in which the control developed in totalitarian countries could be profitably used for the defense of a democracy?

The Problem of Unemployment. Large scale unemployment of human resources is a substantial destabilizing force in any economic and political structure. How does the present American unemployment problem compare with that of Germany's before Hitler? What are the effects of unemployment on our social structure. How, on a realistic plane, do our methods of dealing with unemployment compare with those of the dictatorships, particularly of Germany? What are the positive and negative lessons for us?

Social-economic Rigidity. Have the democratic countries or have the totalitarian nations been more successful in suiting educational opportunity to the proven capacities of individuals? Where do class differences weigh most heavily? Do social prestige, friendship, nepotism, bribery, etc. condition the possibility of careers more under the "party" auspices of the totalitarian states or in the business enterprises, labor unions and professional groups of the democracies? How equalitarian is our system of technical and professional

education, and how does it compare in this respect with Germany and Italy? To what extent is it true that the various economic and social groups of the United States are becoming more rigidly differentiated? Is this incompatible with democracy?

The Civil Servant Class: How do relative remunerations of civil servants and private employees of comparable ability compare in the United States and in the totalitarian states? From what strata are civil servants recruited, what occupations do their children enter? Is the civil service a career or a stop-gap or occasional occupation? Does the political allegiance of civil servants change more rapidly than that of private employees; is it apt to be "totalitarian" in sympathy?

Free-time Activities and Government. A thorough investigation of public recreation enterprises in Germany and Italy, such as Strength through Joy, and the availability of cheap or costless recreation such as mountaineering, skiing, seaside vacationing, etc. What are the implications for us, and what have we already done? Is a system of nationalized railroads next to indispensable for greater utilization of our natural recreational facilities?

These topics merely pick out a few possibilities in the gamut of business and economic questions. There still remain entire segments which sooner or later require laborious theoretical and empiric investigation: Labor Problems and Labor Organization, Public Works and Public Finance, Price Fixing and Rationing, Monetary theory and Policy, Social Insurance, and the like.

On the other hand, the enquiries might profitably include several oriented toward political and socio-ethical problems. Thus a study of Experts and Public Policy could seek to determine whether the general disdain of the public and government for academic economists and other social scientists in the affairs of state which seems to have characterized Germany and the United States, in contrast to Sweden and England, is explicable on the basis of the character of the scholars themselves or something in the culture of the country.

If the United States resembles Germany in this respect, is it rendered vulnerable to the appearance of charlatans? What is the record of expert counsel with our Federal Trade Commission, Federal Reserve System, labor tribunals, in comparison with the Board of Trade, the Bank of England, etc. on the one hand, and the German railways, Reichsbank, etc. on the other? What have we to learn? Other studies might consider The Family under Totalitarian and Democratic Regimes, typical modes of life, mores, material welfare, personal freedom, and the sort of civic and political sentiment engendered. There is beside the crucial question of Society, Education and the State, involving the pregnant question as to whether a system of economic free enterprise and political democracy is compatible with the orientation of education, after the Platonic model, toward the inculcation of morals and of civic virtues and ideals. An investigation into the Youth Movement in Germany, as a revolt against mechanized civilization and purely rationalistic education would be pertinent to this theme. Finally there would seem to be a place for a realistic study of Methods and Ideals of Democracy and Totalitarianism. What divergences are there between ideals and realizations in each case? Thus actual fascism contrasts sharply with the medieval, Catholic, and 19th century concepts of the corporate state; in America, racial prejudice and other phenomena fall short of the democratic ideal. What is the place of the individual in each system? To what extent are these systems incompatible?

That the specific topics mentioned represent potentialities rather than necessary lines of investigation in view of our available personnel should be sharply emphasized: indeed for the successful prosecution of certain of these ventures we should undoubtedly wish to go afield for talent, or place the investigation in the hands of a preeminent scholar elsewhere. But the present staff of the Department of Economics probably numbers as many persons who can be regarded as specialists in European economic problems as any university faculty west of the Atlantic seaboard. No less than nine persons, by reason of more or less extended periods of residence and study abroad and by reason also

of relevant publications, are qualified to undertake various aspects of this research or to act in cooperative and consultative capacities. In the latter respects we would have the invaluable support of Professor J. B. CONDLIFFE, who was associated for many years with the Economic and Financial Section of the League, and whose wide travels and numerous publications have given him unusual acquaintance with persons, materials, and economic facts. Professor Condliffe is at present engaged upon a comprehensive study of international economic relations with the assistance of Dr. HENRY J. TASCA (at present on leave in Washington) and prospectively also of Dr. OTTO A. HIRSCHMAN and Dr. L. ROSTAS. The former has recent and thorough acquaintance with Italian and French social conditions; the latter, an Hungarian economist, has been engaged recently upon research in England. Professor Condliffe's assistants are mentioned in addition to the Economics Department members initially referred to.

Amongst the latter we should benefit from the collaboration or occasional cooperation of Associate Professor ROBERT BRADY, whose Rationalization Movement in Germany and Spirit and Structure of German Fascism distinguish him as an authority on German industry and economic life. Associate Professor NORMAN S. BUCHANAN, author of The Economics of Corporate Enterprise (1940) and a number of related articles, has returned from a year's tenure of a Social Science Research Fellowship in Sweden with a keen interest in the totalitarian systems, particularly as they affect business enterprise, production, and economic efficiency. Professor HOWARD S. ELLIS has resided and studied in Germany and Austria for three years (1924-1925 and 1933-1935); his books on German Monetary Problems 1906-1933 and Exchange Control in Central Europe reveal an acquaintance with monetary and economic developments of Central Europe and an appreciation of their articulation with political movements. The holder of research appointments during the past three years, Dr. ALEXANDER GERSCHENKRON, an emigre from Vienna, has collaborated with Professors Condliffe, Gulick, and Ellis.

His acquaintance with recent European economic history, his analytical capacity, and his command of five or six languages make him a very valuable asset. Dr. WILLIAM FELLNER, formerly associated with the Hungarian Institute for Economic Research, is a member of our department whose acquaintance with Central European economic, political and cultural conditions is intimate and exact; furthermore he is recognized amongst us as an able economic theorist and writer. Mrs. MARGARET GORDON, not a member of the department but the wife of Associate Professor Gordon, has recently published an exhaustive account of Barriers to World Trade, in which she surveys the development of tariffs, quotas, exchange control, import and export monopolies and prohibitions throughout the commercial world. Professor CHARLES A. GULICK, who has resided in Germany and Austria for long periods on two occasions, has in the final stages of preparation a monumental work on the Austrian labor movement. Professor CARL LANDAUER, formerly professor in economics at the Handelshochschule of Berlin, author of a recognized German treatise on economic planning, formerly also a member of the permanent staff of the Deutscher Volkswirt, has nearing completion a work on the history of socialism; his knowledge of the pre-Nazi era is direct and expert.

Of the nine staff members especially mentioned for their work on European subjects, three are European by birth. It is to be doubted whether any one of the latter are lacking in acquaintance with our own economic and political milieu; of the other persons several have written extensively upon our national problems. Since the investigations which we contemplate are oriented toward the United States with the totalitarian economies as points of comparison, we would expect to elicit the active collaboration of other staff members distinguished as students of American industrial and labor conditions, Professor ROBERT D. CALKINS (Dean of the College of Commerce), Professors STUART DAGGETT, R. A. GORDON, LEO ROGIN, and Mr. FRANK KIDNER.

The interest in European affairs displayed by the members of our staff has, in recent years, induced the University Library to acquire a large number of additional German and Italian materials pertinent to the understanding of economic, social, and political developments in these countries. Unbroken files of daily newspapers,* journals, magazines, parliamentary records, statutes, and various statistical publications afford a really exceptional opportunity for the special type of research studies outlined in this memorandum. Furthermore, on our own campus, the libraries of the Department of Agriculture and of the Law Faculty possess valuable materials in their respective fields. In certain respects the Hoover War Memorial Library, the Stanford University Library, as well as the Library of the Food Research Institute--all of them on the neighboring Stanford campus--have proven to be important sources of material. In fact, the Hoover Library, with its complete files of German newspapers and journals and its archives of unpublished documents, is unique amongst libraries in this country.

In the course of their studies on economic and social problems in Central Europe, several members of the faculty have assembled collections of various publications germane to the research project under consideration. Thus the private library of Professor Ellis includes a large number of reports and surveys issued by various Central European banking institutions from 1931 onwards; some of these publications actually have considerable rarity value. The same is true of Professor Gulick's extensive collection of rare pamphlets, newspaper clippings and other publications referring to the social and economic history of post-war Austria. The Trade Regulation Project under the guidance of

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* The university libraries at Berkeley and Stanford subscribe to nine outstanding German, two Swiss, and two Italian daily newspapers.

Professor Condliffe has a small, but well selected, library of its own, including inter alia a considerable number of unpublished studies prepared by various outstanding research institutes in different countries. There is also the private library of Professor Brady who has been an assiduous collector of German materials. The owners of these private collections are willing to place them at the disposal of the project.

A few words should be added with regard to the inflow of materials from Germany and Italy in recent months. A limited number of publications are still coming in with a fair degree of regularity. But, on the whole, it has been the policy of American libraries to order books and periodicals for storage with their purchasing agents in Germany and Italy rather than submit to the uncertainties of immediate shipment. Before long this policy will have to be abandoned because of the constant accumulation of investment in Germany and Italy and the growing intensity of bombardments of German and Italian cities. The first steps in this respect have been already taken. After an interruption of about five months the Hoover War Memorial Library is again receiving, via Portugal, almost the whole range of its subscriptions. This proves that the obstacles are in no way insurmountable. The management of our University Library, which takes a genuine interest in the present project, has likewise undertaken to organize immediate shipments of the needed materials. It seems, therefore, that this problem will be capable of a satisfactory solution. On the other hand, important as this question may be, it cannot be regarded as absolutely vital to investigations of totalitarian techniques and developments as envisaged in this memorandum. In the general array of basic problems to be tackled, events which have taken place since the outbreak of the war should be viewed only as continuations and special variants of the fundamental trends in the life of totalitarian countries as revealed before the war.

The research program has been placed under the general authority of the Bureau of Economic Research which was recently constituted by the President of the University. This bureau will have sufficient University funds at its disposal to take care of clerical and secretarial expenses. Studies such as those proposed would come under the immediate direction of a committee of the Bureau consisting of three persons, one of whom would serve as Director. If Ellis is asked to perform this function, it would seem necessary to relieve him of the supervision of graduate work or of a portion of his teaching assignment. The University should be asked to provide for a Research Secretary, presumably in the person of Dr. Gerschenkron, to carry on much of the necessary correspondence and maintain the continuous functions of the Committee of coordinating, advising and collaborating in the actual work of research.

At a later juncture, once the program has got upon a solid operating basis, it would obviously be desirable to propose from time to time to the University administration that members of the faculty who have brought their investigations to a crucial stage should be freed of part or all of their academic duties for a limited period. We should like also to contemplate the association of experts in closely allied fields through their being brought to Berkeley for shorter or longer periods, as for example Professor A. G. Coons, of Claremont College, as a student of corporate enterprise in this country and Great Britain, Professor Douglas Miller of the University of Denver, former U. S. commercial attache at Berlin, whose direct experience with business under the national socialist regime would be invaluable for research into this subject, and Professor de los Rios, the eminent political scientist and authority on European political and cultural movements.

It is important also that measures be taken from the outset to build up a noteworthy collection of materials,--books, statistical series,

periodicals, and monographs of particular value to the general purposes of the undertaking. The research projects should be launched modestly and in very limited number at the outset with a minimum of expenditure upon administrative overhead. As the program goes forward, it would require for its best fruition the securing of funds for research and clerical assistants.

FORM 372

Rehabilitation program

January 26, 1948

FEB 3 1948

Dear Mr. Norrie:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ advise in Germany. We also plan to assist table and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

Nearly every one who has spoken to me about youth organization work in Germany has stressed the need for further training on the part of professional youth workers in Germany. It has been said that those people who will give their full time to work with youth organizations should have a chance to get some of the training which is provided for such people in countries like Great Britain and the United States. These people in turn will be responsible for the training of volunteer youth leaders in Germany.

If you think that this is an important need for Germany, we would appreciate your advice as to how the Rockefeller Foundation might assist in meeting this need. For example, would it be desirable for you and your colleagues to select five or six German youth leaders, aged some where between twenty five and forty and to send them to the United States for a period of intensive study and observation lasting some five months to a year. If this sort of project would be desirable, how would you proceed to set up a sponsoring group here in the United States? What kind of people or what organizations should be in this sponsoring group? Specifically, can you name two or three people who would be interested in organizing such a group?

I will appreciate any advise you can give me, and in the meantime I will be discussing this matter with people in youth organization work here in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

RJH:hm

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. L. Norrie
Educational and Religious Affairs Branch
OMGUS Berlin, APO 742
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear Mr. Bergmann:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

Two areas were brought to my attention continually by Military Government people in Germany as being especially important, namely teacher training and training for leadership in youth organizations. We hope to enable a small group of people in these two areas to spend as much as a year studying and observing abroad.

We will appreciate your advice and suggestions on these and other matters that may occur to you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Henry Bergmann
Chief of Educational and Religious Affairs
OMGB - Munich, A. P. A. 407
c/o Post Master, New York, New York

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1948

Dear Mr. Wann:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ lecture in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

We will be glad to have any advise which you may wish to give us. I have also written to Becker and De Long about matters in which they are especially interested.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Harry Wann
Chief of Religious and Educational Affairs
OMGH - Wiesbaden, A. P. O. 633
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

RJH:hm

FORM 372

° 700

Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear Mr. Steiner:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

Two areas of special concern, about which we talked, are those of teacher training and training for leadership of youth organizations. I shall be glad to get your advice on how I might assist in these areas. The possibility which seems brightest at present is that a number of promising people might be brought to the United States for six months or a year of intensive study. If this seems a good idea to you, I hope you will find someone in your territory for this kind of opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. John Steiner
Chief of Religious and Educational Affairs
OMGWB - Stuttgart
A. P. O. 154, c/o Post Master
New York, New York

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear Dr. Alexander:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ during in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

Two areas of interest which were repeatedly called to my attention by members of your staff were teacher training and leadership of youth organizations. Accordingly I have written to several people, asking for their advice as to how we might assist in these areas. I hope to hear from you on this and other matters.

Please accept my thanks to both Mrs. Alexander and you for your hospitality and assistance during my stay in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Dr. R. J. Alexander
Chief of Educational and Religious Affairs
OMGUS - Berlin, A. P. O. 742
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

FORM 372

°700

Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear Mr. McKibbin:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ carry on in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

It was a pleasure for me to meet Dr. McClaskey the other day. I saw her both in New York and Washington.

I hope to see Mr. Wells again on the occasion of the seminar in Louisville on Februrary 8th and 9th.

The other evening I spoke on Germany to the members of the Quadrangle Club in Chicago. There were a number of your friends in the audience, and I was glad to be able to tell them how much indebted I was for your hospitality and assistance while I was in Germany.

During the coming year I shall give a fraction of my time to the Rockefeller Foundation for consultation on its work in Central Europe. Consequently I can be reached either in New York or at the University of Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. George McKibbin
Chief of the Division of Internal Affairs
OMGUS - Berlin, A. P. O. 742
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

RJH:hm

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

January 27, 1948

FEB 3 1956

Dear De Long:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ advise in Germany.

We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

We will probably assist in a project to bring a small number of German educators to this country for as much as a year of study in the field of teacher training. From conversations I have had here, the plan would be pretty much what you suggested to me in connection with one or two persons from Weilburg. If Weilburg retains its importance in the teacher training picture, I hope that you and Dr. Morgenstern will be able to find a good person from that faculty to get this experience. I have written to Mildred English and others, and I presome that you will hear further from them on this subject.

I see that Frau Dr. Schliebe/ - Lippert is coming over this spring as a guest of the Association for Childhood Education. I look forward to meeting her.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Vaugn De Long
Military Government Educational and Religious Affairs Branch
OMGH - Wiesbaden, A. P. O. 633
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

9700
Rehabilitation projects

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

28 January 1948

FEB 27 1948

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|---|---|---|
| RBF | JAN 30 '48 | DBF |
| JMP | FEB 2 '48 | JMP |
| RBF | | RBF |
| RJH | | RJH |

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, 20, New York

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

I was very pleased to learn recently from Mr. E. F. D'Arms that the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation had set up a fund for assistance in European rehabilitation and now to receive confirmation in your letter of January 14th. There is no doubt that the type of project which would be approved under the program of The Rockefeller Foundation should be of great assistance in the European rehabilitation although, of course, the Department of the Army can speak only for Germany which is under its administration.

We are more than pleased to give the requested official expression of our general approval as well as to express our appreciation to the Foundation for undertaking this work. We have advised the Department of State of your letter and our reply which also has that Department's approval. I feel sure that the individual projects which develop from your program and which as you say may require specific authorization from either the Theater Commander or the Department of the Army will be of real assistance to our Military Government in their efforts to bring about economic recovery not only in Germany alone but in Europe as well.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

William H. Draper, Jr.

William H. Draper, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Army

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

January 28, 1948

FEB 9 1948

Dear Miss Edman:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ lecture in Germany. We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

We are exploring one possibility which was repeatedly mentioned to me by you and others in Germany, namely that a number of German educators should come to the United States for a year's study and observation of teacher training. I have written to Mildred English and others about this, and if the project develops, I hope that you will have someone to recommend from Bavaria.

I have seen a number of your friends here, and they are always pleased when I tell them that you are happily busy, and that you have formed a circle of friends among German educators. I look forward to seeing you again in Munich before the end of the year.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Marion Edman
Educational and Religious Affairs
OMGB - Munich, A. P. O. 407
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

RJH:hm

FORM 372

0700
Rehabilitation program

January 28, 1948

FEB 3 1948

Dear Mr. Winn:

I am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation will consider assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe.

We are proceeding to enter subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, and we are assisting a number of American scholars to teach and ~~study~~ lecture in Germany. We also plan to assist able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study and observation.

I would appreciate suggestions from you as to how we might be of assistance to the universities in Bavaria. It looks as though we can assist Bavarian universities in securing exchange professors or guest professors from the United States. I remember, for example, that Professor Credner said that they would like to secure an American social scientist to teach for a year in Munich. They said that they would like to discuss possible people with Professor Eduard Heimann of the New School for Social Research. Heimann is going to teach at Hamburg and Goettingen during the coming summer semester, and I have urged him to go to Munich for a week if possible during the semester. He does not have an entry permit for the American Zone, but perhaps you could assist him in getting it in case the Munich University people really want him to visit them.

I would appreciate any information you can give me as to when the American periodicals begin to arrive in Munich, and as to the arrangements that are made for making them widely used.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. C. C. Winn
Chief of Higher Education and Religious Affairs
OMGB - Munich, A. P. O. 407
c/o Post Master
New York, New York

RJH:hm

700 F
Rehabilitation program

January 30, 1948

FEB -9 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Dear Janet:

I enclose letters to Birley, Simmons, Groves and Fraser, all members of the British Control Commission. I do not know just how the envelopes should be addressed. It is possible that they should be addressed to OMGUS, Berlin, APO 742. This is certainly the quickest way to get letters to Berlin, but I do not know whether OMGUS will undertake to deliver mail to the British Control Commission. The alternative is to send them to some address in London, probably the foreign office which handles mail for the British Control Commission. Perhaps you could find out by calling the British Consul in New York.

I also enclose letters for Mr. Nordstrom and Mr. Waples. This will complete the letters which I think should go to military government people in Germany at the moment. I am still counting on RBF to write to General Clay, Herman Wells, and probably Mr. Birley, although my letter may suffice for the latter.

If anybody inquires you can tell them that I shall be in Louisville on Saturday and Sunday, February 7 and 8, and probably on Monday, the 9th. It is not certain that General Clay will still be in this country on the 9th, but if he is not at Louisville, Secretary Draper will be there in his place.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

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PAINE, J.

300 4
- Rehabilitation program

January 30, 1948

Mr. Ernest Simmons
Director of the Education Branch
Control Commission for Germany
(British Element)
Berlin

Dear Mr. Simmons:

The Rockefeller Foundation is willing to make grants for cultural rehabilitation in central Europe including Germany and Austria. The Foundation's first projects involve attempts to increase the amount of communication between Germany and the outside world through providing subscriptions for periodicals on behalf of German university libraries, through sending small selections of current books to university libraries, and through providing for interchange of persons.

We would like to have your advice and suggestions on ways by which the Foundation could be helpful in the British zone of Germany. In particular it might be useful if you could bring to our attention certain valuable projects which could best be facilitated by U. S. dollars. From time to time there will be representatives of the Foundation in Germany and they will always be glad to talk with you and others in the British Element of the Control Commission. I expect to be back in Germany next fall and would be glad to get suggestions from you personally at that time.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

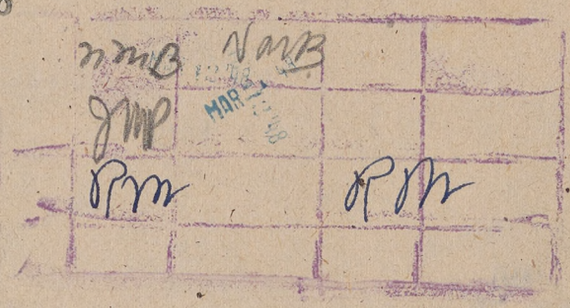
mwe

Please file in German Program file. *700 Rehabilitation program

G.W. Harmssen
Senator

Bremen, den 31.1.1948
Katharinenstr. 4, Z.20
Tel.: 22501, App.: 314
Dr.B/Re.

APR 19 1948



The
Rockefeller Foundation, 49
West 49th Street,
New York 20 / USA

Gentlemen,

A small investigation team has issued a paper on the German Reparation Problem bearing the title:

"Reparations,
Social Product, Standard of Life.
Essay on the Balance of Economics."

The paper is to furnish explanations on the effects of reparations it investigates the productive capacity of German economy, the problems of the future standard of life, and aims at establishing a balance sheet of German economics. The results arrived at are to serve in the first instance as basis for eventual negotiations of German representatives with the Allies, but assuming they might be of interest to you as well, I take the liberty to hand you a copy of the paper in question.

You would oblige me by kindly acknowledging the receipt of the paper and by formulating your own opinion as to the results of our investigation.

Yours sincerely

G.W. Harmssen

FORM 198

°700 Rehabilitation program

John B. Wilson

Information Services Branch
USFA
February 6, 1948

INTERVIEWS: EFD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RSM | FEB 13 '48 | |
| JMP | | |
| RJH FEB 16 '48 | 3/1/48 | |
| AM MAR '48 | | MAR 18 1948 |
| EO | | |

Wilson, formerly a captain in charge of the American Library and Information Center in Vienna, has become a civilian, and is returning shortly to Vienna. He was very helpful to EFD in Vienna last November, particularly in connection with the evaluation of personnel in ISB. EFD informed him of steps taken in RJH's program, which includes three sets of current periodicals for Austrian universities. Wilson, on his return to Vienna, will watch for their arrival and distribution, and will keep us informed of any complications that occur. On exchange of personnel he emphasized the importance of getting Austrians out, and seemed to think there would be no difficulty in finding those who would be willing to return. He spoke highly of the Austro-American Society as far as intentions and attitude are concerned, but did not have a high opinion of its ability to get things done. Schillings, of which ISB once had a large number, have been reduced one-third to one-half by failure of ISB to transfer funds before devaluation of the schilling; hence ISB's working capital for projects outside its regular program has been appreciably reduced. Wilson, however, is to be in charge of a publishing house upon his return, and will look into the possibility of financing scholarly publications and the possibility of working out possible arrangements involving dollar credits on this side and the ~~expression~~ of Austrian schillings in Austria. He strongly emphasized the importance of Austria from a strategic point of view - culturally as well as otherwise.

expenditure

EFD:EAB

270

Wilson's address in Vienna will be:

John B. Wilson
I. S. B.
Hq USFA
APO 777

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 27 1948

February 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Wells:

I am glad to be able to report to you that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation, a fund was voted to be utilized for assistance in European rehabilitation in accordance with the general program of the Foundation. Since we have already resumed operations on a rather extensive scale in the allied and neutral countries, the chief result of this action is the authorization by the Trustees of activities in the former enemy countries, Germany and Austria. An expression of general approval has been received from both the Departments of State and Army.

The first appropriation under this program has resulted in the entering of subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals on behalf of German university libraries. We are also assisting a number of American scholars to visit Germany for purposes of teaching and consultation. We plan to help able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study, training and observation.

We shall endeavour to keep you informed of proposed activities under this program and we shall appreciate any information and assistance you may give us in its operation.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Raymond B. Fosdick

Mr. Herman B. Wells
Educational Advisor to the Military Governor
of American Zone of Germany
OMBUS, Berlin
A.P.O. 742
Care - Postmaster
New York, New York

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 27 1948

February 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Birley:

I am glad to be able to report to you that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation, a fund was voted to be utilized for assistance in European rehabilitation in accordance with the general program of the Foundation. Since we have already resumed operations on a rather extensive scale in the allied and neutral countries, the chief result of this action is the authorization by the Trustees of activities in the former enemy countries, Germany and Austria. An expression of general approval has been received from both the Departments of State and Army.

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Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

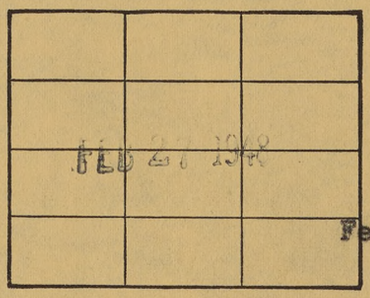
Raymond B. Fosdick

Mr. R. Birley
Educational Advisor to the Military Governor
of British Zone of Germany
Control Commission for Germany (British Element)
Berlin, B.A.O.R.

RBF DBF

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program



February 3, 1948

My dear General Clay:

I am glad to be able to report to you that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation, a fund was voted to be utilized for assistance in European rehabilitation in accordance with the general program of the Foundation. Since we have already resumed operations on a rather extensive scale in the allied and neutral countries, the chief result of this action is the authorization by the Trustees of activities in the former enemy countries, Germany and Austria. An expression of general approval has been received from both the Departments of State and Army.

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We shall endeavour to keep you informed of proposed activities under this program and we shall appreciate any information and assistance you may give us in its operation.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Raymond B. Fosdick

General Lucius D. Clay
Military Governor of American Zone of Germany
OMGUS, Berlin
A.P.O. 742
Care - Postmaster
New York, New York

700

Rehabilitation program

ARCHIVAL COPY

February 2, 1948

Mr. Adam Groves
Research Control Branch
Control Commission for Germany
(British Element)
Berlin

Dear Mr. Groves:

I am glad to be able to tell you that the Rockefeller Foundation is going to include Germany and Austria in its work for cultural rehabilitation in central Europe. The Foundation has already moved to enter subscriptions for scientific and scholarly periodicals from the United States on behalf of the German university libraries. There will also be a program for interchange of scholars between Germany and other countries. It is not clear yet how soon this program can involve natural scientists and it will undoubtedly start with people in other fields. We are not now in a position to consider grants for research aid to individual scientists, but we should like to have your advice on these and other matters.

I hope to see you again next fall in Germany if not before and to get your advice at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

700
Rehabilitation program

ARCHIVAL COPY

February 2, 1948

Dr. Ronald G. J. Fraser
Scientific Advisor
Research Control Branch
Control Commission for Germany
British Element, Goettingen

FEB 3 1948

Dear Dr. Fraser:

I am glad to be able to tell you that the Rockefeller Foundation is going to include Germany and Austria in its work for cultural rehabilitation in central Europe.

The Foundation has already moved to enter subscriptions for scientific and scholarly periodicals from the United States on behalf of the German university libraries. There will also be a program for interchange of scholars between Germany and other countries. It is not clear yet how soon this program can involve natural scientists and it will undoubtedly start with people in other fields. We are not now in a position to consider grants for research aid to individual scientists, but we should like to have your advice on these and other matters.

I have also written to Mr. Groves and I hope to see you both next fall in Germany and to get your advice at that time.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Fraser. My thanks go to both of you for a very pleasant stay in Goettingen.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

c 700
Rehabilitation prog

ARCHIVAL COPY

February 2, 1948

Mr. Douglas Waples
Information Control Division
OMGUS, c/o APO 742
Berlin

FEB 3 1948

Dear Mr. Waples:

As you must know by this time the Rockefeller Foundation is including Germany and Austria in its work of assisting cultural rehabilitation in central Europe. The Foundation's interests at the moment are in helping to restore the flow of ideas and information between Germany and other countries. This is being done through entering subscriptions for scholarly journals on behalf of German university libraries and through providing grants for study by Germans in other countries and by scholars from other countries in Germany.

Probably this work will get underway rather slowly although the journal subscription project should be initiated immediately. The Foundation has also made a grant to the University of Chicago for sending a faculty to a German university, probably Frankfurt, commencing this spring.

I am giving a quarter of my time to this program and plan to get back to Germany next fall to ~~work~~ talk with people about other possibilities for the program. Perhaps you will be back here by that time, but in any case, I hope to keep in touch with you and have your advice.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

700
- Rehabilitation program

ARCHIVAL COPY

February 2, 1948

Mr. Carl A. Nordstrom
Research Control Branch
OMGUS, c/o APO 742
Berlin

FEB 3 1956

Dear Mr. Nordstrom:

The Rockefeller Foundation has decided to include Germany and Austria in its work for cultural rehabilitation in central Europe, and is now attempting to improve the interchange of ideas between Germany and other countries. Subscriptions have been entered on behalf of university libraries for a number of scientific and scholarly periodicals. Study and travel grants will be awarded for German scholars who wish to work abroad and for other scholars who wish to study or teach in Germany. This kind of activity will develop slowly, but I hope that by the end of a year there will be a fairly considerable amount of it. No doubt it will involve people outside the natural sciences at first.

The question of research grants for individual German scholars has had some discussion, but no decision has been made. I hope that a good many of these questions will clear up in the next few months, and I look forward to getting your advice next fall when I expect to return to Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

°700
Rehabilitation program



Humanities (Continued)

GRANTS IN AID (Continued)

17. $3,500 to the University of Buffalo toward the cooperative preparation by French and American philosophers of a volume on current trends in philosophy in both countries; to be available over the period terminating December 31, 1949; approved January 19, 1948.

18. Extension of one year to June 30, 1949, of RA H 4639, $2,000 to the University of Oslo as travel supplement under RF 46047 for development of work in the humanities; approved January 23, 1948.

19. $5,000 toward the cost of conferences, studies and other expenses during 1948 essential to an inquiry into the functions and purposes of current work in the field of history; to be available until December 31, 1948; approved January 23, 1948.

20. $1,800 to the National Theatre Conference for assistance to Professor Alexander M. Drummond, of Cornell University, in preparing for publication plays and other materials in the field of drama; to be available until June 30, 1949; approved January 23, 1948.

21. $400 to the University of Ghent for the purchase of books in the field of American history; available over the period terminating December 31, 1948; approved January 29, 1948.

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EUROPEAN REHABILITATION

1. $1,400 to the New School for Social Research toward the expenses of the trip to Germany of Professor Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of the School as guest professor at the Universities of Göttingen and Hamburg; to be available over the period ending September 30, 1948; approved January 26, 1948.

2. $69,000 to the Germanistic Society of America, Inc. for the purchase of periodicals and medical books for university libraries in Germany and Austria; to be available as follows - $29,000 in 1948, $20,000 in 1949, and $20,000 in 1950; approved January 26, 1948.

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RECD 3/1/48 ~~EDD~~ JMP

0700 Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Internal Affairs and Communications Division
Education and Religious Affairs Branch
APO 742

6 February 1948

MAR 3 1948

Dr. Edward F. D'Arms
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. D'Arms:

We are submitting through Dr. Herman Wells who will explain these projects in detail a number of requests for aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. We realize that these requests are stated rather briefly since you told me you did not desire a lengthy memorandum. You may have changed your opinion on this point since you discussed this matter with me. If this is the case we shall be glad to submit promptly all the details that you may desire.

We have selected those projects which we think soundest from all the requests we have had and are submitting them to you for your consideration. We are not too well acquainted with policies of your Board at the present moment but the individuals who submitted these projects have stated that in conversation with field representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation interest was displayed in the proposals they have submitted.

We have not emphasized in these requests the one type of exchange which I personally think is the most important one, namely, the exchange of young students of promise who are preparing for teaching. I should like to submit a lengthy memorandum on this phase of the work later this spring if you indicate that you are at all interested in this phase of our work.

We will appreciate very much any suggestion you have to make as to the form in which requests should be submitted. This would be a great help to our field officers who have had very little experience in making requests for such aid.

Very truly,

R. T. Alexander

R. T. ALEXANDER
Chief of Branch

## Proposals for Consideration for Rockefeller Projects

## Submitted herewith

Bavaria

1. Aid to teacher training
2. The writing of textbooks in history for the German schools

Berlin

Application for fellowship, Dr. Elizabeth Winkelmann

Bremen

Commission to study educational administration in America

Hesse

1. Project for Child Development Laboratory at Weilburg Teacher Training College
2. Grant in aid for expanded School of Agriculture at Giessen

Wuerttemberg-Baden

1. Commission to study American education
2. Youth leadership training
3. Requests from university rectors for special projects

# Rockefeller Projects

ARCHIVAL COPY

Copy (1)

# OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA

Internal Affairs Division

Munich, Germany APO 407 US Army

23 January 1948

SUBJECT: Suggested Rockefeller Projects for 1948/1949.

TO : Director, Internal Affairs & Communications Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), APO 742, US Army, (Attn: Chief, Education & Religious Affairs Branch).

Teacher Training Section, Education & Religious Affairs Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, suggests the following project:

Aid to Teacher Training in Bavaria.

The training of teachers is perhaps the crucial point in the entire program for developing a modern and democratic German educational system. The long years of economic instability following World War I, of Nazi domination, and of World War II have almost completely destroyed whatever was good in teacher training which had been developed previously. A new generation of teachers must be trained to meet the needs of a new generation of children whose responsibility it will be to build a stable and free Germany out of the present ruins of war, economic and social collapse. The means at hand within Germany for training this generation of teachers are almost completely lacking. Without help from and contact with those countries where education has been encouraged and stimulated to develop into the modern science which it now is, educational progress in Germany - and as a result, social progress - will be greatly handicapped.

Plans for the training of teachers in Bavaria for the next five-year period include three general lines:

1) The immediate dissolution of the existing teacher training institutions which are primarily schools giving training at the secondary school level and the creation of pedagogical institutes (perhaps three in number) for the training of elementary school teachers. These pedagogical institutes will provide six semesters of professional training at university level. It is proposed to organize these institutes with the beginning of the school year 1948/1949.

2) The development of departments of education within the three universities of Bavaria for the training of secondary school teachers.

138

3) The development of seminars and courses at graduate

school level for the training of faculties for the two types of training centers listed above.

While it is not desired to segregate teachers being trained for elementary and secondary school teaching, present conditions of housing and staff, make it impossible to organize a training program which includes both groups in anyone institution which now exists or will be organized. It is proposed, however, that the pedagogical institutes be located in close proximity to the universities and that there be a maximum amount of cooperation and exchange between the institutes and the universities, in making use of faculties, libraries, other facilities, and in the inter-mingling of students in all types of activities.

It is hoped that, as housing conditions improve and the teacher training program is stabilized, all institutions will accept all types of students, except for such training centers as may develop special faculties or special facilities for the training of a special group of teachers.

The establishment of training at the graduate level should make provision, not only for the training of faculties for teacher training institutions, but also for the establishment of research projects in education which will further scientific knowledge in the field. Such research should be carried on in cooperation with educational research in other countries, but should be specifically directed toward educational problems which are peculiar to the education of the German children and youth.

It is requested that annually, for the next five years, the following aid be given for the development of the program outlined above:

1) One office of a general director whose chief responsibility it will be to serve as liaison officer with Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Military Government and with higher German educational officers as coordinator of the three separate staffs listed below.

Estimated annual budget for this office:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 director | $10,000 |
| Expense account for office and travel | 5,000 |
| Total: | $15,000 |

SUBJECT: Suggested Rockefeller Projects for 1948/1949, ltr. this Headquarters to OMGUS, dtd 23 Jan 48, (cont.)

2) One staff with specific responsibility for developing the training of elementary teachers to be stationed at one of the pedagogical institutes.

Estimated annual budget for this office is estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 director | $7,500 |
| 3 assistants | 18,000 |
| Library facilities, learning aids | 5,000 |
| Travel, etc. | 5,000 |
| Lectures, etc. | 5,000 |
| Total: | $40,500 |

3) One staff with the specific responsibility for developing the training of secondary teachers to be stationed at one of the universities.

Estimated annual budget for this office is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 director | $7,500 |
| 2 assistants | 12,000 |
| Library facilities, learning aids | 5,000 |
| Travel | 5,000 |
| Lectures | 5,000 |
| Total: | $34,500 |

4) One staff with the specific responsibility for developing training at a graduate level and for developing research, to be located at a university (the University of Erlangen has already officially declared itself ready to accept such a staff and has worked out specific plans for its operation within the general frame-work of the university. A budget has been drawn up for supplementing the work of the proposed staff with funds supplied by the university).

The estimated annual budget for this project is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 director | $7,500 |
| Scholarships for foreign students to act as research assistants | 25,000 |
| Library facilities | 5,000 |
| Travel, etc. | 5,000 |
| Lectures | 5,000 |
| Total: | $47,500 |

SUBJECT: Suggested Rockefeller Projects for 1948/1949, ltr. this Headquarters to OMGUS, dtd 23 Jan 48, (cont.)

5) An additional budget for fixed expenses which will be required only as capital outlay is estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 automobile | $2,500 |
| Transportation of personnel to and from Germany | 5,000 |
| Initial outlay for office supplies | 5,000 |
| Initial outlay for libraries | 10,000 |
| Total: | $22,500 |

With three separate staffs each of the three centers for training teachers (the three existing universities and the pedagogical institutes which are planned to work in close proximity to and in close cooperation with, these universities) would have the advantage of special stimulation from the outside world. It would be hoped that the general director of the project would continually coordinate and synchronize the work of the three groups so that all teacher training centers would profit from the developments made at each individual center.

The above project outlines the needs in outside personnel and materials. To supplement the help to be supplied from outside sources, Military Government is now in possession of a considerable budget of Reichsmark which it would expect to use in supplementing outside aid with indigenous personnel and help. It is also believed that German educational officers, as has already been done by the university of Erlangen, stand ready to draw up plans for supplementing outside aid with grants from indigenous sources.

Submitted by Teacher Training Section, Education & Religious Affairs Branch, OMGB.

(2)

5 February 1948

SUBJECT: Suggested Rockefeller Foundation Project for the Writing of Textbooks in History for the German Schools.

The extreme importance in the teaching of history objectively, so as to counteract any tendency toward militarism or toward an inordinate nationalism, makes it necessary to give special training to those people who will be responsible for the preparation of the necessary textbooks. On the theory that the function of historians is to discover the truth, it is recommended that five promising young German historians be sent for six months to do research at the League of Nations Library in Geneva, Switzerland, preliminary to the writing of an objective history of the world to be used in German schools. Such a study should be taken with the aim of promoting international understanding and the elimination of militarism and extreme nationalism from history text books.

Length of study: 6 months.

Personnel: 5 young historians.

Estimated cost: $2,000 per person; $10,000 for project.

US administrator of project: Chief, E&RA Branch, OMGUS.

Controller: Director, League of Nations Library, Geneva, Switzerland

(3)

5 February 1948

SUBJECT: Suggested Rockefeller Project on Public Information Experts for the Churches.

Plans are being made for the establishment of an inter-denominational radio station in Bamberg. To obtain maximum results in program arrangements and in the operation of the station for the reorientation of the German people, two men should be sent to the United States for a six-month study of the US radio techniques with special emphasis upon religious broadcasting.

Length of study: 6 months.

Personnel: Mr. Heinzel (Evangelical); Mr. Buschmann (Catholic).

Estimated cost: $3,000 per person; $6,000 for project.

Proposed US administrator of project: Dr. James M. Eagan.

Proposed State-side controllers of project and directors of itinerary: Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., Dr. Walter A. Maier, St. Louis, Missouri.

(4)

Copy

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BREMEN
Bremen, Germany APO751 US Army
Education Division

HHC/eg
24 January 1948

SUBJECT: Proposal for Rockefeller Foundation Project

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
IA&C Division, ERA Branch
APO 742, U.S. Army

It is recommended that Rockefeller Foundation be requested to grant funds to finance an Educational Commission from Land Bremen to travel and study in the United States for a period not to exceed one year, for the purpose of studying the broad aspects of Educational Administration in America. Such commission should be granted great latitude in the selection of school systems to be studied, and in visiting various educational institutions for special study or consultation with outstanding educators on special aspects of their work.

For the Bremen Commission the following persons are proposed:

a) Christian Paulmann, Senator for Schools and Education

b) Schulrat Hans Warninghoff, Superintendent of Elementary Schools

c) Baurat Commitschau, Expert for School Buildings.

The commission should visit representative cities in different sections of the United States of 100,000 population upwards, a number of universities, and outstanding teacher training institutions. The Senator will be particularly interested in organization and functioning of city school boards, city systems and state departments, educational research bureaus, and the organization and administration of higher institutions. Schulrat Warninghoff will give particular attention to the administration and functioning of schools, curricula, and the supervision of instruction, together with teaching materials and equipment. The Baurat will study the planning of building programs, school house planning and architecture, and school equipment.

Provisions should be made for selection and collection of every kind of literature on all these subjects, in order that they may return with a supply of reference material for future use in application of the knowledge gained, and in sharing the fruits of their experience.

As an alternative it is desired to suggest the possibility of forming commissions laterally, with Ministers on top Administrators of the Länderof the Zone working together to study top level administration, Schulräte or supervisors forming a commission of their own, etc. Both systems offer advantages - the Minister or Senator working with his staff in studying each system and discussing application of their experiences as they go; and the representatives of all sections of the Zone studying together each phase of education.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Harold H. Crabill

HAROLD H. CRABILL
Director
Education Division

Tel: Bremen 20421

Copy (5)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Education and Religious Affairs Division
APO 633 US ARMY HPB/lw

Wiesbaden, Germany

31 December 1947

SUBJECT: Project for Child Development Laboratory at Weilburg Teacher Training College

TO : E&RA Branch, IA&C Div, OMGUS
APO 742, U. S. Army
ATTN: Dr. R.T. Alexander

1. There has long been marked interest in the problems of child development in Germany, and a considerable amount of research, most of which has unfortunately not been applied, has been done by Germans themselves. Further work along these lines is essential if the present reform of German education is to be effective in the earlier years of schooling.

2. Because so much American research has gone directly over into practice, it is felt that a qualified specialist from the US who could direct such a laboratory and run seminars for the training of German personnel would be highly valuable.

3. The director would probably wish to bring with him at least one American assistant plus the necessary equipment; space for the laboratory and German assistants could be furnished by the institution in question.

4. Weilburg Teacher Training College is probably the best place in Hesse for carrying out such a project. Dr. Morgenstern, director of the College, and Dr. Havighurst of the Rockefeller Foundation, have been consulted and have shown a great deal of interest.

5. Any such project should be planned to run over a period of at least three years, although the presence of the American director for that entire length of time might not be necessary if qualified American assistants could remain to ensure continuity.

6. It is therefore proposed that one American of full professorial rank with an outstanding reputation in

the child development field be brought to Weilburg on a one-year basis with the possibility of renewal if judged advisable. In addition, two American assistants, one to accompany the director and one to arrive at the end of the first year, should be included. A third assistant to arrive at the end of the second year should be seriously considered. Details of laboratory equipment, library, etc. can be worked out after the selection of the director and in consultation with the Weilburg authorities and the Hessian Ministry of Culture and Education.

7. A list of names for the post of director will be submitted before the end of January.

HARRY A WANN
Director

5 JAN Ansd
20 JAN Ansd

COST
of Staffing Weilburg project, first year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | 1 director, salary, year | $ 8,000 |
| (2) | 1 director transportation, etc. | $ 750 |
| (3) | 1 assistant, year | $ 6,000 |
| (4) | 1 assistant transportation, etc. | $ 750 |
| (5) | Contingent fund, year | $ 1,500 |
| (6) | Books and equipment, first year | $ 3,000 |
| | | $ 20,000 |

Second year, same except for reduction of $ 1,500 in item 6 ..... $ 18,500

(7)
Third year, same as second except for addition of one assistant ..... $ 6,000
do. transportation, etc. $ 750 $ 25,250

TOTAL, 3 years $ 63,750

This is the maximum figure. If the director remains only one year, and if corresponding reductions elsewhere can be made, the 3 years total may drop to ..... $ 46,250.

Names of possible directors, etc. can best be supplied by Dr. Navighurst.

COST of
Grants in Aid for Expanded School of
Agriculture at Giessen

| | |
|---|---|
| Travel and maintenance costs for two members of the Giessen staff to be sent to the US (assuming that salary while on leave or in anticipation of placement will be paid by the German Ministry) @ $ 3,500 each | $ 7,000 |
| Travel, etc. as above, for 1 staff member to Britain | $ 1,200 |
| Travel, etc. as above, for 1 staff member to Denmark | $ 1,000 |
| Contingent fund | $ 300 |
| Travel, etc. as above, for 4 students to the U.S. @ $ 1,750 each | $ 7,000 |
| Travel, etc. as above, for 2 students to Denmark @ $ 800 each | $ 1,600 |
| Funds for purchase of books, apparatus, etc. while abroad | $ 4,000 |
| Contingent fund | $ 1,000 |
| | $ 23,100 |

23,100

Correction per [illegible] (telephone call)

COST
of grant in aid for Giessen College of Agriculture

| | |
|---|---|
| Travel from Giessen to London and return | $ 65 |
| Travel within Britain (to Oxford, Cambridge, Aberdeen, Walthamstow, etc.) | $ 60 |
| Room and board | $ 180 |
| Books, charts, and other materials to be brought back for use by the planning commission. | $ 125 |
| Secreterial assistance | $ 50 |
| Photographic services. | $ 20 |
| Incidentals. | $ 25 |
| | $ 525 |

(6)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Education and Religious Affairs Division
APO 633 US Army HFB/gm

Wiesbaden, Germany

312 29 January 1948

SUBJECT: Project for Grant in Aid of Giessen College for Agriculture

TO : E&RA Branch, IA&C Div, OMGUS
APO 742, U. S. Army
ATTN: Dr. R. T. Alexander

1. Plans for the expansion and modification of the Justus Liebig Hochschule at Giessen include proposals for the development of agricultural extension work, new buildings, and improvement of teaching methods.

2. The chairman of the planning commission, Professor Dr. Max Rolfes, is reasonably familiar with modern trends along the lines indicated above, but should be brought up to date as quickly and effectively as possible. Otherwise, his chairmanship will not achieve the best results.

3. Professor Rolfes has had extensive contacts in Britain before and after World War II, and speaks English fluently.

4. It is therefore proposed that funds be granted to send Professor Rolfes to Britain for a period of about six weeks. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge have already given assurance that all facilities for study, counsel, and direct contact with personalities in the fields of interest will be provided. The university of Aberdeen has also expressed readiness to be of help.

5. The attached sheet gives an itemized list of costs.

HARRY A WANN
Director

per: HOWARD P. BECKER
Chief, Higher Education OMG H

(7)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Education and Religious Affairs Division
APO 633 US ARMY HPB/lw

Wiesbaden, Germany

330 31 December 1947

SUBJECT: Project for Grant in Aid for Expanded School of Agriculture at Giessen

TO : E&RA Branch, IA&C Div, OMGUS
APO 742, U. S. Army
ATTN: Dr. R.T. Alexander

1. Planning for the reorganization and expansion of the Justus Liebig-Hochschule at Giessen has been under way for some time, and a detailed outline will shortly be submitted by the Hessian Ministry of Culture and Education for the approval of OMGUS.

2. With the exception of Professor Max Rolfes, chairman of the planning committee, there are few persons at Giessen who are in any way adequately informed about modern developments in agricultural extension, nutrition and dietetics, home economics, intensified small-machine agriculture such as that now going on in England, and the like.

3. It is therefore proposed that a number of Giessen students on the verge of receiving their doctoral degrees and several younger members of the Giessen staff be sent to the United States, England, and Denmark for the purpose of becoming familiar with the recent developments noted above. At least eight students (four to the US, two to England, two to Denmark) and four members of the Giessen staff (two to the US, one to England, one to Denmark) should be selected.

4. A list of names and the necessary particulars will be submitted by the end of January.

HARRY A WANN
Director

5 JAN Ansd

20 JAN Ansd

(8)

Do not copy

**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT**
**LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN**
**FIRST MILITARY GOVERNMENT BATTALION (SEP)**
**APO 154** **US ARMY** RGB/gs

Stuttgart, Germany
19 January 1948

SUBJECT: Suggested Project for Rockefeller Foundation.

TO : Director,
I A & C Division
Office of Military Government
for Germany (US)
APO 742 US Army
Education & Religious Affairs Branch
Attn: Dr Alexander

1. The following project for the Rockefeller Foundation is suggested for Wuerttemberg-Baden. We request that, if possible, this project be given first priority amongst the projects submitted for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

2. In view of the search of methods for implementation of the proposed school reform plan for Wuerttemberg-Baden by the Ministry of Culture it is suggested that a commission of educators from Wuerttemberg-Baden be sent to the United States to make a study of features of the United States school system which might profitably be incorporated into the school system of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

3. It is suggested that a trip be arranged to provide for 2 to 3 months time in the United States. Suggested members of the commission are as follows: Minister of Culture Bäuerle; Oberstudiendirektor Dr Caselmann, Chairman of the Land Committee for School Reform; Frl. Dr. Emma Lanz of the Gmuend Teachers College; Oberstudiendirektor Dr. Herr, Rector of the Heidelberg Realgymnasium. Estimated cost of this project is ℳ 8,000.

Richard G Banks

TELEPHONE: STUTTGART
Switch 93221,Ext 527

RICHARD G BANKS
Major FA
Actg Dir, Ed & Rel Aff Div

Suggested Project for Commission to Study American Education.

This Commission will be composed of school men and/or women, 4 or 5 representatives of all levels in the general educational program in Wuerttemberg-Baden - elementary, secondary, vocational and special schools. The purpose of the Commission is to make a study of features of the American school system which might profitably be incorporated into the school system of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The Commission will work with German educational leaders and teachers and with representatives from Land ERA Office in making a study of problems involved in the school reform and determine the points on which they will seek assistance in the States.

The proposed program for study in the States will have the approval of Land ERA and German officials and will include plans for using information secured and the members of the Commission on their return to Germany.

Problems of concern of the Commission include: Types of school organization; curriculum offerings; pupil and teacher participation in the school program; parent-school relationship; school housing; school financing; cooperation of community agencies in school program; teacher salaries, tenure, organizations; teaching aids.

This group should visit schools in different sections of the country and should see schools in large cities, small towns, and rural communities.

The Commission could travel as a unit, and arrangements could easily be made for conferences with community and school leaders and teachers en route.

Time should be allowed for a conference of two weeks at the end of the trip to summarize the experiences of the group. At this time a leader in American education should be present to analyze the report of the group, to clarify issues and to answer questions.

It is suggested that a trip be arranged to provide for two or three months time in the United States. Suggested members of the Commission are as follows: Minister of Culture Baeuerle; Oberstudiendirektor Dr. Caselmann, Chairman of the Land Committee for School Reform; Frl. Dr. Emma Lanz of the Gmuend Teachers College; Oberstudiendirektor Dr. Herr, Rector of the Heidelberg Realgymnasium. Estimated cost of this project is $8,000.

(9)

# Project Request to Rockefeller Foundation Fund

## Leadership Training

I. Background:

Those who are closely associated with youth groups in Germany in the present day recognize that the war has created havoc in the previously established youth groups. Nazi youth leaders cannot presently be used. The viewpoint which gives rise to either autocratic leadership or narrow nationalistic romantic expression is held by many older leaders. Groups are stilted in expression and program by well-meaning but untrained people. These facts make it essential that leadership training play a central role in the reorientation process. This fact is underlined in Dr. Robert S. Havighursts' Report on Germany, submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation at the conclusion of a careful investigation which he conducted in Germany under the auspices of the Foundation.

II. Purpose:

A Center created in the American Zone of Germany for the training of German youth workers and leaders at a semi-professional and professional level in the techniques and basis of group leadership; to base these techniques in the philosophical context of group work; to experiment in the development of new group work techniques; adaptation of acceptable practices, from America and other countries, pragmatically established to redirect the many techniques presently available to German youth leaders; through experimentation and research test the

the validity of accepted or projected group work practices, and to study attitudinal changes brought about in group membership, selection and training of leaders.

III. Proposed Plan:

1. To establish in Wuerttemberg-Baden a youth training center under the policy direction of an advisory council composed of German educational, German community and Military Government educational leaders.

2. To acquire the former German Air Corps Experimental School, which contains all necessary facilities for lecture, conference and discussion rooms, living and recreational space. This building will accommodate 50 - 60 students.

3. To select and recruit a staff of professionally trained American and German personnel from the field of youth educational work.

4. To establish formal courses including: Community Planning, Group Work - philosophy and techniques, Camping - administration and program, Psychology of Adolescence, Religious Education - Problems of peace. To provide specific technique courses to include handicraft, group singing, theatricals, recreational games, discussion techniques and camp counseling.

5. To establish and maintain demonstration youth groups for the purposes of directed observation and internee training using methods of American Teacher Training Institutions.

6. To organize and program the non-class hours of the day to the end that those in training actually live and carry on as an effective group. (Example: For a period coinciding with camping study the group to be organized on a model camp program.)

7. To establish and maintain individualization of instruction and to apply guidance and personnel practices to the end that the students not only receive assistance in personal adjustment, but also experience the uses of interview and observation. These techniques then are useable in practicing a point of view which can become a part of their future work.

8. Through the maintenance of coordination and working agreements based on professional understanding, to relate this project to teacher-training institutions and to the universities.

9. To work out simultaneous long and short time courses directed at a range of leadership problems. These plans to be dependent on short and long term needs for trained leaders.

IV. Estimated Budget:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Personnel | | |
| Professional | | |
| 3 American - | $20,000 | |
| 5 German - | | 40,000 RMs |
| Visiting lecturers (Specialists) | 2,000 | |
| Clerical & Maintenance | | |
| 8 German | | 25,000 RMs |
| Books, materials of instruc., supplies | 3,000 | |
| Maintenance Supplies | | 8,000 RMs |
| | $75,000 | 23,000 RMs |

The RM funds are available from sources open to American Military Government. Cost for administration and overhead which will be in RMs which are available to Military Government.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN
FIRST MILITARY GOVERNMENT BATTALION (SEP)
APO 154 US ARMY

LAS/bl
Ed & Rel

Stuttgart, Germany
20 January 1948

SUBJECT: Request for Assistance from Rockefeller Foundation Fund

TO : Director, E & RA Div., OMG W/B

1. The Youth Activities Branch is in great need of assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation Fund in order to carry out its program of democratic reorientation of German youth. The projects listed below are considered most desirable in assisting us to carry out our mission. While all three proposals are considered much needed and highly desirable, it is requested that priority consideration be given to project No. 1.

PROJECT NO. 1

(10)

T he Land Youth Committee of Wuerttemberg-Baden in cooperation with the Youth Activities Branch of Military Government, and the German Ministry of Culture has made plans for the establishment of a leadership training center for the purpose of training volunteer and professional youth leaders. This is recognized by all concerned as the greatest need in the field of youth activities. The school will function under the sponsorship of the Land Youth Committee, a volunteer body of youth leaders who represent all youth and youth serving organizations. They have selected a body of directors for the school from among their membership. On this board are to be found representatives from the churches, schools, government, labor, welfare, civic organizations, and independent youth groups. Representatives of Military Government and the German Ministry of Culture will act as advisors when they are requested or needed.

The school will be housed in a former air corps experimental school. It is a modern forty-room building with ample space for lectures, conferences, discussion groups,

offices, living quarters, and dining hall facilities. A gymnasium and sports fields are available in the same area. The faculty and 50 or 60 resident students can be comfortably cared for at the school at one time.

Since the school is designed to meet the youth leadership needs of the youth and youth serving organizations, a curriculum will be built in accordance with their most urgent requirements. The school will give courses in Community Planning, Group Work, Administration and Supervision of Camps, Leadership Techniques and Practices, Civic Responsibilities of Youth, Sports and Games, and other courses needed by all youth leaders. More specific courses will be given for leaders interested in particular subjects e.g. Handicraft, Community Singing, Lifesaving, or other courses more directly related to the work which they perform in their youth groups.

The faculty will be chosen from the few outstanding youth leaders who are now in Germany. This will be supplemented by teachers from the Occupation Forces, and as far as possible, from foreign countries.

Request

It is requested that two outstanding youth leaders now working in the field of leadership training be selected and sent to Wuerttemberg-Baden to serve as instructors and advisors in the school for a period of one year. These should be one gentleman and one lady who have a thorough understanding and a deep appreciation of democratic values.

Salary estimated at $ 6,000.- per person.

Total estimated cost $ 12,000.-.

(11)

PROJECT NO. 2

The Land Youth Committee of Wuerttemberg-Baden is anxious to send a few select students who show aptitude and interest in youth leadership to the United States for a year at some university giving special courses in youth leadership training. The students selected would be requested to pledge their services in the youth leadership training field for a number of years after their return to Germany.

Request

It is requested that money be made available

for this project and that the Land Youth Committee, Ministry of Culture, and Youth Activities Branch working together be permitted to select 3 young gentlemen and 3 ladies to study for one year in the United States at an institution giving such training.

Estimated cost per student per year $ 2,000.-.

Total estimated cost $ 12,000.-.

#12

PROJECT NO. 3

The youth and youth leaders of Wuerttemberg-Baden are in dire need of books, magazines and periodicals related to youth work in other countries. At present they have no possibility of purchasing such reading materials. It would be of inestimable value if such reading material could be made available to the youth of Germany. It is proposed that 50% of this material come from the United States, and 50% from European countries outside of Germany. The Land Youth Committee would be happy to take the responsibility of making the most equitable distribution possible. The selection of material could be made by the Youth Activities Branch, or, if preferred, by a youth coordinating agency in the United States.

Request

It is requested that $ 10,000.- be made available to purchase foreign youth literature for the youth of Germany.

Total cost: $ 10,000.-.

2. The total estimated cost of the three projects outlined above is $ 34,000.-.

Leon A. Shelnutt

LEON A SHELNUTT
Chief, Youth Activities

Tele: ext. 574

Begin with #13, next page

# OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
## LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN
## FIRST MILITARY GOVERNMENT BATTALION (SEP)
## APO 154 US ARMY

KJA/sch
Ed & Rel

18 December 1947

SUBJECT: Suggestions for Rockefeller Foundation Projects

TO : Director
Internal Affairs and Communications Division
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
APO 742 US Army

ATTENTION: Education and Religious Affairs
Dr Alexander

1) We are herewith transmitting to you the following letters, addressed to the Rockefeller Foundation, requesting aid for the projects, outlined in the respective letters.

2) In transmitting these letters, the undersigned wishes to explain that these appeals are in the nature of preliminary suggestions to the Rockefeller Foundation as to where aid might be granted. If it is your opinion that the various projects should be more specifically outlined, it is requested that you so inform this office.

3) The appeals are submitted in their present brief form in order that there may still be time for Dr. Wells to lay these matters personally before the Rockefeller Foundation.

Karl J. Arndt

Dr KARL J ARNDT
Acting Chief, Higher Institutions Branch

Tel.: Stuttgart 93221
ext 413

Incl.: ltr from Rektor Univ.Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Foundation dtd 17 Dec 47
re: visit of 3 memb.of Hdlbg.Univ. to the U.S.,i.e.Prof Ernst, Prof.Bauer,Prof.Preiser
ltr from Rektor Univ.Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Found.,dtd 17 Dec 47
re: Study of adm.and organ.of Am.private and state univ.
ltr from Rektor Univ.Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Found.,dtd 17 Dec 47
re: financial support for a guest professorship of Prof.A.Rüstow
ltr from Rektor Univ.Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Found.,dtd 17 Dec 47
re: financial support for a guest professorship of Prof.K.Brandt
ltr from Rektor Univ.Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Found.,dtd 17 Dec 47
re: request for support of summer school at Hdlbg Univ.



p.t.o.

Incl.: Ltr from Rektor of Univ.of Hdlbg. to Rockefeller Found.,dtd 17 Dec 47
re: request for professorship of American literature

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

#13

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

At a suggestion from the University Officer, Dr. Arndt, I ask in the name of Heidelberg University to make it possible that three members of the University visit the United States next spring (late February until early April) in order to study the advances of science in America. I give the following names:

1. Prof. Dr. Fritz E r n s t , who intends to study the development of American education;
2. Prof. Dr. Erich P r e i s e r , who wants to study the recent development of economics; and
3. Prof. Dr. Karl-Heinrich B a u e r , who intends to study the progress of surgery.

Such a tour would be of the greatest importance for the connection of German science with research done in foreign countries and would considerably fertilize education at Heidelberg University.

Linkel.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

#14

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Subject: Study of administration and organization of American private and state universities.

On behalf of Heidelberg University I ask the Rockefeller Foundation to render it possible that three members of the administration of Heidelberg University visit the United States with the purpose of studying the organization of American Universities, namely

the Rector, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang K u n k e l , and
the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, Prof. Dr. Hermann R a n k e , the Dean of the Law Faculty, Prof. Dr. Friedrich Weber.

The University Officer, Dr. Arndt, suggested that the University make this request. The University welcomes this possibility very much, since it would be of an extreme importance for the future organization of German Universites when the above-mentioned professors knew from their own experience how American Universities are administered, organized and working and when they could learn something by that experience.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Künkel.

(15)

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

ARCHIVAL COPY

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Heidelberg University has submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation a request for financial support for a guest professorship of Professor Alexander R ü s t o w , Istanbul. That reuqest has been sent directly to the office of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York.A copy has also been submitted by Prof. Holborn, Yale. The guest professorship is being contemplated for the next summer semester. The University would be greatly indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation for an early and favorable action on this request.

Rinker

(16)

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

ARCHIVAL COPY

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Heidelberg University has submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation a request for financial support for a guest professorship of Professor Karl B r a n d t , Stanford University. The request was forwarded by Prof. Holborn, Yale, to the Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation, dell' Armes. The guest professorship is contemplated for the next summer semester. The University would be greatly indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation for an early and favorable action on this request.

Rinkel.

(17)

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

ARCHIVAL COPY

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Subject: Request for support of summer school at Heidelberg University.

In order to bring German students into the closest contact possible with foreign students, to broaden their political horizon and further their political education, the University has the intention to organize next summer (August, September) an international summer course lasting three weeks which should be attended by some 200 students, half of them foreigners. A first attempt at holding such a summer school last summer failed to a considerable extent for the lack of financial support in foreign currency by which it would have been possible to provide adequate food for the students and professors from foreign countries. It has become evident that, since there are no means of Military Government for those purposes, such an institution which is so extremely important for the education of German students can only be realized with the help of private means from the United States. The University can merely provide for a joint housing of all those attending the course, as far as possible, and at best to a very moderate degree for a contribution to the food supply from German resources. But even this is extraordinarily difficult in the actual housing and economic situations, yet the University will do everything in its power to achieve something. It would be greatly indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation when it could supply a sum sufficient to pay for the food of 100 foreign students, about 10 foreign professors and perhaps also for some additional food for 100 German students attending the course from American food supplies.

Rinkel.

(18)

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

(17a) Heidelberg, den December 17, 1947

Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N,Y., U.S.A.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Subject: Request for professorship of American literature.

The present University Officer, Dr. Arndt, has told me that there is a possibility of establishing a guest professorship for American literature at this University for one year with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation. It would be of the greatest importance for Heidelberg University when this plan could be realized. I need not explain how much the University is interested in restoring its old and close connections with the United States. For the education of the students of English literature and language, but also for a great many other students, it would be extremely important when an expert from the United States, in particular in the field of American literature, could come here. The University leaves it to the Rockefeller Foundation to select a qualified personality.

Runkel.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
US SECTOR BERLIN
Education and Religious Affairs Branch

Berlin, Germany
APO 742-A, US Army
26 January 1948

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
Internal Affairs and Communications Division
Education and Religious Affairs Branch
Attn: Dr. Richard T. Alexander
APO 742 US Army

1. Dr. Elisabeth WINKELMANN is recommended by this office as a person highly qualified to carry through special studies in American educational philosophy and psychology, a project for which application is made to the Rockefeller Foundation.

2. Dr. Winkelmann has been employed by this office as an expert consultant in the field of elementary and secondary education for a period of two years and a half. During that time she has proven herself to be highly competent in the field of education, industrious, cooperative, and thoroughly convinced of democratic values. She has given herself unsparingly to her work with such effect that she now occupies a place of considerable leadership in school affairs in Berlin.

3. Dr. Winkelmann has travelled extensively including a visit to the United States. Her knowledge in the use of the English language is fluent.

4. This office feels that a year of study in the United States will bring her knowledge of American education up to date and would add to the value of her leadership.

John R Sala

JOHN R SALA
Chief of Branch

JRS/io
tel 42837

Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann
Berlin-Tempelhof
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 61 a

January 5, 1948

Application for a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship

1. Herewith I beg to file my application to be granted a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for training and study in the United States.

2. As I have been working in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, OMG BS, for more than two years, as technical adviser to the Chief of Branch, I would appreciate very highly the opportunity to go abroad, for a period of six months or preferably a year, to do special study in the United States, with a view to studying in particular the modern development of American educational philosophy, and its implementation in some of the most progressive institutes of education.

3. For this purpose I should prefer to begin my studies by visiting one of the outstanding centers of American education as for instance Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, for an introductory course of studies and lectures; and from there to travel to various other places to study, in different types of educational institutes, modern methods of instruction and education, and to meet some of the outstanding American educators.

4. I hope to be able, after my return to Germany, to make good use of the experiences gained by such study in my position in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, OMG BS, or, at a later date, in some position in the German educational system where such experiences may help to promote the development of democratic ideas in the education of Germany.

5. Attached, please, find a detailed 'Curriculum vitae' concerning my educational training and professional attainment, as well as copies of my more important certificates, and letters of recommendation.

Enclosures

Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann.

Dr. ELISABETH WINKELMANN
Studienrätin

## Enclosures:

Curriculum Vitae

Certificates: (Copies)

1. Abiturium 1922
2. State Examination, Univ. Berlin 1930
3. Pedagog. Examination, Berlin 1933
4. Diploma PH.D. 1931

Letters of Recommendation:

1. Mr. Paul F. SHAFER
   Chief, E&RA Branch, OMG BS.
2. Dr. A.E. ZUCKER
   Chairman, Division of Humanities,
   University of Maryland
3. Prof. Paul R. POPE
   Prof. of German, Emeritus. Until 1945
   Chairman of Dept. of German,
   Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York
4. Univ.Prof. Dr. E. SPRANGER
   Prof.d.Philosophie u.Pädagogik, Tübingen
5. Univ.Prof. Dr. G. KARTZKE
   Prof.für amerikanische Sprache u. Literatur
   Univ. Berlin, Englisches Seminar

# Curriculum Vitae

## Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann

born: 5 November 1903, Berlin, as the fifth of eight children of Otto Winkelmann, merchant, and his wife Gertrud, née Lehmann.

schools attended: 1909 - 1919 Viktoria-Lyzeum, Berlin (Girls' Preparatory School and Girls' Junior High School)
1919 - 1922: II. Städt. Studienanstalt, Berlin (Girls' Senior High School)
Abiturium: September 1922 (Certificate attached)

Universities: Berlin, Freiburg (Baden)

March 1930 State Examination for Secondary School Teachers, Berlin University (Certificate attached)
Major subjects: English and German
Minor: Philosophy

December 1931 Doctor's Degree (PH.D.), University Berlin
Major subject: Philosophy
Minors: German and English
Thesis: Coleridge and Kant, (published in 1933 in Palaestra Nr. 184)

1931 - 1933: two years of practice teaching and training, Berlin. (I. Städt. Studienanstalt and Bezirksseminar IV, Berlin)

March 1933 Pedagogical Examination for Secondary School Teachers, Berlin (Certificate attached)

1933 - 1945 Secondary School Teacher in several schools of Berlin. (permanent appointment 1941 Luise-Henriette-School, Secondary School for Girls, Berlin-Tempelhof.

1945, June Augusta-School, Secondary School for Girls, Schöneberg.

Work in US. Military Government, Berlin:

1. as interpreter in US. Mil.Govt.Office, Berlin-Tempelhof, July - August 1945,
2. as Educational adviser in the E&RA Branch, OMG BS, from August 1945 - todate.

---

Travel abroad:

During the years of my university training as well as later, I have been trying to go abroad as frequently as possible, in order to get acquainted with the ways of life in other countries, and especially to study the educational philosophy and the systems of education of other nations.

1. I visited ENGLAND

in 1925 to attend a Foreigners' Course at the University of Cambridge,
in 1928 for an extensive tour of the country,
in 1930 to do special research in the British Museum for my thesis on Coleridge,
in 1937 to attend a meeting of British and German educators in North-Wales.

2. I went to FRANCE

in 1930 to attend the International Congress for Moral Education in Paris, and from there to

BELGIUM and the NETHERLANDS

to study educational institutions in these countries with a group of German educators, under the auspices of the Zentral-Institut für Erziehung und Unterricht, Berlin;

3. in 1928 I visited the UNITED STATES,

for several months, in a group of German educators, to study the educational system of America under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, NEw York, and the Zentral-Institut für Erziehung und Unterricht, Berlin.

This tour of studies which took the group of German educators through various states of the East, Middle West, and South of the United States, offered a unique opportunity to visit educational institutions of all types, from Kindergarten up through University.

The experiences gained at that time in the United States have been the basis of all my further studies in the field of American education, and have still proven extremely valuable at the present time, for my work in the E&RA Branch, OMG BS.

However, in this position I have also come to feel that in many respects my knowledge of American education has become somewhat out-of-date, and although I have tried my very best to correct my views from modern books on the US. system of education I feel more strongly than ever the necessity and the desire to study American education in America.

Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann

5. January 1948.

Berlin, Germany
APO 742-A, US Army
2 September 1947

SUBJECT: Statement of Recommendation.

TO' : WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

For almost two years, Dr. Elisabeth WINKELMANN, Berlin-Tempelhof, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 61a, has been employed as educational advisor to the Education and Religious Affairs Branch OMGBS.

She came to the Education office with considerable knowledge and appreciation of American educati nal philosophy and techniques, and during the period of her services has been of oustanding service in interpreting that philosophy and practice to German educators. Simultaneously she has provided for the American education officers a clear picture of German schools and an interpretation of the multitude of the complicated problems for the education office.

She has thereby rendered a dual service, to Military Government and the Americans on one hand, and to the German officials and schools on the other. The valuable opportunity provided has been exploited to the benefit of both and the deep and sincere appreciation of both.

Dr. Winkelmann has always gone about her daily tasks in a quiet, diplomatic, tactful and intelligent manner, considerate of the interests on all sides and with an understanding of the objectives on one hand, and the hardships and difficulties on the other. At times, she has demonstrated great courage in effecting policy which was sound and right, demonstrating clearly her complete disregard for her own personal welfare or interest. Her service and contribution to the rebuilding of a new education in Berlin has been gret, Her understanding and

interpretation of the fundamental concepts of education for democracy has demonstrated that in Germany there are those who would build a democratic society, if materials and implementations could be found. It has been a source of satisfaction and a rich experience for us in the Education Branch to work with Dr. Winkelmann and to share experience and problems daily together.

This brief and rather inadequate expression of appreciation and evaluation of service is provided in sincere gratitude and the hope that, should the occasion arise, it will be of benefit to her in establishing her eligibility for educational service in Germany or abroad.

Carl F Shafer

CARL F SHAFER
Chief of Branch

PFS:io.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

November 4, 1947

To Whom It May Concern:

In the spring of 1946 I was asked to replace temporarily the chief of Education Branch of the Berlin District under American Military Government. During my three months in this post, I learned to appreciate very highly Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann, a German employee of American Military Government in this office, whose position was that of advisor to the chief.

Since Dr. Winkelmann had studied in America, in addition to having gained wide experience in German educational work, she was the ideal person for this post. Her entire outlook is definitely democratic, enforced by sound common sense. In innumerable cases which I discussed with the staff I found her knowledge of facts to be very complete and her judgment invariably sound. Her outlook is also generously humanitarian with not a trace of vindictiveness toward misguided persons, of whom there are unfortunately very many in German educational circles. On the other hand, she has no patience whatever with teachers who attempt to perpetuate errors in the system. Her keen judgment of personalities and her advice regarding knotty problems were of enormous value to me.

It is a pleasure to write this testimonial for a fine scholar and educator. Especially I should like to recommend her for an exchange in the U. S. A. whenever it will be possible to send German educators to this country. Her knowledge of the English language is such as to qualify her for teaching American students.

A. E. Zucker

A. E. Zucker, Chairman
Division of Humanities
University of Maryland

kbl

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

To whom it may concern

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann of Berlin who plans to spend some time as a teacher in the United States. I have known Dr. Winkelmann for about twenty years and have a high opinion of her ability and personality. Having been in America already she understands the psychology of the American student and with her experience as a successful teacher in Germany and later as Consultant in the Office of Milit. Govt. in Berlin she is admirably equipped for making the best use of observation in an American institution while at the same time giving her students excellent instruction.

Paul R. Pope

Professor of German, Emeritus. Until 1945 Chairman of Department of German

Ithaca, N.Y. Oct. 22, 1947

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Tübingen, den 24. 9. 1947.

Zeugnis.

Fräulein Dr. Elisabeth Winkelmann hat in Berlin Anglistik im Hauptfach studiert und - auch bei mir - ein sehr gutes Doktorexamen absolviert. Sie hat vor Jahren eine grössere Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten gemacht. Dann ist sie als Lehrerin, besonders des Englischen, an Berliner Oberschulen tätig gewesen. Seit 2 Jahren ist sie Dolmetscherin und Sekretärin bei der Amerikanischen Militärregierung in Berlin, District Berlin.

Sie hat sich als Erzieherin vorzüglich bewährt. Ihre gegenwärtige Tätigkeit gibt die Gewähr, dass sie die politische Lage gut kennt und in dem amerikanischen Sprachgeist völlig zuhause ist. Dem Nationalsozialismus hat sie immer ablehnend gegenübergestanden. Sie ist praktisch begabt und hat ihre Gewandtheit im Auslande bereits bewiesen. Seitdem sie bei mir im Nebenfach, aber sehr gründlich, Pädagogik studiert hat, interessiert sie sich für " Vergleichende Pädagogik der Kulturvölker ". So erscheint sie als geeignet, Erfahrungen, die sie in den Vereinigten Staaten sammeln würde, für das deutsche Schulwesen fruchtbar zu machen. Für ihre ehrenwerte Gesinnung und ihren einwandfreien Charakter kann ich auf Grund freundschaftlicher Beziehungen, die 25 Jahre alt sind, mit voller Überzeugung bürgen.

Dr. Dr. h.c. Eduard Spranger

früher ( 1920-1946 ) ordentl. Prof.
d. Philosophie u. Pädagogik in Berlin,
jetzt in Tübingen.

NGLISCHES SEMINAR
MIT AMERIKA-ABTEILUNG
ER UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

① BERLIN NW 7, den 8. Okt. 1947
UNIVERSITÄTSSTRASSE 3

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Fräulein Dr. Elisabeth W i n c k e l m a n n , wohnhaft Berlin- Tempelhof, Kaiser- Wilhelm Str. 61 a, ist zur Zeit Sachbearbeiterin in Erziehungsfragen in der Erziehungsabteilung der U.S.A. Militär - Regierung in Berlin. Ich kenne Frl. Dr. Winckelmann seit 1941. Sie war Studienrätin mit langjähriger Praxis in ihren besonderen Fächern Englisch, Deutsch, Philosophie und Pädagogik.

Sie war verschiedentlich längere Zeit in England, hat auch die U.S.A. bereist, um das amerikanische Erziehungswesen zu studieren. Im Beisein von führenden Amerikanern aus dem Erziehungsfache konnte ich mich überzeugen, dass Frl. Winckelmann die englische Sprache ausgezeichnet beherrscht. Sie hat durch ihre mehrjährige Praxis in der Militär- Regierung und durch ihre Studien in Amerika sich eine vorzügliche Kenntnis der amerikanischen Mentalität erworben. Ihre ganze Wesensart zeigt eine grosse Fähigkeit der Einfühlung und der Anpassung. Bei einer Wesensverwandtschaft zur angelsächsischen Kultur ist es selbstverständlich, dass sie die Nazi-Ideologie stets abgelehnt hat, wie das auch der Tradition ihrer Familie entspricht.

Fräulein Dr. Winckelmann wird nach einer Lehr- und Lerntätigkeit in den U.S.A. umso mehr in der Lage sein, die Lehre vom Ideal der Demokratie unter ihren Schülern zu verbreiten.

Aus alledem folgt, dass Fräulein Dr. Winckelmann durch ihre Persönlichkeit und durch ihre ausgezeichnete Ausbildung und Praxis in der Lage ist, sofort einen Unterricht in ihren Spezialfächern an American High Schools und Colleges zu übernehmen.

Georg Kartzke

Dr. Georg K a r t z k e
Professor für amerikanische Sprache und Literatur
an der Universität Berlin

Universität Berlin
Amerika-Abteilung

Bitte am 22. Mai 1931 um 9 Uhr auf dem Dekanat erscheinen zu wollen.

Nach § 112 der Statuten der Philosophischen Fakultät darf die Promotion

**nie später als 6 Monate**

nach der Prüfung erfolgen. Die Führung des Doktortitels ist in der Zeit vor der Promotion nicht gestattet.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Doktorandenbuch Nr. 103

Die Kandidatin Elisabeth Winkelmann

hat heute die Promotionsprüfung cum laude

bestanden.

Der Dissertation ist das Prädikat:

"valde laudabile"

erteilt worden.

Berlin, den 21. Mai 1931.

PHILOSOPHORUM UNIVERS. BEROLINENSIS ORDO

**Der Dekan**
**der Philosophischen Fakultät**

Verte

# Z e u g n i s

über die pädagogische Prüfung

für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen.

---

Frau Elisabeth W i n k e l m a n n , geboren den 5. November 1903 in Berlin, evangelischen Bekenntnisses, bestand die wissenschaftliche Prüfung für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen vor dem Wissenschaftlichen Prüfungsamt in Berlin-Lichterfelde am 3. März 1930 in Englisch als Hauptfach mit dem Zeugnis "mit Auszeichnung", in Deutsch als Hauptfach mit dem Zeugnis "genügend", in philosophischer Propädeutik als Zusatzfach mit dem Zeugnis "gut".

Nach dem gesamten Ergebnis der Prüfung wurde ihr das Zeugnis "gut bestanden" zuerkannt.

Die Vorbereitungszeit hat sie an der I. Städtischen Studienanstalt in Berlin von Ostern 1931 bis Ostern 1932 und an dem Bezirksseminar IV in Berlin von Ostern 1932 bis Ostern 1933 abgelegt.

Der pädagogischen Prüfung für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen unterzog sie sich am 9. März 1933.

Frau Winkelmann hat die Prüfung bestanden und zwar ist ihr nach dem Ergebnis der praktischen Betätigung während ihrer Vorbereitungszeit und der schriftlichen und mündlichen Prüfung das Zeugnis

" mit Auszeichnung bestanden "

zuerkannt worden.

Berlin-Lichterfelde, den 9. März 1933.

Staatliches Pädagogisches Prüfungsamt:

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# Zeugnis.

++++

Fräulein Elisabeth W i n k e l m a n n, geboren den 5. November 1903 zu Berlin, evangelischen Bekenntnisses, bestand die Reifeprüfung zu Michaelis 1922 an der zweiten Städtischen Studienanstalt in Berlin und die Ergänzungsprüfung im Lateinischen am 24. April 1925 in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

Sie studierte Englisch, Deutsch und Philosophie von Michaelis 1922 bis Ostern 1924 in Berlin (3 Semester), von Ostern 1924 bis Michaelis 1924 in Freiburg (1 Semester), von Michaelis 1924 bis Ostern 1928 und von Michaelis 1928 bis Ostern 1929 in Berlin (8 Semester).

Auf die Meldung vom 17. Dezember 1928 zur Prüfung für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen zugelassen, erhielt sie zur schriftlichen Bearbeitung die Aufgaben:

1. Does Coleridge in the philosophical works of his middle period show traces of German influence (Kant, Fichte)?
2. Schillers Verhältnis zu Fichte.

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Der mündlichen Prüfung unterzog sie sich am 24. und 25. Februar und 3. März 1930.

Fräulein Winkelmann hat die Prüfung für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen bestanden. Sie erhielt im Englischen als Hauptfach das Zeugnis "Mit Auszeichnung", im Deutschen als Hauptfach das Zeugnis "Genügend", in der philosophischen Propädeutik als Zusatzfach das Zeugnis "Gut".

Nach

Nach dem gesamten Ergebnis der schriftlichen und mündlichen Prüfung ist ihr das Zeugnis

"Gut bestanden"

zuerkannt worden.

Wegen der Meldung zum Vorbereitungsdienste wird auf die Ordnung der praktischen Ausbildung für das Lehramt an höheren Schulen vom 28. Juli 1917 verwiesen.

Berlin-Lichterfelde, den 3. März 1930.

WISSENSCHAFTL. PRÜFUNGS-AMT BERLIN

Wissenschaftliches Prüfungsamt.

Hübner Spranger Greif
Buchenau Heiber Libelius

W. Nr. 93/30.

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[illegible]

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# Zeugnis der Reife

Fräulein Elisabeth Winkelmann

geboren den 5. November 1903 zu Berlin, Kreis –

ev. Bekenntnisses / Religion Tochter des Kaufmanns Otto Winkelmann

zu Berlin, Kreis –

war 3 Jahre auf der hiesigen Studienanstalt und zwar 1 Jahre in der obersten Klasse.

Der Herr Minister für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Volksbildung hat die Anerkennung der 2. Städt. Studienanstalt durch Erlaß vom 16. Januar 1923 (UWBd. Nr. 3059) ausgesprochen.

## I. Führung und Aufmerksamkeit:

a Führung: sehr gut.

b Aufmerksamkeit: gut.

## II. Kenntnisse und Fertigkeiten:

Bemerkung: Wo die Leistungen in der schriftlichen und mündlichen Prüfung sich von den Klassenleistungen unterscheiden, ist diese Verschiedenheit zum Ausdruck gebracht.

1. Religionslehre: a) Klassenleistungen: gut
b) Prüfungsleistung: genügend } gut.

2. Deutsch: a) Klassenleistungen: genügend
b) schriftliche Prüfungsleistung: genügend
c) mündliche " " " " : genügend } genügend.

3. Französisch: a) Klassenleistungen: genügend
b) schriftliche Prüfungsleistung: nicht genügend
c) mündliche " " " " : gut } genügend.

4. Englisch: a) Klassenleistungen: genügend
b) schriftliche Prüfungsleistung: genügend
c) mündliche " " " " : genügend } genügend.

5. ~~[illegible]~~

6. Geschichte: a) Klassenleistungen: genügend, teilweise besser
b) Prüfungsleistung: gut } gut.

7. Erdkunde: a Klassenleistungen: genügend } genügend.
b Prüfungsleistung: genügend }

8. Mathematik: a Klassenleistungen: genügend } gut.
b schriftliche Prüfungsleistung: gut }
c mündliche " " " : gut

9. Physik: a Klassenleistungen: genügend, teilw. gut. } genügend.
b schriftliche Prüfungsleistung: genügend
c mündliche " " " : gut

10. Chemie: a Klassenleistungen: genügend } gut.
b Prüfungsleistung: gut }

Biologie:
11. ~~Turnen~~: a Klassenleistungen: genügend } genügend.
b Prüfungsleistung: genügend }

~~12. Freihandzeichnen:~~

Turnen: a Klassenleistungen: sehr gut } sehr gut.
12 ~~Linearzeichnen:~~ b Prüfungsleistung: sehr gut }

13. ~~Singen:~~ Zeichnen: genügend, teilweise besser.

14. Handschrift: genügend, teilweise besser.

Der unterzeichnete Prüfungsausschuß hat ihr demnach das Zeugnis

**der Reife**

zuerkannt.

Berlin, den 16. September 1922.

**Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuß**

Staatlicher Kommissar:

Direktor:

(Siegel der Schule)

(Siegel des Kommissars)

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Die Lehrer der Oberprima:

Vertreter des Magistrats
(Kuratoriums):

Fräulein Elisabeth Winkelmann

hat sich heute vor der unterzeichneten Prüfungskommission der Ergänzungsprüfung im L a t e i n i s c h e n unterzogen.

Sie hat die Prüfung

gut

bestanden und sich das Reifezeugnis eines Realgymnasiums erworben.

Berlin-Lichterfelde, den 24. April 1925.

Die Prüfungskommission.

J.A.



ARCHIVAL COPY

Wells
Facade
when it comes
back.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY
APO 742

700
Rehabilitation program

6 February 1948

SUBJECT: Rockefeller Foundation Assistance to German Medical Education and Specialized Training.

MAR 24 1949

TO : Director, IA&C Division

1. More than a year ago, the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation made known its interest in providing assistance in the rehabilitation and advancement of medical education and specialized training in Germany. Doctor Strode, Chief of the International Health Division, and Doctor Bauer of the Paris office of the International Health Division, visited the U.S. Zone for the purpose of evaluating the situation and determining where and by what means the Foundation could be of greatest assistance. This Branch encouraged and cooperated in this project. Doctor Bauer made a complete survey of all the medical schools operating in the U.S. Zone. The major conclusion after this survey was that none of the medical faculties had adequately trained members who could organize and develop a postgraduate school of Public Health in line with modern concepts of such training. It was thought that there was a possibility of developing such a postgraduate school at the University of Heidelberg if the German authorities would agree to the importation of a qualified Public Health educator to serve as organizer and head of the faculty since it was apparent that no such man was now available in Germany.

2. In line with this decision, this Branch has attempted to encourage officials at the University of Heidelberg to prepare a plan for such a school that would meet the desires of the Foundation. Progress so far has been practically negligible and, in line with policy, we have refrained from giving definite instructions to the University officials in this matter.

3. The Foundation has also expressed an interest in assisting in the development of a postgraduate school for training of Public Health nurses. Miss Brackett of the Foundation has visited the U.S. Zone and the University of Heidelberg in this connection. This project is intimately related to that of the Public Health school and has likewise made little progress. We are expecting Doctor Grant of the Paris office of the Foundation, and Miss Brackett, to visit the U.S. Zone and this office within the next two or three weeks, at which time it is hoped a definite program can be developed. The slow progress can largely be attributed to the failure of the German medical faculties to develop a definite plan as to the utilization of assistance offered by the Foundation.

4. It is the opinion of this office that little can be accomplished toward the establishment of a modern postgraduate school for the training of Public Health doctors and nurses until there is available in Germany a sufficient number of properly trained members of the two professions to form at least a nucleus of a faculty. These doctors and nurses must be young, aggressive and willing to accept modern concepts of the duties and responsibilities of Public Health. It is believed that as an initial step the Foundation can be of greatest help by providing funds to establish scholarships for training of younger members of the German medical and nursing professions in Public Health in schools in the United States and other countries, after which they could return to Germany to develop a school for proper training within Germany.

H.T. Marshall

H.T. MARSHALL
Colonel, MC
Deputy

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

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| JM | | JM |
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| RBF | APR-9'48 | RMJ |
| RSM | | RSM |

~~EPD~~ APR 14 '48

APR 23 1948

Mr. Reginald Townsend Percival
Liaison Officer between British Zone Education Headquarters & Education Branch, Control Commission for Germany, British Element, Berlin

Louisville, Kentucky

February 9, 1948

Percival said he was sorry not to see D'Arms, and afraid he would not have a chance to call on him in New York because he was scheduled to fly back to Germany with Ambassador Murphy's plane on Thursday.

He asked some questions about possibilities of RF assistance in Germany, including a question as to whether the RF might be interested in helping to get German leaders of women's organizations out for observation in other countries. I told him that was a possibility.

RJH:am

FORM 198

3700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

| | | |
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| JM | APR-7 '48 | JM |
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| RBF | APR-9 '48 | RBF |
| RSM | | RSM |

~~EFD~~ APR 12 '48

APR 23 1948

Col. E. T. Hepp
Chef de la Division
Education et Affaires culturelles
GFCC, Berlin

Louisville, Kentucky

February 9, 1948

Col. Hepp is the top man in Education and Cultural Affairs in the French Military Government in Germany. He speaks no English, but excellent German. His first question, after I told him that the RF was interested in Germany, was "How far do you expect to go?" When I told him that we were interested in providing for the interchange of ideas and persons, he agreed enthusiastically, and said that the French were doing some of that already, including the bringing of German professors to French universities. He said that the French have sent about 110 German teachers to Basel for a semester's study in a Swiss teacher-training institution. He said that this was good because it left the German teachers free and made it clear that this was not French propaganda.

He said that Germany is like a pond of poisoned water; the fish in it can learn what pure water is like only by getting out and into another pond.

I told him we were interested in getting periodicals and books into German universities in the French Zone. He said that packages up to 1 kilogram could be sent into the French Zone by ordinary mail, and that larger shipments could be sent to French military headquarters in Baden-Baden where they could be sent to the right places. They should be sent to M. Schmittlein, Directeur de l'Education Publique, GFCC, Villa Stephanie, Baden-Baden, Germany. He said that covering letters might go to him and M. Schmittlein.

I asked him, twice about mail shipments to the French Zone. He said that these arrangements have been in force two or three months.

RJH:am

700
Rehabilitation program

February 10, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

President Herman Wells
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear President Wells:

I missed you in Louisville yesterday, but I hope there will be a chance for us to have a talk before you go back to Germany.

I will be here in Chicago until February 20 when I shall go to Atlantic City for several days, and finally I shall be in New York City for several days beginning February 25. Is there any possibility that our paths will cross? I should like to talk with you about possible Rockefeller Foundation projects in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

°700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Internal Affairs and Communications Division
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

FEB 2 4 RECD

11 February 1948

Professor Robert J. Havighurst
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

MAR 31 1948

My dear Professor Havighurst:

I have read with a great deal of interest your report to the Rockefeller Foundation and appreciate very much your having put me on the mailing list. It is the finest summary of conditions as they existed here last Fall that I have read and, of course, I am greatly interested in the various suggestions you made where the Foundation can help.

You may have seen Dr. Wells before now and know that he returned last week with a portfolio full of plans and ideas for furthering the exchange of ideas, persons and material that is so strongly recommended in your report. You may have heard also that General Clay proposes to disband the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, turning over the most of its branches to the Civil Administration Division and creating a new division at top level, known as Education and Cultural Relations Division. He asked me to become his Governmental Affairs Adviser, working closely with the Civil Administration Division, and Dr. Wells has been made temporary head of the new Education and Cultural Relations Division, pending his recruitment of some top flight administrator and educator to take over the directorship. Under his stimulating leadership large plans are being made with the full backing of General Clay and I am sure they will have the ardent support of the State Department as it takes over this coming Summer. Your report points the way to many things that can be done and I am sure that the Foundation will find many ways to cooperate, using your report as a basis.

It was a pleasure to have known you personally and I shall hope that our paths may cross from time to time in the future.

Cordially yours

George B. McKibbin

GEORGE B. McKIBBIN

JUN 5 1950

FEB 11 1948

'700 Rehabilitation Program

Memorandum on "Report on Educational Conditions in Postwar Germany by A. R. Mann"

I. Introduction

Dr. Mann's report is a most impressive document. In spite of poor health, transportation difficulties, and a most severe winter, Dr. Mann appears to have seen an incredibly large number of persons from whom he obtained a great deal of valuable material. The amount of detailed information contained in the report is astonishing.

The foreword points out that this is not necessarily the report which Dr. Mann himself would have made, had he been free to revise his notes and put them together in comprehensive fashion. Some of the judgments concerning individuals and activities almost certainly would have been revised when fitted into a larger framework. In fact, the chief gap in the report consists of the basic considerations and the fundamental philosophy toward German education at this time, something which could not be supplied by the compilers but only by Dr. Mann himself. This memorandum is written, therefore, not in a spirit of criticism but with the desire to express some of the basic principles at which I myself have arrived as the result of almost three years' experience and study of contemporary Germany and the German educational system.

II. Basic Considerations

Before proceeding to a factual analysis of German education today, it is highly desirable to have in mind the relationship of education to the total contemporary German scene. Education cannot be thought of as merely the courses and activities within the walls of the school buildings themselves. Rather, education must be regarded as an integral part of the whole political, economic, and cultural situation. As is evident from Dr. Mann's report, for example, economic conditions at present prevent the rebuilding of German educational institutions and make impossible the acquisition of necessary books, laboratory materials, and other much needed supplies. The political situation, especially the division of Germany into four zones, prevents the free flow of ideas, professors, and students which was characteristic of German university life in the past.

Just as these rather objective facts from the realms of economics and politics prevent a solution of the German educational problem, so, too, larger philosophical and policy matters must be solved before education itself can proceed with its new

role in German society. The rise of Nazism and the subsequent defeat of Germany made it clear that there were grave faults in the German educational system. Of greatest importance is the fact that the old system of German education fostered the development and maintenance of a class spirit. It also contributed to the sense of personal irresponsibility which makes it possible for the vast majority of Germans today to disclaim all guilt for the concentration camps and other horrors of Hitler's Germany. If Germany in the future is not to be an easy prey for other military adventurers, it must be because of a changed educational system. In other words, the hope of Germany for the future depends on the German educational system of today and tomorrow.

Although Dr. Mann's report is entitled "Educational Conditions in Postwar Germany," by far the greatest part of it is devoted to the universities and to research. It is my feeling that before anything should be done with the universities or with research, their position in the educational scheme should be clearly defined. It is well known to everyone who had any acquaintance with Germany before V-E Day that the German universities and German professors held a very high position in German society. Among a nation of people on which status was more important than almost anything else, university professors and scientists stood near the top of the social hierarchy. It was my own experience, confirmed by that of others, that when university professors appealed to American authorities for permission to resume their activities, this was not necessarily a sign of academic disinterestedness or devotion to truth. Rather, it was, at least in part, a desire to see themselves once more firmly established in positions from which they could look down with security upon the great mass of their wretched countrymen.

On the other hand, the contributions to society of the universities and the research institutes in the past have hardly been commensurate with their social position. Professors remained aloof from the people and from the political and economic problems of their day. Even research in the social sciences was largely theoretical and not applicable to contemporary conditions. The beneficiaries of the scholars were the government (although not the government of the Weimar Republic, except in rare cases) and big industry, such as I. G. Farben, Krupp, Thyssen and others.

Even now German professors, with few exceptions, do not appreciate the situation in which they find themselves. They are largely unwilling to assist their countrymen by taking the direction of governmental and social affairs. With few exceptions, the research projects recorded in Dr. Mann's report have little relationship to the needs of contemporary Germany. This is not to be taken as an argument for "applied" research as opposed to "pure" research, but it is to be taken as an indication of the lack of awareness of the role that education at all levels must play in Germany today.

Although it is not the purpose or the function of the Foundation to interfere or to take any active part in political matters as such, nevertheless it seems to me undesirable for the Foundation to commit itself to any course of action which would be in direct opposition to decisions of the Quadripartite Control Council, of American Military Government, or of the German people themselves. As an illustration of what is meant here, I should like to refer to the current plans for the revision of the German educational system. Each of the Laender in the American zone in 1946 adopted a new constitution which greatly extended educational possibilities for all according to their ability, regardless of social or economic status. At the present time American Military Government has issued directives to the respective German Laender authorities to submit a detailed plan for carrying out these and other educational provisions by July 1. A copy of these 11 points submitted to the German authorities is appended to this memorandum. Finally, at the highest level of the Control Council there is now under consideration a similar set of objectives for German education. An unofficial opinion reports that there are good chances of Quadripartite agreement without serious change.

Since this is so, it would seem to me to be unfortunate if the Foundation should disregard these educational objectives and should give support to individuals or projects at variance with these objectives, or worse, which would prevent their accomplishment. The changes are far-reaching in many respects. For example, the whole structure of the secondary schools is to be changed so that secondary schools henceforth will be simply the continuation at a higher level of elementary schools, but without any segregation of pupils and without the distinctive, exclusive curricula and selection of pupils which was characteristic of the secondary schools before and even during the Weimar Republic.

Such a change would naturally have great effect upon the universities. The universities in fact at the present moment are expected by Military Government to assume the initiative in making suggestions for their own revised functions to agree with the change in the structure of secondary schools. So far, with very few exceptions, there has been little interest shown on the part of the universities to effect these changes or to suggest reorganizations of faculties, curricula, participation in university affairs by faculties or students, and so far there has been manifested no sense of responsibility on the part of the universities for the training of personnel to assume the leadership in the educational ministries, in the teacher training institutions, or even in the general problems of education for German society today.

Perhaps the most urgent need in German education today is to assist in the development of this sense of responsibility

for the new type of democratic education set forth in the Laender constitutions and the directives of Military Government and now under consideration by the Control Council. There is less need of scientific development and research in Germany at the present moment than there is for development of the social sciences and the humanities, particularly philosophy. The charge which recurs so frequently in the interviews recorded in Dr. Mann's report that the Americans are attempting to destroy German science should not be taken too seriously. German scientists, unlike our own scientists within the last few years, have utterly failed to appreciate their responsibility, nor do they now admit any responsibility for the events which took place under Hitler. On page 67 of Dr. Mann's report occurs the case of Professor Muckermann, who had been forbidden to work at the Institute of Anthropology by the Gestapo and had even had his microscope taken from his home. The fact that a statement of this sort could be made reveals either complete unawareness of the Nazi anthropological doctrines or else a child-like egocentricity which was interested only in its own continued activity.

I should like to suggest, therefore, that before the Foundation undertakes any projects in Germany, an attempt be made to discuss these basic considerations and to arrive at a decision on policy as to the relationship of Foundation activities to the new German educational philosophy.

III. General topics in Dr. Mann's report

1. The position of General Clay in respect to education is a rather curious one. In public utterances and in private conferences Clay has frequently gone on record as stating that nothing is of greater importance in Germany at present than education. When it comes to action, however, General Clay does not seem to give adequate support to his own statements. The Education and Religious Affairs Branch of Military Government has a lower status than that of Manpower or Economics, and this lower status is of course appreciated by the German authorities and by other members of Military Government. The very fact that Education is a branch and not a division makes it difficult to obtain the best personnel for the direction of this work. At the present time, for example, President Herman Wells of Indiana University has been asked to assume the position of Chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch. One of the questions he has raised, and undoubtedly one of his reasons for hesitating in accepting the position is this matter of branch status, as was predicted in the report of the Education Mission to Germany in September, 1946.

Again, General Clay has frequently stated that he believes it extremely important for Germans to go abroad, particularly to the United States, in large numbers for educational training.

Actually, however, he has refused to include any funds in his budget for this purpose. His argument is that Germans sent abroad under U. S. government funds would be suspect in Germany upon their return. Nevertheless, General Clay has not done anything to facilitate the interchange of persons either from the United States or from Germany. He could very easily provide transportation within Germany and on ships or planes to and from Germany, and thus place upon American institutions only the financial burden of tuition and living expenses of Germans while in the United States instead of forcing them to supply money for transportation as well. Mr. Laurence Duggan reported last week that many of the replies received from American educational institutions indicate that they are willing to help, but that they are unable to contribute transportation costs, that they feel the government should at least have a share in this, and that they would be more inclined to stretch their assistance to the utmost if there were a government-sponsored program.

General Clay has been requested repeatedly to make it possible for American professors to go to Germany to teach in German universities and schools. He has consistently refused to permit these persons to receive rations and billets from Army sources, and on the other hand he has forbidden such persons from existing on the German economy. Hence any statement concerning the desirability of interchange of persons must be regarded more as a pious utterance than as an important part of his plan for the democratization of Germany.

To take another case, the War Department on several occasions has attempted to make available to Germany supplies of paper which are desperately needed for textbooks, professional journals, and other educational usage. General Clay has refused to accept money for such purposes, on the grounds that such sums would not constitute a just charge against the German economy, this in spite of the repeated appeals of the Germans themselves to Military Government for supplies of paper.

At the present time a set of procedures is being developed in Washington to implement the interchange of persons program, and when these procedures receive final War and State Department approval, it is anticipated that General Clay will be forced to be more generous toward education than he has been to date. Nevertheless a field commander is always the ultimate authority in his own area of responsibility, and it is axiomatic that compulsion is not the best means of obtaining cooperation.

2. Dr. Mann noted that most of the personnel in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, particularly in Berlin, were products of Teachers College. This is true, and to a certain extent an historical accident. Nevertheless every effort should be made when replacements are found to raise the quality of personnel, particularly in the Laender headquarters, and also to see to it that it does not represent to such a great extent one particular

philosophy of education. It might also be pertinent to note here that Dr. Alexander, who is now Acting Chief of the Branch, has been an admirer as well as a student of German universities for many years and naturally tends to think of the revival of university activity largely in terms of what it was in earlier days. Dr. Karsen, the universities' officer, is himself a former German and quite understandably would also be inclined in the same direction. At the Laender headquarters the personnel is inadequate in both quantity and quality, largely because of the difficulty of persuading more and better men to leave the United States and to serve in Germany.

Recently an attempt has been made by Mr. Olsen, head of the Religious Affairs Section of ERA, to attract more and better educators. Here again, however, General Clay's actions are liable to prevent the achievement of this project. General Clay is said to have promised Dr. John Taylor, former Chief of ERA, that if further cuts were made in Military Government personnel, the ERA Branch would not be cut. Instead, ERA has been cut repeatedly, and effective July 1 will suffer a further cut of 5-7 persons. The general uncertainty concerning the military occupation of Germany and the frequent changes and cuts at Military Government headquarters have resulted in a number of persons returning home before the end of the period during which they expected to serve. This does not improve morale in the ERA Branch, nor increase American prestige with German educators. Nor does it act as a stimulus for American educators to participate in this important work.

3. At this point a summary might be attempted of what is likely to occur in the near future as far as American direction of German education is concerned. The Quadripartite Control Council directive mentioned above is still under consideration, but will probably be issued in something approximating its present form within the next few months. Meanwhile a new directive for General Clay and the Military Government of Germany has been prepared and is expected to be made public very soon. Both of these policy statements should enhance the prestige of education in Germany. On the other hand, there have been repeated rumors of an amalgamation of ERA Branch with the Information Control Division. In many ways this might be beneficial in obtaining better cooperation between these two agencies, which are concerned with many of the same tasks. On the other hand, on present appearances it seems likely that ERA will be subordinated to Information Control and that both agencies will be placed under Colonel Textor, an engineer officer.

If this were so, it is almost certain that President Wells or anyone else of his ability would refuse to accept the position. Many of the persons interviewed by Dr. Olsen would probably also lose interest. Finally, the arbitrary security regulations now being followed by the War Department in selecting

overseas personnel might very well deter prominent American educators from serving.

4. Dr. Mann talked to many persons on the subject of denazification, and remarks on this subject appear frequently throughout his report. The general impression that one obtains from reading the report is that denazification by the Americans has been arbitrary, inefficient, and detrimental to morale as well as to operations. Unfortunately the whole problem of denazification is not one that admits a simple answer. After the defeat of Germany in 1918, no attempt was made to remove civil servants or others in governmental positions from office, with the result that when the Weimar Republic was founded, there was a powerful opposition which consisted of those who owed their status to the monarchy and who opposed the new republic in every possible way. This was true also in the educational system, particularly in the universities. The Nazis during their 12 years of power early recognized the importance of filling administrative positions everywhere with their own subordinates. A certificate of "political reliability" was required for each civil servant. The result was that probably 85% of all governmental positions were filled by those who were not unsympathetic to the Nazis. The remaining 15% were those who were so efficient that no Nazi replacement could be found for them, or else those who were in such insignificant posts that the Nazis deemed it unnecessary for them to be ousted. In a few cases a sympathetic superior protected persons under him.

To make the same mistake after this war that we made after the last war would be even more dangerous than it was in 1918. Consequently the whole process of denazification was set up at an early stage of Military Government in Germany. If Germany is to become genuinely democratic, the exponents of the Nazi philosophy must be removed, and to this end denazification laws and directives were drafted. They are based upon a premise that temporary inefficiency of operations is preferable to Nazi-dominated efficiency.

To handle the vast number of cases, it was necessary to devise objective criteria. Already more than 5,000,000 persons out of a population of 18,000,000 in the American zone have been "denazified." That some mistakes have been made is undeniable. No set of objective criteria can take cognizance of the exceptional case. The alternative, however, was to try each individual on a personal basis. This was impossible for many reasons. In the first place, the administrative procedures would take so much time that a staff two or three times as large as all of the present Military Government personnel in Germany would be required. (It must be kept in mind that at present the United States has 5,000 persons engaged in Military Government, whereas the British have about 25,000.) Furthermore, an individual treatment would require finding trustworthy juries of Germans in the early stages of occupation. This was completely impossible to do.

The plan actually followed undertakes to combine the best features of the objective and subjective method. Preliminary denazification was effected by the Fragebogen. At a later date denazification was handed over to the Germans, with German tribunals reviewing all the evidence on each individual. The result has been a certain amount of confusion, a number of retrials, many reversed decisions. German courts on the whole show a great tendency to be lenient, and in fact, the very personnel of these courts is said to include a number of Nazis. Furthermore, there has been a certain lack of understanding, wilful or otherwise, on the part of some Americans responsible for their part of denazification. It is hard for Americans to relinquish the shibboleth of efficiency, and hence many persons who had Nazi connections were retained in office contrary to directives. The longer they stayed, the more difficult it was to remove them.

Conversely, there have been many instances of reluctance on the part of American officers to consider exceptions to the procedures in the case of individuals. For example, in 1943 Professor Huber of the University of Munich was executed in connection with the so-called students' revolt. He left a widow and two children. Professor Huber's sister was head of a girls' school and contributed materially to the support of her brother's widow and children. She was then informed that she must join the party and become a leader in the German girls' youth organization. She did so with the feeling that she might become a nominal member of these organizations and so could prevent Nazi influences from operating in her schools, as they would if she were removed and a rabid Nazi put in her place. Furthermore, she wanted to continue in her position so that she could support Dr. Huber's widow and children. Yet under the denazification procedures she was not permitted to teach.

Undoubtedly there have been many instances of this kind, but in some cases with which I am personally acquainted, I know that such a decision was later reversed and the individual permitted to resume his position.

One other phase of denazification has received less attention. Many persons who were not touched by the denazification proceedings had actually refused to have anything to do with the Nazis because they felt that they were not sufficiently conservative. A number of professors in German universities today had no dealings with the Nazis, but in many respects represent ultranationalism and militarism to an even greater degree. It is unfortunate that the proceedings have taken so much time, but in a problem of this magnitude and importance it is inevitable that proceedings should be slow, that reversals should take place, and that some instances of bad judgment, inefficiency, or worse should be found.

My own feeling is that the composition of teaching bodies at all levels in the German educational system must be scrutinized with the greatest of care, particularly in the early phases of the new attempt to produce a democratic educational system. Opposition by totalitarian-minded professors or school teachers can be as effective in preventing democratic developments as the actions of Nazis. Until a nucleus of well-trained democratically-minded educators can be assured to the German educational system, every dissident is a genuine danger.

It might be remarked that for the reasons stated above, some members of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch may be less concerned with denazification than with resuming operations on traditional lines.

IV. Detailed topics discussed in Dr. Mann's report

1. Many references are made throughout the report to the removal of German scientists by the Army for work in the United States. There is a good deal of misunderstanding on this subject, and quite possibly mistakes have been made. The basic government policy, however, calls for taking only those scientists who have been cleared by denazification standards, and who are not needed in Germany at present by the British or the Americans. Furthermore, there is no question of their working for private industry in the United States, as the plan is drawn up, although at one time there was discussion of that possibility, and undoubtedly rumors to that effect have reached the ever-listening ears of German professors.

2. Many German professors expressed their disapproval of the dissolution of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute by the Americans. On the other hand, if one reads the report carefully, one finds that most of these institutes have been or will soon be reopened and work continued. There were two reasons which led to the dissolution of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. One was the desire for removing control from the Russian sector of Berlin and to re-establish some of these institutes as a counterbalance to the University of Berlin, which is in the Russian sector. The second reason was to do away with the centralization which was so characteristic of German administrative procedure. The present military directives call for decentralization of German affairs, governmental as well as educational, wherever possible. I think there need be no fear that this act per se constitutes any attack on German science.

3. In the section, pp. 8-10, which discusses the youth problem, there is a failure to distinguish between the youth program which is run by the Germans under the supervision of Military Government, and the youth program run by the Army. The remarks which are made in the report refer chiefly to the latter. Actually

ERA Branch is responsible for the administration of the whole youth program, run chiefly by Germans and organized on a Land and Kreis basis. The Army is simple assisting in this program, largely through contributing rations, transportation, supplies, and equipment of various kinds. Unfortunately there are few qualified youth leaders in the Army itself, and so the youth directive sent out from Washington attempted to set forth the program now in operation under Military Government and thus to furnish guidance to the Army personnel assisting in the program. The statement that directives from Washington do not recognize field conditions is not a completely true statement, since the directive was itself largely a statement of the practices employed by Military Government for more than a year.

4. A fundamental problem which must be solved is that of entrance qualifications to the universities. Under the old system a certificate upon completion of examinations after finishing secondary school was necessary for entrance to the university. With the dislocation caused by the war, there were many persons who were unable to obtain this certificate but who have through their war service acquired knowledge and experience which qualify them for university entrance. Therefore in many respects it is unfortunate that Military Government has backed the German universities in their insistence upon formal qualifications. Dissatisfaction has been freely expressed, particularly by the younger Germans who, as prisoners of war, went through the reorientation program in the United States at Fort Getty, Fort Eustis, Fort Kearney. It should not be forgotten that political reliability tests were often used by the Nazis to prevent non-Nazis from obtaining the necessary certificates.

Closely related to this is the problem of the limitation of enrollment. Dr. Mann's notes recorded the desire of the University of Munich to limit enrollment in accordance with available facilities, but this decision was reversed by the Land authorities and an additional 4,000 students were enrolled. This is obviously a serious problem, and one to which no categorical answer can be given. Probably some system of "refresher" courses and a new type of entrance examinations could profitably be used for determining the best qualified university material. However, at this stage particularly, it is important that not only academic qualifications but also other criteria be taken into account. I am not advocating any kind of political reliability test, such as that used by the Nazis or allegedly by the Russians in their zone. On the other hand, so far as possible preference should be given to those of known anti-Nazi or non-Nazi sympathies and attitudes if Germany is to become an effective democracy.

5. It is unfortunate, though understandable, that Dr. Mann did not visit the agricultural schools in the American zone. He has many items of information about research and advanced work in agriculture in the British zone. I venture the opinion that the

agricultural schools in the American zone, particularly those just outside Munich and Stuttgart, are doing as much as those in the British zone. They resumed much of their work very early after V-E Day. This is a positive contribution to contemporary problems which should not be overlooked.

6. Very little attention was paid in the report to the use of films and other visual aid material. Thanks to the visit of Dr. Hylla, however, the Foundation is now more completely informed on this subject, but it might well be kept in mind that the facilities of the Film Institute outside Munich are excellent and that much can be done in both British and American zones through the resources of this Institute.

7. Some of the remarks which appear in the report concerning individual Germans are rather unfortunate. The characterization of Professor Glum, for example, has already been noted as inaccurate or at least incomplete since Glum was an outstanding nationalist who worked with the Nazis and yet who is quoted with highest approval in the report. Conversely, Professor von Eckardt is described in the report as "not altogether trustworthy." From my personal knowledge of von Eckardt I would say that he is one of the few Germans who are trustworthy from the political point of view. Certainly he is one of a very few who attempted to bring to the Germans a realization that all of them bear some guilt for the rise and development of Nazism. As a result he is not popular with his colleagues, and this plus the traditional antipathy of the Germans to sociology probably prevented him from becoming professor ordinarius at Heidelberg. It is possible that Dr. Mann meant his characterization of von Eckardt to indicate that von Eckardt's judgments on other persons was open to criticism. Certainly von Eckardt was not liked in Bavaria because he was Protestant, non-Bavarian, and impatient with the reactionary group in charge of Bavarian education.

V. Conclusion

I would like to suggest that assistance by The Rockefeller Foundation for a few good specific projects be undertaken within the near future for their own sake and also because of the excellent results this would have on the morale of German educators. On the other hand, no large-scale program should be undertaken until developments in recent months have been thoroughly investigated. It is extremely important that great care be exercised in choosing the right persons and the right projects for support.

MFD:MPB
June 20, 1947

700
Rehabilitation program

February 13, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

Dear Ray:

Here are several paragraphs which I hope will be useful to you in writing about Germany. It is possible that they will seem to argue a bit too much rather than state the facts. If you think so and If you can not fix them up yourself please let me know and I will write in another tone.

ARCHIVAL COPY

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe

An American has great difficulty in understanding a German today, for he lives at one end of the continuum of plenty, while the German lives at the other end. To the German, hunger is a constant companion. Not until his standard of living is raised again to a livable level can the German possible contribute to the creation of a peaceful democratic society.

Equally difficult for an American to grasp is the sense of utter isolation which affects many men of good will in Germany -- men who suffered but survived in Nazi concentration camps, and others who were passively resistant to fascism -- these people who now are taking the lead in the attempt to bring Germany back into the family of nations. These people have been cut off not only from the rest of the world since about 1933, but also from their own fellows in Germany, and they have grown to wonder whether there is any reality outside of the terror and the ruin they have known in their own country. Another kind of isolation affects the young people, who have grown up under Hitler and know no other reality.

Yet the basic foundations for a peaceful and productive and democratic society are present in Germany today. These foundations are: Leaders who have an anti-fascist record and who want to cooperate with other governments in a strong international organization; A growing realization on the part of the German people of the evils of the Nazi regime in Germany; A social order in which churches and labor unions hold people together and discipline them for orderliness and stability; and a working population with a high degree of skill and technological training.

Assuming that Germany is allowed to regain a considerable measure of productivity, there are certain essentials to the development of a peaceful and democratic society. They are:

(1) The restoration of communication between Germans and the people of other countries. The wall of isolation which have tended to make Germany one vast ghetto must be thrown down, and ways made open for the free flow of ideas, through books and journals, films, radio, and works of art, and through the interchange of persons.

(2) The development of younger leaders who know the world outside of Germany. Young men and women from the universities, labor unions, youth organizations, newspapers, churches, and industries must breathe the air of other countries, and learn how people live and think there.

These things are no less needed in Austria, Italy and any other country which has been cut off from the free and natural intercourse of its people with the people of other countries.

FORM 198

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Rehabilitation program

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APR 7 1948

INTERVIEWS: RJH

Professor Samuel Goudsmit
Northwestern University

February 16, 1948

Professor Goudsmit asked to talk with me, and I had dinner with him at the Quadrangle Club in Chicago. He said that he was shortly to go East to work at the Brookhaven Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. He wanted to know what the RF had in mind for assistance to German science. I told him that the RF did not have anything definite in mind beyond the provision of journals for university laboratories. He said that he hoped American scientists would become interested in German scientists soon and would attempt to aid them in their research. He said that the American Physical Society has elected von Laue and Sommerfeld as honorary fellows, and he hopes that they can be brought to this country as an indication of the American scientists' interest in them. He said that people like these two men should receive attention and assistance because they stood out against the Nazis, and if they are helped, this will tend to convince other German scientists that there is some reward for good behavior. He said the only danger in American assistance to German scientists is that some of the "wrong" people might be the early recipients of aid. In the course of our talk, I mentioned a number of names, and he told me that all of the following people in his judgment are basically good people and deserve assistance: Von Laue, Otto Hahn, Bothe, Sommerfeld, Gentner, Harteck, Gerlach, Strassmann, and Butenandt.* I mentioned several other names of people on whom he did not have much information. The only ones of whom he expressed doubt were Tellschow, Executive Director of the new Max Planck Gesellschaft, and Heisenberg. Of Tellschow, he said first, that Tellschow is not a scientist, but a business man and second, that Tellschow was able to do business with the Nazis. Beyond that he did not go, and he indicated that he thought there would be no particular disadvantage or difficulty if Tellschow were kept in his post. Incidentally, Goudsmit said that he thought it would be well to revive the old Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft under the new name of the Max Planck Gesellschaft.

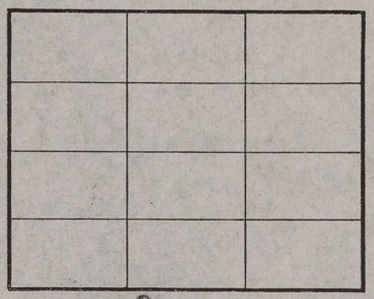
Goudsmit's relations with Heisenberg seem to be a matter of a good deal of concern to him. He showed me a letter which he had written to Heisenberg after reading Heisenberg's article in Nature, and he showed me Heisenberg's reply which he had just received. He said he thought that he and Heisenberg were slowly getting together on the points at issue between them, and he hoped to have a long talk with Heisenberg.

Goudsmit was anxious for me to take the name of Mr. Paul Rosbaud, a German in whom he has great confidence. Rosbaud was a physical chemist, took his doctor's degree at Goettingen, and was the scientific editor for the Springer Verlag. He has recently been in England as editor of the new journal, Research.

* See many items on Butenandt in ERP diaries as evidence that is a most difficult matter to resolve. ERP has been told that B was + still claims he is a Nazi.

FORM 198

INTERVIEWS: RJH



Professor Samuel Goudsmit
Northwestern University

February 16, 1948



However, he is resigning this position and expects to go back to Berlin. Goudsmit showed me a recent letter from Rosbaud in which Rosbaud said he felt it was his duty to go back to Berlin and to work for a better Germany. Rosbaud's London address is 55 Cornwall Garden, London, S.W. 7.

Goudsmit said that he hoped arrangements could be made soon to bring the German scientific periodicals to this country. He thought this was important, both from the point of view of helping American scientists and from the point of view of raising the morale of German scientists. Since it is not possible to subscribe for German journals with American money, he thinks the best procedure would be for some American university libraries to work out an exchange arrangement with German publishers or libraries. He said he himself had been instrumental in getting about a hundred copies of each of a number of German science journals sent to this country, where he had hoped they would be distributed to university libraries. However, there was a government ruling that this could not be permitted, and the journals were simply piling up in a room in Washington. He said the present status of this project might be learned from John C. Green, Director of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Room 1313, Washington, D.C.

RJH:am

FORM 198

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Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: EFD

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FEB 27 1948

Kurt Riezler°

New School for Social Research
and University of Chicago

February 17, 1948

Riezler, who was visiting JHW, came in to talk about the projected reform of the German educational system. Riezler disapproves of the plan and deplored the influence of the Teachers College group under Alexander. (It should be noted that the educational reform plan is embodied in a four-power directive and is not a unilateral American proposal.) He maintains it is a mistake to try to transplant the American system in Germany. American high school students do not learn much, according to R, and this is all right in the U.S., where there are so many opportunities that good preparation is not necessary; in Germany, however, the competition is so keen that Germans must get the thorough and excellent training afforded by the Gymnasia and Universities. Furthermore, R continued, a foreign government should not interfere with the educational system of another country, but should leave the German educational system to be determined by the Germans themselves.

When EFD suggested that the Germans had not done too well with their educational system as demonstrated by German aggression of the last few decades, R stated that surveys he made in Frankfurt at the beginning of the Nazi period indicated that graduates of the non-gymnasia (such as the Oberrealschule, the Deutsche Oberrealschule, etc.) were much readier converts to Nazism than were those who had begun their education with Latin and Greek in their early years of secondary school.

R does not agree with Hans Speier's views on the revival of German nationalism, as set forth in the January issue of Social Research. He thinks Speier's evidence is inconclusive and his conclusions unjustified. (EFD believes that Speier is essentially correct.) R was inclined to wave aside accounts of nationalistic feelings at Erlangen, for example, by saying that most of the students there were Sudeten Germans who had been expelled from Czechoslovakia. He did admit that perhaps some of the older students, former members of the Wehrmacht, might be inclined to militarism and nationalism, but dismissed them as the lunatic fringe which is always unstable. R's comments on Speier's article appeared as an appendix to the article and can be summarized as stressing the indefiniteness of the word "nationalism", plus the statement that it is human nature to resist occupation forces.

R offered his advice and assistance when needed. In particular he mentioned Professor Reinhardt of Frankfurt as a person of solid character and good judgement.

EFD

°700
Rehabilitation program

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street, New York 20

Wiesbaden, Germany
18 February 1948

MAR 31 1949

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

We are very glad to hear about the proposal to put the Chicago people to work in Frankfurt a.M. I should be inclined to suggest that the executive secretary plan to get here no earlier than the middle of June. The transfer of controls from the Army to the State Department takes place on 1 July, and any arrangements made before that time might be hedged about with so much uncertainty that they would hardly be worth making. I should be here until at least 15 August, if not longer, and will of course give every assistance possible.

When D'Arms was here we talked over the Institute of Central European Affairs at Marburg. As you doubtless know, the Ministry has set up the legal framework of the institute, and space is assured. However, we need personnel from the United States to get things going properly. If anything can be done to send over a few specialists interested in various aspects of what have come to be called "area studies", it would be most helpful. Dr. Wells brought with him to the United States a detailed proposal along these lines for the attention of the Rockefeller Foundation; I hope that by this time he has called it to your attention. If he has not done so, or for any reason fails to do so, please inform me and I shall get full details to you as rapidly as possible.

The family is getting along nicely. Ann is still at the Odenwaldschule, Christopher is doing some special studies in Wiesbaden during holidays, and Elizabeth is in Edinburgh, from whence she will return about the middle of April. Mrs. Becker joins me in sending our best regards.

Sincerely yours,
Howard P. Becker
Howard P. Becker
Chief, Higher Education Branch, E&RA Div
OMG for Hesse, APO 633, c/o PM. N.Y.,N.Y.

~~FMP~~ 700

Rehabilitation program

EDUCATION BRANCH
HQ CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY
(BRITISH ELEMENT)
BERLIN, BAOR 2

Brigadier R. V. Hume, OBE (Retd)
Director of Education

Telephone: Berlin 86-4529

18 February, 1948.

FEB 3 1956

DO/1/92

Dear Mr Havighurst,

Since Mr. Simmons has now left Germany, I have the pleasure as Director of Education of thanking you for your letter of 30 January 1948 and for the generous gesture of the Rockefeller Foundation regarding the cultural rehabilitation of Central Europe in general and Germany, as far as we are concerned, in particular. Mr. Birley, the Educational Adviser to the Military Governor, informs me that he has also received a letter from you in this sense and that he will, of course, be replying separately.

Meantime your generous offer is being studied in order to enable us to make constructive suggestions, and in particular to indicate where dollars as distinct from sterling could best play a special part in stimulating education in the broadest sense in the British Zone of Germany.

The Educational Adviser or possibly myself on his behalf will send a more detailed reply with specific suggestions shortly. Meantime may I repeat my thanks and say how much I shall look forward to meeting you in Germany next autumn.

Yours sincerely,

R. V. Hume.

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20.

700
Rehabilitation program

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Cultural Affairs Adviser
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

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19 February 1948

FEB 25 1948

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

Your letter dated February 3, 1948 and addressed to Dr. Herman B. Wells has been received by this office.

Dr. Wells, at present, is in the United States but is expected to return to Berlin before the end of the month.

Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Floyd R. Alexander

FLOYD R. ALEXANDER
Major TC
Administrative Assistant

°700
Rehabilitation program
~~[illegible]~~

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Education and Religious Affairs Division
APO 633 US Army

VRD/mla

Wiesbaden, Germany

APR 14 1948

19 February 1948

Dear Bob:

not received for filing 4/23/48

I was very glad to have your letter of January 27, stating that several positive steps have been taken to promote various aspects of German re-education.

Weilburg has now had returned to it all of the buildings which you and I visited. Consequently the continued importance of Weilburg seems assured. We are now moving one of our two American textbook libraries into the college buildings at Weilburg.

I am sure we can find a good person from Weilburg to have the experiences which your letter indicates may be a possibility.

We are making final arrangements for Dr. Schliebe-Lippert to come to the United States.

The formal request for assistance in the establishment of a child development center at Weilburg has gone in and it is probably in your hands at the present time. We are exceedingly anxious that such a center should be established.

It was fine to have the short visit with you here and I hope that we shall soon have the opportunity again.

Sincerely yours,

Vaughn R. DeLong
VAUGHN R. DELONG
Deputy Director

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF THE EDUCATIONAL ADVISER,
HEADQUARTERS, CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY,
(BRITISH ELEMENT),
BERLIN, B.A.O.R.

Telephone: Berlin 86-5161

SEP - 1948

Reference: BGCC/EA/179

19th February, 1948.

RB7 MAR 5 '48 RB7
JMP JMP
MAR 5 '48 RB7 RB7
RJH MAR-1 '48 RJH

Dear Mr. Fosdick,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 3rd February. I need hardly say how much I am gratified by this liberal and far-sighted decision of the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. The vital task of breaking down the mental isolation of Germany from other countries has up to the present been severely impeded in the British Zone of Germany by the lack of financial resources; but with this prospect of further assistance, an entirely fresh range of possibilities is opened up. I can indeed say, without exaggeration, that it is the most welcome piece of news I have received for many months.

I am very pleased to learn of the proposal to send American scholars to Germany, which I am sure will be most valuable; and the provision of current scholarly periodicals for German university libraries should certainly supply a deeply-felt need.

I personally attach the very highest importance to the visits of promising Germans to other countries, and I should greatly welcome the opportunity to suggest some such projects to you. If you will allow me a little time for consultation, I will send you some specific proposals in the near future for your consideration.

I should be grateful if you would convey to the Board of Trustees my great appreciation of their recent decision and my hope that I shall be able to assist them in a useful disposal of the funds available for the British Zone of Germany.

Yours sincerely,

R. Birley

R. Birley
Educational Adviser

Raymond B. Fosdick, Esq.,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20,
U.S.A.

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 31 1949

Conference on the Organizational Set-up of a Program of Intercultural Exchange with Germany, NEA Building, February 19 , 1948.

Present: Dr. Wells, Cultural Adviser to General Clay and representatives of the American Council on Education, Office of Education, National Education Association, War Department, State Department, Committee on International Educational Reconstruction, American Friends Service Committee, American Association of University Women, American Association of Teachers Colleges, International Education Institute, etc.

Dr. Wells is interested in having the cooperation of educational associations in formulating and working out a program of cultural exchange with Germany. The memorandum attached (which was sent RJH earlier) outlines a proposal for the administrative set-up for such an organization. This plan is now under discussion in both War and State Departments after having received the general approval of General Clay. Such a program will, of course, not be solely the responsibility of Government, but will be a combination of Government and private, with Government providing the administrative machinery, or rather some of the administrative machinery. Government would presumably handle things from the Government point of view in cooperation with an executive board composed of leading figures in the cultural life of the nation. In addition specialized personnel will be necessary in an advisory capacity. Dr. Wells would like to see as widespread representation as possible of specialized interests without making the administrative machinery too cumbersome. The funds for Government's share of the program have yet to be voted by Congress and a request has been submitted. However, there will be plenty of oppertunity for private funds and participation which would not be possible under the Government program. Culture as it is referred to here means culture in the broadest terms reaching to all levels of society.

Dr. Wells spoke of the corresponding set-up in Berlin, todeal with that in Washington as including the following sections under the new Division of Education: Group activities (including youth activities and women's activities); religious affairs; education and schooling as such; cultural interchange; and, libraries.

The question as to what good such a program would do was raised, since it was pointed out that cultural exchange had existed for many years between this country and Germany. Such exchange, however, had no direction. There is also a political answer to such a question and that is that it is now important to give people in Germany orientation towards the West for if they don't get that they will get orientation towards the East. The opportunity it now ours to give them such orientation.

The question of whether or not the Fulbright Act and the Smith-Mundt Bill are applicable to Germany was raised. Dr. Kellerman of the State Department siad that they are not now applicable. The Fulbright Act presupposes a government and an internal currency that has some value. It is possible that it may be applicable at some future time. The Army is now drawing up special legislation to extend the provisions of the Mundt Bill to occupied countries.

The necessity of careful selection and careful placing of persons who come from Germany for study was emphasized. Col. Irvine said that of the 130 students who are coming this fall the Army had no voice in the selection of about 100 since funds for the education were provided by ~~some~~ relatives in this country.

Before the Conference adjourned it was agreed that Dr. Zook would appoint a committee of representatives of educational associations in this country to work on cooperation with Government in such a program of cultural exchange and the hope was recorded that Government would put appropriate sufficient funds to make this program possible.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

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| JM | | JM |
| CBF | FEB 18 '48 | CBF |
| EFD | | EFD |
| EO | | EO |

DHS

RBF

February 20, 1948

FEB 27 1948

Discussion this afternoon brings up another idea bearing on the handling of German program. It is likely that omissions of report or of chance to know what is developing could be avoided easily by having on the Activities List the usual reporting of items turned in from all sources. I think this would be another useful point to clear with Havighurst next week.

DHS:MFB

cc: RJH
JM, CBF, EFD

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: DHS

DATE: February 20, 1948

TO:

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| RJH | | |
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COMMENTS:

FEB 25 1948

SUBJECT:

Many thanks for RBF's explicit statement of January 9 of processes in dealing with the program for Germany.

I read the memorandum only today and soon after asked D'Arms about the last item on page 45 of the February docket. I presume that the file will show the answer to my first question on how the grant of $69,000 carries beyond the field of medicine into science. The answer that relates directly to Humanities and presumably Social Sciences seems harder to find, at least by talk with D'Arms. We in Humanities, and presumably the men in Social Sciences, would expect substantial recognition of claims parallel to those made through the ALA distribution of journals, perhaps by actual use of that list.

The Activities List of January 30 carries a $70,000 item suggested by SSRC for books for Europe, and Humanities is developing a $50,000 item for foreign books to British universities. I suggest that the two divisions on February 24 cover this matter with you with reference to periodicals and books for Germany and Austria.

DHS:MPB

cc: RBF ✓-237
JM, CBF, EFD

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation Program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: DHS

DATE: February 20, 1948

TO:

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| RJH | FEB 20 '48 | |
| JMP | | JMP |
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COMMENTS:

MAR 3 1948

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DHS

DHS:MPB

cc: RBF
JM, CBF, EFD

FORM 106

°700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Military Governor
Berlin, Germany, APO 742

SEP - 1 1948

20 February 1948

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| RBF | MAR 5 '48 | DBF |
| JMP | MAR 5 '48 | JMP |
| RBF | | RMF |
| RJH | APR - 3 '48 | RM |

Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Fosdick:

I am grateful for your letter of 3 February advising me that the Rockefeller Foundation is again entering into the provision of assistance to German education. I know of no more encouraging act to all of us here who see the need for an educational program so badly.

Your assistance will mean far more than any which could be provided directly by Military Government. It will do much to restore courage among the new liberal groups in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Lucius D. Clay

LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

°700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

SEP - 9 1948

February 20, 1948

Dear Bob:

I went to the conference yesterday in Washington since D'Arms had another meeting and could not go. I found it very interesting, not entirely from the point of view of the discussion, but simply because it made several aspects of the program more real to me to be there and meet some of the people and hear some of the problems discussed.

I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum that was circulated at the conference, which is the proposal for an organization in the United States to support a cultural exchange program. As I understand it, this proposal has been approved by General Clay and has also been approved in principle by both the War Department and the State Department, but is still under discussion in both those areas. At the end of the conference, Dr. Zook was asked to appoint a committee of persons connected with the various educational organizations, for the purpose of working out the general program with the government for such a program of cultural interchange with Germany.

not necessary for filming 11/29/48

When I arrived, Dr. Wells told me that he had a large folder of proposals which he had brought with him for discussion with you, and seemed eager to have me take them with me. I told him, however, that you were going to be in Atlantic City and that the proper procedure would be for him to take them to you, and perhaps the opportunity might arise for him to discuss some of them with you. He will be staying at the Traymore, and I think is expecting you to get in touch with him there. I do not think he is planning to come to New York next week unless you should both think it necessary after going over the contents of this folder.

I am making some notes on the talk yesterday, but I wanted to get this off to you this afternoon so that you will have it promptly.

We are looking forward to seeing you next week. Miss Montgomery, who is writing this letter, has been working with me now for two weeks, and I know you will find her helpful. The reservation at the Bristol has been changed, and they will be expecting you there on Wednesday evening.

Sincerely yours,

Janet

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Committee on Human Development
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JMP:am

Encl.

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

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| JM | | JM |
| CEF | FEB 06 '48 | CEF |
| EFD | | EFD |
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DHS

RJH

(For Germany file)

February 20, 1948

OCT 4 1948

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DHS:MPB

cc: RBF
JM, CEF, EFD ✓

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

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| ~~RBF~~ | | |
| EFD | FEB 27 '48 | EFD |
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| JMP | FEB 27 '48 | JMP |

Herman B. Wells
Advisor on Cultural Affairs to
General Clay

Atlantic City

February 22 & 24, 1948

APR 7 1948

I talked with Wells twice, once before I had seen the proposals for RF assistance that he had brought from Alexander's office in Berlin, and again after I had seen these proposals.

In my first conference with him, he told me of his hope that the new division of education and cultural affairs would be able to accomplish great things, and he said that one of his two main purposes in this visit to the USA was to find the director for this division. He said that R.T. Alexander, the present Chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, is expecting to give up his post next summer, and that the whole thing will be wide open for a new director to come in and bring with him an entire new group of top men. Wells has in mind about twenty-five names, and they have boiled down to three: Superintendent Goslin of the Minneapolis Public Schools; Alonzo Grace, State Superintendent of Education in Connecticut; and President Houck of the University of Maine. Wells himself will not consider the post. He expects to return to the University of Indiana next summer.

On my second talk with him, I told him that D'Arms and I and other officers of the RF would discuss the proposals which had come from Alexander's office, and would reply very soon in a letter to Alexander, with copies to Wells and to Lt. Col. Irvine in Washington. Wells suggested that we let him take the letter back with him to Berlin so as to save time, since the mails are being delayed at present.

I told Wells that there were two major problems to be overcome in connection with most of the projects submitted by Alexander's office. The first problem was that of American sponsorship for German visitors to the USA. Practically every project which proposed the sending of Germans, either for a short time or a longer time, to the USA would have to be sponsored by people on this side, who had both connections and time to make out the best itineraries and to introduce the German visitors under favorable conditions. I said that the RF had had to give a good deal of attention to this problem in connection with the project for bringing radio experts over and in connection with the current problem for bringing over people in the field of teacher training. Wells said he felt it would be excellent if the Rockefeller Foundation would itself sponsor these German visitors and make the necessary arrangements. I told him I thought the RF would not be able to undertake this function. Then Wells said that if the "executive board" on cultural relations were in existence, it could sponsor such projects. When I raised specifically the question of sponsorship for a delegation of German educational officials, he said that he himself would be glad to arrange for a visit in the mid-west on the part of such a delegation, after he returns to Indiana.

FORM 198

INTERVIEWS:

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Herman B. Wells
Advisor on Cultural Affairs
to General Clay

Atlantic City

February 22 & 24, 1948



He thought that perhaps the Institute on International Education could take a good deal of responsibility for such projects.

The second general problem to which I referred is that ofrecruiting American personnel to go to Germany for teaching purposes. Several of the projects submitted by Alexander's office involved such recruiting. Wells said that he realized that recruiting of people for such projects was very difficult, and he knew how difficult it had been and would continue to be to recruit people for MG positions in the field of education and cultural affairs. I told him that I felt we could not move very rapidly on projects which involved recruiting of American staff, but that we would be on the lookout for American institutions and organizations that might be interested in sending Americans to work in Germany on projects of the sort that Alexander's office had suggested.

A third problem which I brought up was that of the handling of RF funds in Germany. Wells said that he did not have the answer, but he was sure that the Control Commission of OMGUS could work out a solution of this problem. This applied specifically to the proposal that the RF provide several thousand dollars to pay the dollar cost of operating summer courses in three universities in the American Zone. Wells is very anxious that this program be approved immediately so that there will be plenty of time to make plans and secure students and staff from outside Germany.

In connection with Wells' proposal that a secretariat for cultural relations with Germany be established in the War or State Department and that an "executive board" of non-government people be set up to facilitate such a program, Wells said that his proposal was being acted on by War and State Departments, and that one difficulty was that there might be no one with an understanding of problems of cultural relations available to set up the details of the operation during the next two or three months. Wells wondered whether the RF could loan one of its staff to the State Department for this purpose. I said that I thought either EFD or JM could do the job very well, but I did not know whether either of them would be available.

RJH:am

2700
Rehabilitation Program

RBF

RJH EFD

DHS

JMP

Herman B. Wells
Advisor on Cultural Affairs to
General Clay

Atlantic City

February 22 & 24, 1948

MAR 3, 1949

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Herman B. Wells
Advisor on Cultural Affairs
to General Clay

Atlantic City

February 22 & 24, 1948



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RJH:am

FORM 19

700
Rehabilitation program

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| RBF | | RBF |
| EFD | FEB 27 '48 | EFD |
| DHS | | DHS |
| JMP | MAR 5 '48 | JMP |

APR 7 1948

INTERVIEWS: RJH

George F. Zook, President
American Council on Education

Atlantic City

February 23, 1948

Copy filed:
200
American Council on Education
Zook, G.

I told Zook that I would like to know what he thought about the proposal which Herman Wells had brought over from Germany for the establishment of a commission to facilitate cultural interchange with Germany. This is the proposal on which Zook had called a meeting in Washington the preceding week at which JMP was in attendance. It provided for setting up a secretariat, either in the War or State Department, to facilitate cultural interchange with Germany and for the creation of an "executive board" of people outside of government who should work with the secretariat and who should relate educational and other cultural organizations in the United States to the work of the secretariat.

Zook said that he was about to appoint a committee to explore this project further, and he would like to have someone from the RF meet with this committee, though probably not as a regular member. RJH suggested that EFD should be invited to meet with the committee. Zook went on to say that he was thinking of the proposed "executive board" as being financed by the government somewhat as the UNESCO National Commission is. Incidentally, he thought the "executive board" should eventually turn its affairs over to the UNESCO National Commission as the distinction between American relations with former enemy countries and relations with members of the United Nations disappear.

Zook went on to say that he was being called on increasingly to give attention to problems of international cultural relations, and he felt that if the American Council on Education was to go into this field seriously, a staff member should be appointed for this purpose and paid out of a Foundation grant. He said that he would want a first-rate man to give all or most of his time to these affairs.

With such an appointment, Zook thought there might be created a subcommittee on cultural affairs sponsored by the American Council on Education and possibly by other organizations such as the A.C.L.S. Such a committee could work closely with the "executive board" that was proposed by Wells, and could also on occasion evaluate and criticize government programs of cultural relations in foreign countries.

T

I told Zook that a proposal had been made to bring over to the USA one or more educational commissions from Germany, consisting of officials and other educational leaders, who would study American education. I asked him what he thought about this proposal, and I asked him particularly to comment on any political repercussions it might have in this country, and to comment on the

Copy for
200
American Assn of Colleges for Teacher Education

FORM 198

INTERVIEWS: RJH

George F. Zook, President
American Council on Education

Atlantic City

February 23, 1948



problem of securing sponsorship for such commissions.

Zook said that he did not foresee any definitely unfavorable political reaction to the bringing of German educational commissions to this country, even in an election year, but he thought it might be as well to go into this kind of project slowly by bringing over one small commission rather than bringing commissions from several states all together. I asked him whether he thought that such a commission should come over under government or non-government auspices, and he said he favored non-government auspices. I asked him what non-government auspices might serve for this purpose, and he said he thought the Institute of International Education should be used as far as possible. [redacted] If there was an American Council Committee on cultural relations, such a committee might sponsor the visit of an educational commission from Germany, but in the absence of such a committee, and in the absence of the "executive board" which Wells has proposed, Zook thought it might be possible for some university organization such as Teachers College of Columbia University to sponsor the commission's visit.

Zook asked me just what the Rockefeller Foundation was planning in Germany, and I told him what had already been done and what the general scope of the RF program might be, both in terms of money and in terms of range of activities.

RJH:am

From: Mr. A.T.Groves

0700
Rehabilitation program

Tele
Göttingen,
3653

Research Branch,
Economic Sub-Commission,
AFT 1 - 1948
77 H.Q., C.C.G.,
AVA - Göttingen,
B.A.O.R. 30.

Ref:- 1049

24th February, 1948.

Dear Dr. Havighurst,

not received for filing 4/23/48

By way of an interim reply, may I say how glad I was to receive your letter of the 2nd February 1948 and to hear that the Rockefeller Foundation intended to recommence its work in Germany.

noted

I have now handed over my duties to the permanent director of the Branch, Dr. B.K.Blount, who has taken up his appointment. He will no doubt be making contact with you.

Of course, we shall be delighted to see you next fall.

Yours sincerely,

A.T. Groves.

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York, 20.

700
Rehabilitation program

From: Dr. B. K. Blount

APR 14 1948

Research Branch,
Economic Sub-Commission,
77 HQ CCG,
AVA - Göttingen,
BAOR. 30.

26th February, 1948.

Dear Dr. Havighurst,

I am very pleased to see from correspondence to this Branch which has been passed to me, that the Rockefeller Foundation is going to include Germany and Austria in its work for cultural rehabilitation in central Europe. This is very good news indeed.

I very much look forward to seeing you later in the year, when you suggest visiting Germany. You will, I hope, stay with me in Göttingen.

Yours sincerely,

B K Blount

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20.
U.S.A.

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Education and Religious Affairs Division
APO 633 US Army

HAW/rrm

APR 14 1948

Wiesbaden, Germany

26 February 1948

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Havighurst,

We were glad indeed to have your assurance that the Rockefeller Foundation is considering assistance to projects involving cultural rehabilitation in Germany. You - no doubt - have already talked with Dr. Hermann Wells concerning the problems in which we are most interested.

It seems to me, that the greatest immediate contribution can be made to teacher education and reform in school philosophy and methods through the child guidance project proposed for the teacher college at Weilburg in Hesse. I trust that we will be able to get assistance for this project. Another very urgent need is for funds to finance transportation and education of promising young teachers and students in the United States or other democratic countries.

We are deeply gratified with the selection of Frankfurt University for the Chicago University project. With bizonal Headquarters for Western Germany located in Frankfurt this project will have increasing significance.

We are looking forward to Dr. Wells report on his conference with you. He is expected back in Berlin early in March.

Yours very sincerely,

HARRY A. WANN
Director

27 FEB Ansd

700 EFD
Rehabilitation program

JMP

RJH

EFD

February 26, 1948

OCT 4 1948

Discussion of projects proposed by Dr. Wells for OMGUS

| Project | Comments |
|---|---|
| 1. Establishment of American staffed teacher training units in three Bavarian institutions of higher learning | This is quite an expensive project and could only be considered if some one institution over here was ready to send a team to an institution in Germany. Nothing to be done at the moment. If OMGUS wishes to push it one of the units might be considered. |
| 2. Study in Geneva for young German historians. | EFD and RJH agreed this a good idea, but do not think it should be done in just this way. They propose to turn this back to Wells in their conversation with him before he sails and raise certain questions with him concerning the appropriateness of Geneva as a place of study, sponsorship, direction, and degree of accomplishment in a period of six months. |
| 3. Study of radio techniques and religious broadcasting in U.S. | Suggest this be dropped. The Humanities' project covers this to a certain extent and nothing more is likely to be consideredat the moment in this field. |
| 4. Bremen Commission to study education in the U.S. | EFD and RJH question whether it is a good idea to single out Bremen and/or Württemberg-Baden for such a project. It presumably should cover more sections of Germany. The question of sponsorship is also important. The possibility of Teachers College was discussed and some objections raised. NEA also mentioned. RJH discussed with Zook in Atlantic City the question of sponsorship by the American Council on Education and Zook indicated his willingness to undertake this, but said he would need additional staff if the Council did anything more in the field of international cultural exchange. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The ideal sponsorship is presumably a Committee of the American Council on Education. Any kind of government sponsorship inadvisable. IIIE not set up for this kind of job. RJH is inclined to try it on a pilot basis, i.e. to bring one person over and then, should it be successful, perhaps bring a group later. This to be discussed with Wells and Colonel Irvine on Monday. |
| 5. Child Development laboratory at Weilburg Teachers College. | In its present set-up this is not feasible. RJH has written to Prescott, who is going to Germany in a few weeks, and has asked him to make recommendations to us. He would like to have Prescott nominate a young person to go over there, perhaps for a couple of years, and have someone from there come over here. There is nothing that can be done about this now. |
| 6. Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of the Giessen Agricultural College, six weeks trip to England. | Agreed that this was a good idea, although perhaps it might be more valuable for Rolfes to come to this country since he has recently been in England. Possible method of payment would be to get him to England and then have our London office pay him the balance of the grant. Would be inclined to go ahead with this. |
| 7. For eign study for part of n Giessen staff and students. | RJH and EFD would not give this top priority and would be inclined to consider it later. RJH will presumably talk with p eople at Giessen next fall. |
| 8. Education Commission from Württemberg-Baden to U.S. | Included under 4. |
| 9. Leadership training for Youth Activities (Württemberg-Baden).<br>10. Leadership Training for Youth Activities.<br>11. Study for German Youth Leaders in America.<br>12. Purchase of Youth Literature for Germany in United States. | RJH would like to see 11 carried out and has already written to Norrie. Will ask for more specific information. Will push Wells to pick out some Germans to come over here and might consider some support to a training center should they get one set up and should it need some assistance. Purchase of literature in this field is a function of these other projects. |
| 13. Sending of 3 professors of Heidelberg University to U.S. | Question of whether one university should be singled out. There should probably be similar requests from other universities. If a rectors' conference is held, the choice of a group might be made. Should be worked out perhaps in terms of having 2 or 3 universities invite professors and/or |
| 14. Sending of 3 administrators from Heidelberg University to United States. | |

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| | administrators from a German university. Friedrich might promote this for Harvard. It could perhaps be started on a piecemeal basis. RJH might ask Friedrich to look into the situation. This is something which should be put up to Wells and Irvine. |
| 15. Guest professorships for Rüstow from Istanbul to Heidelberg University. | These have both been cared for - one by a grant to Brandt and the other by letters to Rüstow and Heidelberg indicating RF willingness to participate. |
| 16. Guest professorship for Brandt of Stanford to Heidelberg University. | |
| 17. Support of International Summer School at Heidelberg University. | RJH thinks that Munich and Marburg might also be considered as well as Heidelberg. Would like to see several Americans go over to join the faculties and some supplements to the rations made for foreign students so they could be comfortable. Possibility of grant basis made to IIE with funds included for CARE packages was discussed. Wells said if they could have about $10,000 they could immediately get to work on it. EFD and RJH are definitely in favor of this project. It should be put up to Wells and Irvine in talk on Monday. |
| 18. Guest professor in American Literature from U.S. to Heidelberg university. | Believe this could be considered if they find the man. Not up to RF to do this. |
| 19. Send Dr. Winkelmann to U.S. for study. | EFD and RJH inclined not to recommend this at the present time. |

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The following is RJH's order of priority of the items mentioned:

Immediate Action

1. Education Commission to the U.S. (at least one of the units).
2. Dr. Rolfes to England.
3. Summer Schools.
4. Commission from Heidelberg, to include perhaps a total of 5, of both professors and administrators.

Projects for which favorable action may be considered

1. Other Commissions from other Laender.
2. Training for youth leaders.
3. Child development at Weilburg.
4. Guest professors from U.S. to Munich, Erlangen and Heidelberg.

P rojects which need considerable further discussion and investigation

1. Bavarian teacher training projects.
2. The study of young German historians.
3. The Giessen scholarships.
4. Leadership training for youth activities at Würrtemberg-Baden.
5. Trip of Dr. Winkelmann to U.S.

RJH will write a general letter to Alexander, which Wells can take back with him, outlining general policy in the Foundation concerning this program. After conference, Monday, March 1, with Wells and Irvine, a more specific letter will be written by either EFD or RJH with comments on each of the projects.

EFD and RJH are to discuss with Wells and Irvine :

1. Question of RF sponsorship as it relates to persons requesting military clearance to go to Germany.

2. Question of food and lodging for Americans who are sent to Germany under RF funds.

JMP

JMP:PH

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: JMP

DATE: February 26, 1948

TO:

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| RJH | | |
| EFD | | |
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COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: Discussion of projects proposed by Dr. Wells for OMGUS

| Project | Comments |
|---|---|
| 1. Establishment of American staffed teacher training units in three Bavarian institutions of higher learning | This is quite an expensive project and could only be considered if some one institution over here was ready to send a team to an institution in Germany. Nothing to be done at the moment. If OMGUS wishes to push it one of the units might be considered. |
| 2. Study in Geneva for young German historians. | EFD and RJH agreed this a good idea, but do not think it should be done in just this way. They propose to turn this back to Wells in their conversation with him before he sails and raise certain questions with him concerning the appropriateness of Geneva as a place of study, sponsorship, direction, and degree of accomplishment in a period of six months. |
| 3. Study of radio techniques and religious broadcasting in U.S. | Suggest this be dropped. The Humanities' project covers this to a certain extent and nothing more is likely to be considered at the moment in this field. |
| 4. Bremen Commission to study education in the U.S. | EFD and RJH question whether it is a good idea to single out Bremen and/or Württemberg-Baden for such a project. It presumably should cover more sections of Germany. The question of sponsorship is also important. The possibility of Teachers College was discussed and some objections raised. NEA also mentioned. RJH discussed with Zook in Atlantic City the question of sponsorship by the American Council on Education and Zook indicated his willingness to undertake this, but said he would need additional staff if the Council did anything more in the field of international cultural exchange. |

exempt file 717R
Radio personnel

exempt file 200
National Ed Assn
German Educators

FORM 106

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| | The ideal sponsorship is presumably a Committee of the American Council on Education. Any kind of government sponsorship inadvisable. IIIE not set up for this kind of job. RJH is inclined to try it on a pilot basis, i.e. to bring one person over and then, should it be successful, perhaps bring a group later. This to be discussed with Wells and Colonel Irvine on Monday. |
| 5. Child Development laboratory at Weilburg Teachers College. | In its present set-up this is not feasible. RJH has written to Prescott, who is going to Germany in a few weeks, and has asked him to make recommendations to us. He would like to have Prescott nominate a young person to go over there, perhaps for a couple of years, and have someone from there come over here. There is nothing that can be done about this now. |
| 6. Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of the Giessen Agricultural College, six weeks trip to England. | Agreed that this was a good idea, although perhaps it might be more valuable for Rolfes to come to this country since he has recently been in England. Possible method of payment would be to get him to England and then have our London office pay him the balance of the grant. Would be inclined to go ahead with this. |
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JMP

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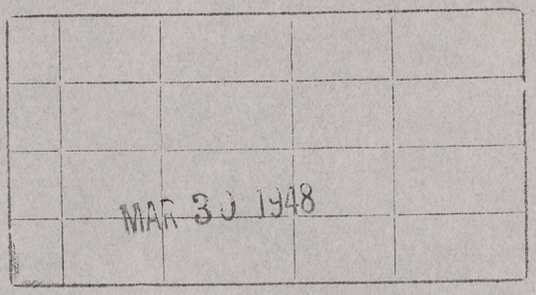


°700
Rehabilitation program

RSM Interview

Friday, February 27, 1948

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst - Officer's Conference

General discussion of items in the German program; see attached memorandum. The projects listed therein under "For Immediate Action" have all been referred to the RF by Herbert Wells. Most of the American scholars wishing to visit Germany under item 5 in this section appear to be of foreign origin, about half being Jewish refugees. GRP strongly opposed the principle of a plan contemplating a large proportion of scholars of German origin. It was left that RJH and EFD would inspect the selections very closely from this point of view.

MAR 30 1948

## Status of Program in Germany and Austria

February 27, 1948

**Done:**

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| Scholarly Periodicals and Medical Books for German and Austrian libraries (three years) | 69,000 |
| German Radio Experts to USA for Study and Observation | Humanities |
| Karl Brandt toHäidelberg for one year | 6,500 |
| Edward Heimann toHamburg and Goettingen - summer | 1,400 |

**For Immediate Action**

| | |
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| Assistence to Salzburg Seminar | 13,000 |
| American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education - Project to bring two Austrian and six German leaders in teacher-education to the US for one year's study. | 38,060 |
| Assistance for Summer Schools in Three German Universities in the American Zone. | 10,000 |
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| Six to 10 American scholars to teach in Germany this summer. | 10,000 |
| Six social scientists to the University of Vienna this summer. | 10,000 |

**Pending - Favorable Action Indicated**

Commission of Education from Bremen or Wurttenberg-Baden to study American Education for three months.

Group of faculty members from Heidelberg to visit American universities for three months.

German journalists to USA for study.

Status of Program in Germany and Austria - 2
February 27, 1948

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American expert to set up a center for study and teaching of child development at Weilburg Teachers College, Hesse $30,000

Leadership training in USA for Germans who will make a career in this field. 35,000

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Study outside of Germany for several German teachers of history, to result in unity of textbook in history for German schools.

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700
Rehabilitation program

# STATUS OF PROGRAM IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

February 27, 1948

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(not allocated from European Rehabilitation Program funds)

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200 Germ - Pub.

**German Radio Experts to the USA for Study and Observation** (Humanities)

(not allocated from European Rehabilitation Program funds)

This March six radio experts from Germany are being brought to the USA for study. Columbia University's Office of Radio Research is sponsoring this project.

717R Radio Personnel Exch.

205
St U-Br

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200
N Sch - H

Edward Heimann to Hamburg and Goettingen - Summer 1,400

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FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

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acted upon 3/4/48

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acted upon 3/3/48

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University of Maryland in late May, although it would be all right for fellows to arrive in the USA any time up to the Middle of August, or possibly later. The fellows would have a preliminary orientation period during the summer and attend one or two institutes or seminars. Then they would spend the Fall semester each at a different teachers college selected to meet his particular interests. During the second semester, the fellows would go to graduate schools of education for intensive study. They would return to Germany in the summer of 1949.

Assistance for Summer Schools in Three German Universities in the American Zone (AMG) — $ 10,000

It has been proposed that the RF grant up to a maximum of $10,000 which would be used for the purchase of food for foreign students in summer schools in three German universities in the American Zone, as well as to bring foreign professors to German universities for these summer sessions. The RF is awaiting receipt of a procedure to follow whereby it would be possible to make a grant to a non-governmental agency.

To Enable Professor Max Rolfes of the Hochschule at Giessen to Study Schools of Agriculture in England (AMG) — 600

The RF is prepared to finance this visit, and is awaiting a formal request, with specific instructions as to how the money granted Professor Rolfes should be handled.

Six to Ten American Scholars to Teach in Germany This Summer — 10,000

Prof. Curt Bondy - Goettingen
Prof. Arnold Brecht - Mainz
Dr. Waldemar Gurian - Bonn
Prof. Ferdinand Hermens - Bonn
Dr. Erich Lindemann
Dr. Friedrich Lutz - Freiburg
Prof. Arthur May - Vienna
Paul A. Schilpp - Munich

Six Social Scientists to the University of Vienna This Summer — 10,000

It has been proposed that Prof. Hayek of the London School of Economics take a group of economists to the University of Vienna for a six-week seminar this summer. Contributions to their traveling expenses may be considered by the RF.

PENDING-FAVORABLE ACTION INDICATED

Commission of Educators from Bremen or Wurttemberg-Baden to Study American Education for Three Months (AMG)

The RF inclines toward a single smaller commission as the best way to get started on this activity. Details such as sponsorship, proper reception and itinerary planning for the participants have not been developed as yet.

Group of Faculty Members from Heidelberg to Visit American Universities for Three Months (AMG)

It has been suggested that professors and administrators from Heidelberg University be sent to the USA for study and observation. Such a project might be handled by sending a group of people representing several universities, or a group from a single university. The principal problem seems to be that of sponsorship in the USA. Perhaps one or more American universities could be found who would sponsor commissions of this sort and arrange for their reception and itinerary in the USA.

German Journalists to USA for Study

This project corresponds to the plan for bringing over German radio people.

PENDING - FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

American Expert to Set up a Center for Study and Teaching of Child Development at Weilburg Teachers College, Hesse (AMG)

It has been suggested that a child development institute be established at the Weilburg Teachers College. Dr. Daniel Prescott, who has just gone to Germany, will be asked to make recommendations for this project.

Leadership Training in USA for Germans Who Will Make a Career in This Field (AMG)

The RF is interested in helping to develop a project which would enable Germans who plan to devote their careers to youth leadership to study in the USA. These people would be drawn from the American, French and British Zones. The project would need a sponsoring organization in the USA which could receive the German participants and help them work out a good study program.

Commissions of Educators from Several German States & Cities to Visit USA (AMG)

Such a commission, involving people fairly high up in the educational hierarchy in Germany, would have to have a well-planned and rather ceremonious reception. Most of the people with whom RJH has spoken thought the sponsoring agency should be non-governmental - a university with a strong school of education might be the solution.

Professors of American Culture and Literature to Heidelberg and Cologne

If Heidelberg or some other university undertakes to set up a plan for an American guest professor in American literature, and to secure a first-rate man, we would be glad to consider assistance to the project by paying all or a part of the salary of this person for the first year.

American Staff Members to Youth Leadership Training Center Near Stuttgart

The RF would like to get such a project started by next Fall, and is awaiting suggestions from Alexander's office as to how the recruiting of first-rate American personnel might be handled.

Fellowships for Staff and Future Staff Members of Giessen Hochschule to Study in Schools of Agriculture in England, Denmark and the USA (AMG)

The RF is interested to help develop this project. However, it is felt it would be better for these people to work entirely in England and Denmark than for some of them to come to the USA, unless the USA has something definite to offer them that they couldn't get in England or Denmark.

Study Outside of Germany for Several German Teachers of History, to Result in Unity of Textbook in History for German Schools (AMG)

It has been proposed that young German historians be enabled to study in Geneva - this would probably be a good place for them to study, though they should not be limited to this city. The RF would be interested in a project of this sort provided the German group selected really represented German education so that their project would be favorably received by their German colleagues. In order to make this project actually result in useful textbook materials, it is felt that it would be essential that a historian with proven textbook writing experience be involved, preferably a German historian.

American Staff Members to Several Teacher-Training Institutions in Bavaria (AMG)

The RF would be interested to assist one or more teacher-training institutions with American staff members. It would favor commencing with one institution rather than trying to get a number of projects started at the present time. One way to proceed might be to find an American teacher-training institution which would recruit its own team and send it to the German institution. It would be desirable if arrangements could be made directly between the German institution and an American institution so as to lay the basis for a continuing relationship.

Fellowships for Individual German Educators to Study in the USA

We hesitate to go ahead with a program of fellowships to individual German scholars as the number of requests from first-rate people would be very large, but there probably would be no assurance that they would figure, immediately upon their return to Germany, in a program of cultural reconstruction. We think that the time is not yet ripe for a program of ordinary fellowships to individuals. We believe it is better to bring German scholars to the USA for study on projects which are quite explicitly related to educational or cultural rehabilitation. It is highly desirable at the present time to concentrate on assisting people who will make an immediate contribution, in certain areas that are critical, for democratic reconstruction in Germany.

°700 Rehabilitation program

FEB 6 1956

To be elaborated and circulated with minutes of meeting.

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February 27, 1948

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Paul A. Schilpp - Munich

Six Social Scientists to the University of Vienna This Summer — 10,000

It has been proposed that Prof. Hayek of the London School of Economics take a group of economists to the University of Vienna for a six-week seminar this summer. Contributions to their traveling expenses may be considered by the RF.

PENDING-FAVORABLE ACTION INDICATED

Commission of Educators from Bremen or Wurttemberg-Baden to Study American Education for Three Months (AMG)

The RF inclines toward a single smaller commission as the best way to get started on this activity. Details such as sponsorship, proper reception and itinerary planning for the participants have not been developed as yet.

Group of Faculty Members from Heidelberg to Visit American Universities for Three Months (AMG)

It has been suggested that professors and administrators from Heidelberg University be sent to the USA for study and observation. Such a project might be handled by sending a group of people representing several universities, or a group from a single university. The principal problem seems to be that of sponsorship in the USA. Perhaps one or more American universities could be found who would sponsor commissions of this sort and arrange for their reception and itinerary in the USA.

German Journalists to USA for Study

This project corresponds to the plan for bringing over German radio people.

PENDING - FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

American Expert to Set up a Center for Study and Teaching of Child Development at Weilburg Teachers College, Hesse (AMG)

It has been suggested that a child development institute be established at the Weilburg Teachers College. Dr. Daniel Prescott, who has just gone to Germany, will be asked to make recommendations for this project.

Leadership Training in USA for Germans Who Will Make a Career in This Field (AMG)

The RF is interested in helping to develop a project which would enable Germans who plan to devote their careers to youth leadership to study in the USA. These people would be drawn from the American, French and British Zones. The project would need a sponsoring organization in the USA which could receive the German participants and help them work out a good study program.

Commissions of Educators from Several German States & Cities to Visit USA (AMG)

Such a commission, involving people fairly high up in the educational hierarchy in Germany, would have to have a well-planned and rather ceremonious reception. Most of the people with whom RJH has spoken thought the sponsoring agency should be non-governmental - a university with a strong school of education might be the solution.

Professors of American Culture and Literature to Heidelberg and Cologne

If Heidelberg or some other university undertakes to set up a plan for an American guest professor in American literature, and to secure a first-rate man, we would be glad to consider assistance to the project by paying all or a part of the salary of this person for the first year.

American Staff Members to Youth Leadership Training Center Near Stuttgart

The RF would like to get such a project started by next Fall, and is awaiting suggestions from Alexander's office as to how the recruiting of first-rate American personnel might be handled.

Fellowships for Staff and Future Staff Members of Giessen Hochschule (AMG) to Study in Schools of Agriculture in England, Denmark and the USA

The RF is interested to help develop this project. However, it is felt it would be better for these people to work entirely in England and Denmark than for some of them to come to the USA, unless the USA has something definite to offer them that they couldn't get in England or Denmark.

Study Outside of Germany for Several German Teachers of History, to Result in Unity of Textbook in History for German Schools (AMG)

It has been proposed that young German historians be enabled to study in Geneva - this would probably be a good place for them to study, though they should not be limited to this city. The RF would be interested in a project of this sort provided the German group selected really represented German education so that their project would be favorably received by their German colleagues. In order to make this project actually result in useful textbook materials, it is felt that it would be essential that a historian with proven textbook writing experience be involved, preferably a German historian.

American Staff Members to Several Teacher-Training Institutions in Bavaria (AMG)

The RF would be interested to assist one or more teacher-training institutions with American staff members. It would favor commencing with one institution rather than trying to get a number of projects started at the present time. One way to proceed might be to find an American teacher-training institution which would recruit its own team and send it to the German institution. It would be desirable if arrangements could be made directly between the German institution and an American institution so as to lay the basis for a continuing relationship.

Fellowships for Individual German Educators to Study in the USA

We hesitate to go ahead with a program of fellowships to individual German scholars as the number of requests from first-rate people would be very large, but there probably would be no assurance that they would figure, immediately upon their return to Germany, in a program of cultural reconstruction. We think that the time is not yet ripe for a program of ordinary fellowships to individuals. We believe it is better to bring German scholars to the USA for study on projects which are quite explicitly related to educational or cultural rehabilitation. It is highly desirable at the present time to concentrate on assisting people who will make an immediate contribution, in certain areas that are critical, for democratic reconstruction in Germany.

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

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RJH

February 27, 1948

MAR 31 1949

Dear Mr. Alexander:

D'Arms and I want to thank you for the suggestions you have made for Rockefeller Foundation assistance in cultural rehabilitation in Germany. We have gone over these suggestions in a preliminary way with Mr. Wells and Col. Irvin, and we expect to go to Washington in a day or so to discuss the proposals more fully. Then we will write another letter, giving you our specific reactions to the various proposals you have sent us.

I will send this letter and the more detailed letter together by Mr. Wells, who believes that he will get back to Berlin before mail would reach you.

In this letter I want to take up two or three general matters which will clear the way for consideration in specific detail of the various projects which you have submitted to us.

All of your proposals which involve sending German scholars and educational authorities to this country require the discovery of some kind of sponsoring organization on this side. The sponsoring organization would handle the money, introduce the visitors to American colleagues, and arrange itineraries. This matter of the proper introductions and the best choice of places to visit and work is very important, and it may be difficult in the case of Germans. Even though the general attitude of American educators toward German visitors would be based on the assumption that the German visitors were democratically-minded and were anxious to get along well with Americans, it still seems desirable to make careful advance preparations for the reception of our German colleagues, who will often be uncertain and sensitive concerning their reception.

Consequently, it will strengthen any proposal which you have to make involving the bringing of Germans to the USA, if you will be able to suggest good sponsoring agencies for them. The two projects of this sort which we have been able to approve both have good sponsorship. The radio project is being sponsored by the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, and the project for bringing German and Austrian specialists in teacher-training is being sponsored by a committee of the Association of Colleges of Teacher Education.

Three of your projects require sponsorship. I have already written to Norrie about the one which involves the bringing of potential youth organization leaders to the USA. I thought that Norrie might be able to find a sponsoring organization for such a project. The proposal to bring one or more commissions of educators from German states and cities to the USA has been explored by us in conversations with several people. It seems clear that such a mission, involving people high up in the educational hierarchy in Germany, would have to have a well-planned and rather ceremonious reception. Most of the people with whom I have talked thought that the sponsoring agency should be non-governmental, but the ideal organization for such a project does not now seem to exist. Perhaps a university with a strong school of education might do the job. Then there is the proposal to bring a group of faculty members from Heidelberg University to the USA for observation of American university life. This might be sponsored by a single strong university in this country.

You see the nature of the problem, and I hope you will have some suggestions for us. We are not staffed in the Foundation to take much responsibility for such projects, and I think, in any case, we would prefer that the sponsors be independent of the Foundation. After next summer, if you and Wells return to this country, I am sure that the two of you could handle this kind of problem very well, but I hope we can do something before next summer to get one or more of these projects started.

The second general problem is that of recruiting American personnel to participate in educational work in German institutions. Your proposals for American staff participation in teacher-training institutions in Bavaria, in a youth leadership training center near Stuttgart, and in the Weilburg teachers college, all require the recruiting of first-class American personnel. Who is to do this recruiting? I hope we can get at least one such project started

FORM 372



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Finally, there is the question of who can handle Foundation money which has to be spent in Germany. I believe that it is not possible for The Rockefeller Foundation to make grants to a branch of our government. Mr. Wells says that someone in your Control Division should be able to work out a practicable arrangement. There must be some private agencies, either German, international or American, which can receive dollars in Germany and pay for expenses of projects within that country.

I would appreciate any comments you may have on these general points. Some of them may not be cleared up until next summer, but I am sure that we can make fair headway in the meantime on several important projects. If you are here in the summer, we can converse about them or I can talk about them with people in Germany next Fall when I hope to get back for a brief visit.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. R. T. Alexander, Chief
Education & Religious Affairs
OMGUS, Berlin
APO 742
New York, New York

RJH:am

Copy to Wells
Copy to Irwin

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OCT 4 1948

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49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

~~DHS~~ → EFD ~~AG~~ ~~RSM~~ ~~JMP~~

700

Rehabilitation program

**Notes on Conference with RBF on February 27, 1948**

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p. 4 of summary

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At the close of the meeting, RBF mentioned the value which he attached to these meetings as they afforded RJH an opportunity to report to the divisions on the progress of the program. JMP is to arrange such a meeting each time RJH visits New York.

JMP:am

~~EFD~~

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

0700
Rehabilitation program

OCT 4 1948

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RJH:sm

MAR 10 1948

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Rehabilitation program

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0700
Rehabilitation Program

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49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

CNL CNL
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~~JHW~~
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MAR 23 1948

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New York 20, N. Y.



grants for this purpose as individual requests to go to Austria for the purpose of lecturing at the University of Vienna. These persons could then form the seminar groups after they arrived. Such a procedure, however, would necessitate, in each case, a letter of invitation from the University of Vienna and the sponsorship of the organization to which the man at present belongs. RBF agreed that certainly the invitation from the university was essential, and rather deplored the fact that Hayek and his school of economists were to be those to go. JMP said she thought that Mises was probably the only one of the group mentioned who could be considered in the Hayek school. (Since this time it has appeared that Mises will not be available to go.)

At the close of the meeting, RBF mentioned the value which he attached to these meetings as they afforded RJH an opportunity to report to the divisions on the progress of the program. JMP is to arrange such a meeting each time RJH visits New York.

JMP:am

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Rehabilitation program

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oral report, no record received for filing 5/27/48

POLICY RE PROGRAM IN EUROPE

Following a report by Dr. Gregg on his recent visit to Europe, comments by Dr. Strode on the current activities of the International Health Division in Europe, and remarks by Mr. Buchanan who visited last winter in Europe for the Social Sciences, the Trustees discussed policy in the light of the present tense European situation. It was agreed that the Foundation, because of its history and its general acceptance in Europe as a disinterested, non-political organization, is in a uniquely favorable position to promote good will and understanding among the peoples of Europe and the United States. Since the need for this good will and understanding is growing increasingly urgent, the Foundation cannot afford a policy of over-caution, but must continue to move ahead with program wherever there are good opportunities. It is important, however, that the officers keep in mind (1) the necessity of avoiding any conversations or actions that might jeopardize individuals residing in countries "behind the iron curtain"; (2) the possibility of public reaction in this country that might damage the favorable position of the Foundation; and (3) the importance of avoiding projects that might conceivably be used to injure the United States and countries friendly to it. The latter caution has not so much relevance to work in Public Health, Medicine and the Humanities as it has to the Natural Sciences, and, possibly, the Social Sciences. It was stressed, too, that projects aided "behind the iron curtain" should be subject to careful supervision by the officers to assure fulfillment of the purposes for which funds are appropriated. No attempt was made to provide the officers with a formula for work in Europe; rather an attitude was expressed with a view to giving them guidance in a very uncertain changing situation.

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4/6-7/48

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Rehabilitation program

RJH

March 2, 1948

HMG

MAR 2 1948

I enclose my expense accounts for the months of January and February. Will you please send the check to make up the deficit and to bring my advance back to $200, to me at the University of Chicago?

RJH:am
encs.

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

JMP

MAR 31 1949

March 2, 1948

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Dr. Wells gave Havighurst the folder containing your proposals in Atlantic City last week and the two of them went over the separate projects. Later there was discussion in the Foundation about the projects and yesterday Havighurst and I went to Washington to talk to representatives of the Reorientation Branch and of the Department of State about them. Unfortunately, Wells had not returned from Indiana, but we hope that he will stop here before returning to Germany.

As you can see from the attached itemized list, the Foundation has already taken action on some of your proposals and is prepared to consider further a number of others. As far as the form in which these proposals have been submitted is concerned, we have no comments to make on the wording or length of statements. There are, however, a few matters which I might mention in connection with these and similar proposals which might simplify the task for you and for us and make possible speedy action in the future. In general, the Foundation desires a proposal in concrete form; that is to say, with specific details not only of costs, but of sponsoring agencies, personnel involved, and sufficient operational detail so that the plan can go into effect as soon as the Foundation reaches a decision. You may observe that proposals in such definite form have been accepted by the Foundation, whereas others must be postponed for decision until more definite plans are submitted. We are hardly in a position here to recruit personnel or to find sponsoring agencies and hence it is important that these things be contained in proposals submitted to us. It would also be desirable for us to know to what extent the German authorities involved are interested in the various proposals and hence would be expected to cooperate sincerely in their accomplishment.

To touch on a more general subject, I must confess my disappointment that the proposals you submitted appear to be separate and distinct and not part of a stated integral plan. It would be easier for us to know to what extent the accomplishment of your overall objectives would be facilitated or hindered by our action on any specific proposals. For example, do you regard the training of a staff in the Agricultural College at Giessen as of equal importance with the establishment of a teacher training program in Bavaria? Why is teacher training in Bavaria, as represented by your two proposals, of greater significance than teacher training in Wurttemberg-Baden or Hesse? Might it be expected that there would be positive benefits for teacher training in other Laender if the Bavarian proposals were accepted? Again, in the matter of educational commissions, were Bremen and Wurttemberg-Baden singled out because they are most in need of the advantages to be obtained from a visit to the United States or would there be some advantages in having an educational commission with members from the four Laender and Berlin? Similarly, if a visit of administrators from Heidelberg is desirable, does that mean that internal affairs at Heidelberg are worse than elsewhere or that you plan to use such a visit as a pilot project which might lead to other projects

which would culminate in a revision of university administration? I note, incidentally, that nothing was said about Bremen University, from which I assume that you consider this a matter of lower priority at the present time.

I hope that you will not consider it impertinent for me to put these questions to you. It would really be most helpful to us if we could have some statement as to the overall plan and objectives and as to the way in which each of the projects fits into the larger scheme. Perhaps some of these points can be cleared up in conversation with Wells. Some of the difficulties, particularly of sponsoring, would be overcome if his plan of organization on this side is put into effect by the Army and State Departments.

You can see from this letter and the attached comments on the separate projects that the Foundation is interested and is capable of speedy action. I trust that this will give you confidence in submitting to us further suggestions. Frankly, I am not sure just what we could do on the subject you mentioned in your letter, namely, the exchange of young students of promise who are preparing for teaching. We should, however, be very glad to hear from you on this matter and promise to consider it carefully. I am leaving for Europe on April 2, but Havighurst who acts as the coordinator of Foundation activities in Germany and Austria will be here at least one week per month and will be glad to receive communications and proposals from you. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to visit Germany on my forthcoming trip, but Havighurst plans to go to Germany in the fall and I shall try to make it next spring. Taylor seems to have had quite a show at Louisville. At the last minute I found that I could not attend, but I have heard all about it from Havighurst and George Geyer. May I congratulate you upon your new doctorate.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. R.T. Alexander, Chief
Education and Religious Affairs Branch
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
APO 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

EFD:eo
enclosures

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

March 2, 1948

Memorandum Concerning Proposal Submitted by Dr. E. Y. Alexander of OMGUS to The Rockefeller Foundation

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On the other hand, it has been suggested that this might be too large a group to handle as an initial venture and that it might be better to explore procedures with a single smaller commission. In either case, the question of sponsorship seems to be the crucial one. Who would sponsor the visit of this commission. Who would arrange for the members of the commission to be properly received at various places in the USA, and who would arrange their itinerary? As soon as a workable project is developed, we would be glad to receive it. At present we are inclined toward a single smaller commission as the best way to get started on this kind of activity.

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Visit of Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College, to England. We are prepared to finance this visit and await a formal request from you with specific instructions as to how the money should be handled. We suggest a somewhat more liberal allowance than the $525 which you propose. Perhaps $600 would be better. Since The Rockefeller Foundation has an office in London, it might be possible for us to hand Dr. Rolfes the money necessary for his expenses in England, upon his arrival in London. If this was done, how should we convey to him the money necessary to pay for his passage from Giessen to London? We believe that it is impossible for The Rockefeller Foundation to make a grant to a U.S. government agency. We await word from you on this project.

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drawn from all of the states in the American Zone as well as from the British and French Zones. The project will need a sponsoring organization in the USA which can receive the German participants and help them to work out a good study program.

Projects of Youth Literature for Germany in the USA. We would suggest that literature for youth leadership training purposes be secured as part of one or both of the two preceding projects. There is a question as to the extent to which materials in English will be useful, but any provision for bringing Germans to the USA for study or for sending US personnel to Germany for teaching should provide some money for the purchase of literature to be used in Germany.

Sending Professors and Administrators from Heidelberg University to the USA for Study and Observation. This type of project sounds promising. Perhaps it should take the form of sending a group of people representing several universities to the USA. On the other hand, there certainly are advantages to sending five or six people from a single university to the USA. The principal problem seems to be that of sponsorship in the USA. Perhaps one or more American universities could be found who would sponsor missions of this sort and would arrange for their proper reception and for the planning of their travel in the USA.

Guest Professorships for Arndt and Buenlow at Heidelberg University. These proposals were transmitted to us in December, 1947 by Mr. Arndt of OMGUS in Stuttgart. We have acted favorably on them by writing to both of these men and offering to assist them if they wish to go to Heidelberg.

Support of International Summer School at Heidelberg. Dr. Herman Wells has proposed in place of this proposal, that we assist a set of three summer schools in the American Zone up to a maximum of $10,000, which will be used for the purchase of food for foreign students and for the bringing of foreign professors to the German universities. If something like this can be worked out immediately, we would be glad to assist. We will expect further word on this matter, including a procedure whereby we can grant the money to a non-governmental organization.

Guest Professor in American Literature to Heidelberg University. If Heidelberg or some other university undertakes to set up such a professorship, and to secure a first-rate man, we would be glad to consider assistance to the project by paying all or a part of the salary of this person for the first year.

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FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

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March 2, 1948

MAR 31 1949

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FORM 372

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| JMP | | |

March 2, 1948

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With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. D'Arms

Dr. R. T. Alexander, Chief
Education and Religious Affairs Branch
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
APO 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

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FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

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March 2, 1948

Dear Becker:

Your letter of February 18th has just this moment arrived, and while I was in the process of dictating a letter to you. I note your suggestion that the Chicago-Frankfurt project should start during the summer, but it looks as though it might be possible to get it going yet this Spring. Col. Irvin worked with the Chicago representative on details last week and, if the Chicago faculty people can be cleared quickly enough, they should arrive in April - between six and nine of them. We will rush the names and departments to you within a few days, and I hope you can go over them with Hallstein so that he can make some tentative arrangements for recruiting students for their courses. The executive secretary of the Chicago project has been named, and will arrive, I hope, by April 1st, or even earlier. All but one or two of the Chicago people will be American born, and all of them will be able to lecture and discuss in German, after a fashion.

Mr. Wells did not bring with him a proposal for an institute of Central European affairs at Marburg. He explained that not all of the projects which had been submitted to Berlin had been sent to us, but that a number of examples of things were being submitted so that we could talk over the types of projects which might be supported. The problem of setting up an institute of Central European affairs seems to me to become more complex as time goes on because of the increasing misunderstanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. We at Chicago have been attempting to develop an "area study" project involving Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but we are having difficulty in making connections with scholars in these countries. But this project is something I should be glad to talk over with you, perhaps when you get back here this summer.

We have already informed Dr. Alexander that we are prepared to pay the expenses of a visit by Dr. Max Rolfes to England, and we hope that this can be arranged immediately.

As to the project for sending Giessen faculty and advanced students, I would like to ask a few questions. First, what institutions in England, Denmark and the USA are ready to receive these people, and

how are the programs of the individual people being planned so as to secure a well-rounded experience on the basis of which the new agricultural college program can be built? For example, is there a sponsoring committee in England ready to receive these people and get them located in the right places for study, and is there a similar committee in Denmark?

There has been some question raised as to the desirability of bringing in any of these people to the USA. Are there institutions in the USA which deal with the kind of agricultural economy that maintains in Europe? Would not the institutions of England and Denmark offer programs which wareh more nearly adapted to the situation in Hesse?

I suspect that this kind of project will take some time to work out, and I am distressed to hear that you expect to leave Germany this summer. In case you cannot bring it to maturity in this short time, perhaps you and I can talk about it this summer and I can discuss it with your successor and others who are interested in it, when I return to Germany next Fall.

Prospects seem bright for the University of Chicago-Frankfurt project. So far this type of project seems to promise the most for getting American-born people to work in German educational institutions. There are a number of German emigres being invited to return to teach in German institutions, but the German institutions do not know the American-born scholars, and the American-born scholars do not know enough about the possibilities in Germany to be able to work out individual arrangements for getting there.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Dr. Howard P. Becker, Chief
Higher Education Branch
OMGH for Hesse
APO 633, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

RJH:am

COPY

EFD

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

0700
Rehabilitation program

OCT 4 1948

March 2, 1948

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New York 20, N. Y.



On the other hand, it has been suggested that this might be too large a group to handle as an initial venture and that it might be better to explore procedures with a single smaller commission. In either case, the question of sponsorship seems to be the crucial one. Who would sponsor the visit of this commission. Who would arrange for the members of the commission to be properly received at various places in the USA, and who would arrange their itinerary? As soon as a workable project is developed, we would be glad to receive it. At present we are inclined toward a single smaller commission as the best way to get started on this kind of activity.

Establishment of a Child Development Institute at the Heilburg Teachers College. We like this kind of project and hope that it can be worked out on a somewhat smaller financial basis than has been suggested. In view of the fact that Professor Daniel Prescott has just gone to Germany as a consultant, we suggest that he be asked to look over the situation and make recommendations.

Visit of Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College, to England. We are prepared to finance this visit and await a formal request from you with specific instructions as to how the money should be handled. We suggest a somewhat more liberal allowance than the $525 which you propose. Perhaps $600 would be better. Since The Rockefeller Foundation has an office in London, it might be possible for us to hand Dr. Rolfes the money necessary for his expenses in England, upon his arrival in London. If this was done, how should we convey to him the money necessary to pay for his passage from Giessen to London? We believe that it is impossible for The Rockefeller Foundation to make a grant to a U.S. government agency. We await word from you on this project.

Foreign Study for Members of Staff and Advanced Students of Giessen Agricultural Faculty. We would like to go into this somewhat further with you. Havighurst is writing a letter to Becker about the project. Perhaps it would be better for these people to work entirely in England and Denmark than for some of them to come to the USA. Does the USA have something definite to offer these people which they couldn't get in England or Denmark?

Leadership Training for Youth Activities in Wurttemberg-Baden. We would like to assist in the sending of American staff members to the leadership training institute near Stuttgart, probably to the extent of providing for two American staff members for one year. How would these American staff members be recruited? We will expect to hear further from you on this matter.

Study for German Youth Leaders in America. We would like to participate in such a project and we hope that it might be developed so as to include people who will devote their careers to youth leadership, and who are

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.



drawn from all of the states in the American Zone as well as from the British and French Zones. The project will need a sponsoring organization in the USA which can receive the German participants and help them to work out a good study program.

Projects of Youth Literature for Germany in the USA. We would suggest that literature for youth leadership training purposes be secured as part of one or both of the two preceding projects. There is a question as to the extent to which materials in English will be useful, but any provision for bringing Germans to the USA for study or for sending US personnel to Germany for teaching should provide some money for the purchase of literature to be used in Germany.

Sending Professors and Administrators from Heidelberg University to the USA for Study and Observation. This type of project sounds promising. Perhaps it should take the form of sending a group of people representing several universities to the USA. On the other hand, there certainly are advantages to sending five or six people from a single university to the USA. The principal problem seems to be that of sponsorship in the USA. Perhaps one or more American universities could be found who would sponsor missions of this sort and would arrange for their proper reception and for the planning of their travel in the USA.

Guest Professorships for Brandt and Nuenton at Heidelberg University. These proposals were transmitted to us in December, 1947 by Mr. Arndt of OMGUS in Stuttgart. We have acted favorably on them by writing to both of these men and offering to assist them if they wish to go to Heidelberg.

Support of International Summer School at Heidelberg. Dr. Herman Wells has proposed in place of this proposal, that we assist a set of three summer schools in the American Zone up to a maximum of $10,000, which will be used for the purchase of food for foreign students and for the bringing of foreign professors to the German universities. If something like this can be worked out immediately, we would be glad to assist. We will expect further word on this matter, including a procedure whereby we can grant the money to a non-governmental organization.

Guest Professor in American Literature to Heidelberg University. If Heidelberg or some other university undertakes to set up such a professorship, and to secure a first-rate man, we would be glad to consider assistance to the project by paying all or a part of the salary of this person for the first year.

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Memorandum Concerning Proposal Submitted by Dr. R. T. Alexander of OMGUS to The Rockefeller Foundation - 4

Fellowship for Dr. Winkelmann to Study in the USA. We think that the time is not yet ripe for a program of ordinary fellowships to individuals. We believe it is better to bring German scholars to the USA for study on projects which are quite explicitly related to educational or cultural rehabilitation. The reason we hesitate to go ahead with a program of fellowships to individual German scholars is that the number of requests from first-rate people would be very large, but there probably would be no assurance that they would figure, immediately upon their return to Germany, in a program of cultural reconstruction. In other words, such a fellowship program would have a scattered effect, whereas we believe it is desirable at the present time to concentrate on assisting people who will make an immediate contribution, in certain areas that are critical, for democratic reconstruction in Germany. For this reason, we doubt that it is wise to act favorably on Dr. Winkelmann's application. We have been declining applications for fellowships from a number of very able German scholars. If we should commence a program of scholarship assistance to young German scholars, we would be very glad to consider Dr. Winkelmann's application.

Robt J Havighurst

FORM 372

700

Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1948

March 2, 1948

Dear Mr. Williams:

As you probably know from the visit which Mr. E. F. D'Arms made to you last Fall, The Rockefeller Foundation is going to be interested, in a modest way, in cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe. Consequently, we will appreciate receiving your advice and having you call our attention from time to time to projects which you feel are worthy of our attention.

Our interests at first will lie in the field of promoting interchange of ideas through books and periodicals, and people, between Austria and other countries. We will also be interested in assisting in the training of young people in leadership in areas that are especially important for educational and social reconstruction, such as journalism, radio, teacher training and the social sciences in general.

I think you will be hearing soon from Mr. Grady Gammage, Chairman of the Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education. Mr. Gammage's committee wishes to invite two young Austrian experts in the field of teacher education to come and work for a year in American teacher-training institutions. They hope to get one person from the city of Vienna and one from an institution which trains teachers for the rural area of Austria.

I shall be glad to hear from you and I hope to see you in the Fall, when I plan to visit Austria.

Sincerely yours,

RJH:am

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Samuel H. Williams, Chief
Education Division
USFA (Vienna)
USACA Section, APO 777
c/o Postmaster, New York City

700.
Rehabilitation program

March 4, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Dear Janet:

It looks now as though the best time for me to come to New York next is Thursday, April 8, and to stay through Monday. This will give me Friday and Monday with the officers and I presume that on Saturday I can dictate.

I will probably be in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 8th, and will come into New York late in the evening. Can you get a firm reservation of a room for me? The Bristol will be all right although I would just as soon try the Victoria if that is possible.

I enclose a letter from Professor Max Rheinstein concerning Professor Hermens who has applied for a grant.

Will you please have Miss Montgomery send a copy of my report to Ordway Tead, Harper Brothers, 49 East 33rd St.

I hope that you have got things fairly well cleared up, and that Wells will be able to carry our letters back to Germany with him.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe
enc

°700
Rehabilitation Program

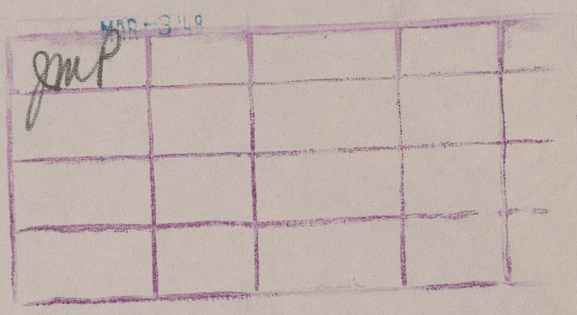
# The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

The Committee on Human Development

March 4, 1948

MAR 4 1949

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Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe
enc

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 4 1949

March 8, 1948

Dear Bob:

I am wondering if you took at all seriously the thought that some persons in this country might be recruited to go to Germany for some months this summer. I believe I gave you a note of some names which Phil Mosely gave me of persons who might be interested in going. He called me again last Friday, with a couple of other suggestions, and seemed to feel that even though the summer session begins about the first of May, lecturers would be welcome and might be worked in even though they were not on the regular faculties of the universities. One person he mentioned was Edwin P. Mason, an economist of Harvard University of whom people in the Social Science Division think very highly. Mosely tells me that Neumann of Columbia told him he thought Mason would be interested in going. Mosely also mentioned again Eugene Anderson of the University of Nebraska, who speaks German well. I believe he is a historian and political scientist and was with the State

Department for a couple of years. Also Edgar Johnson, whose field is the history of culture, and who is also at the University of Nebraska Mosely recommends very highly, and says that he could lecture very easily and well in German.

I do not mean to push you on this, but would like to know what your attitude is toward encouraging any one of these people to make an application.

I received your letter this morning. The reservation has been made for your next stay here, at the Victoria.

I have some other things on my mind which I hope to clear with you by phone this afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

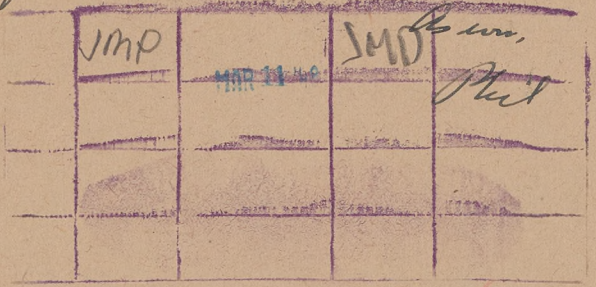
JMP:am
Encs.
P.S. This morning (March 9th) I have a letter from President Gammage, thanking you for all you have done, etc. in making the Foundation funds available for the teacher education program. He asks specifically if you have any suggestions for persons who might be suitable and available for the post of coordinator of the program.

Dear Janet,

MAR 7 1949

Mar. 9, 1948

Here are suggestions from Franz Neumann for the German program.



°700
Rehabilitation program

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT

MAR 7 1949

Dear Philip,

Gurian has received a note from Havighurst who promised financial support to either Gurian or Hermens. The two have thus to get together. I hope that Hermens withdraws.

There is a short list.

Regard.

Kaus

MAR 7 1949

Economics:

Edward S. Mason, Harvard
Sidney Alexander, Harvard (excellent younger man)
Simon Kuguets, National Bureau
James Angall, Columbia
Emile Des Pres, Williams College
M. Abramowicz, National Bureau. Excellent. German. Visas Germany

Sociology:

Dr. A. R. L. Gurland, 230 West 101 Street, N.Y.C.
No university connection. Rumanian-born. Lived in Germany from 1919-1933. Excellent scholar. But closely affiliated with SPD. University of Frankfurt may desire him. They think highly of him.

Louis Wirth, Chicago
Robert K. Merton, Columbia (tops!)
Falcott Parsons, Harvard
Herbert Goldhammer, Chicago - Sociology & social psychology - tops! speaks German.
David Riesman (at present, Yale) Law & Sociology. Excellent!

History:

Edgar N. Johnson, Nebraska
Eugene N. Anderson, "
Gordon Craig, Princeton
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard (well known in Germany)
Edward Corwin, at present Columbia. A good American constitutional historian is vitally important.
Carl E. Schorske, Wesleyan. Has Rockefeller fellowship. Could combine fellowship with teaching.
Dennis Malone, Columbia. American History
Merle Curti, American History
Leonard Krieger, Yale. Young European historian. Extremely gifted. Speaks German. Student of Hajo Holborn.

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Edward S. Mason, Harvard.

Sidney Alexander, Harvard (Excellent younger man).

Simon Kuznets, National Bureau.

James Angell, Columbia

Emile Des Pres, Williams College.

M. Abramowicz, National Bureau
Excellent. Knows Germany & German.

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Has Rockefeller fellowship. Could combine fellowship with teaching.

Dumas Malone, Columbia
Am. history

Merle Curti — Am history

Leonard Krieger, Yale — young European historian. Extremely gifted. Great German.
Student of Hajo Holborn

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

MAR 12 RECD

March 10, 1948.

SEP - 9 1948

Dear Bob:

Attached is a copy of the action going through on the American Music Center. I hope the signatures will be completed tomorrow, although it may not be possible to get the letter of Notification off until Friday since RBF is not in the office this week. The rush is occasioned by the fact that space is being held on the AMERICA sailing March 25th and the Lines will not hold it much longer without a down payment.

After this grant is deducted from our fund it will amount to approximately $65,000. Do you think it advisable to have this restored at the April Board Meeting or do you think that no projects requiring substantial funds will come through before the May Executive Committee Meeting which will mean waiting until May 21st?

I am also attaching a copy of a letter from Gurian which came this morning. As soon as I hear from you how you want this handled I can go ahead with the actions. It seems as though there is no way out of giving them each $1,000.

Sincerely yours,

Janet

Janet M. Paine

P.S. Brecht has written that he has received an official invitation from General Glay to come over under MG auspices. He will keep us informed of developments.

Prof. Robert J. Havighurst
Committee on Economic Development
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

GRANT to the American Music Center toward expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria.

AMOUNT: $7,500

ACCOUNT: To be charged to RF 47116 leaving a balance of: ale 202 American Music Center

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The American Music Center, Inc. has requested the sum of $7,500 from The Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of meeting expenses of transportation to Germany and Austria for American artists, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists, including musicians, actors, and ballet dancers, has been worked out by the personnel of the American Music Center with the appropriate officers of military government. No funds are available from government sources for the boat transportation to Europe and return, although after the arrival of the artists in the occupied areas, all expenses will be met from occupation funds. The officers of the American Music Center believe such a program important in any overall effort to re-establish cultural interchange between this country and the occupied areas. Dr. Wells, Cultural Advisor to General Clay, believes also that this constitutes an important contribution to the work of the Reorientation Branch of the Army. Although the representatives of the department of the Army now in Germany can give no official assurances that this activity will be continued when the State Department takes over in Germany, it is their understanding and belief that any such program will be continued. The Oberlander Trust is reported to be making a grant of $10,000 toward the expenses of this program, only $2,500 of which will be immediately available. An additional $7,500 is urgently needed to put the program into operation since the first project of the Center is concerned with sending some of the Martha Graham troupe of dancers to Germany at the end of this month. It is expected that although the performances are intended for German audiences, members of the American personnel in Germany will attend. The admission fees thus collected will be turned over to the American Music Center to form a revolving fund which is intended to run for at least two years.

The officers in the Humanities believe that this program is important in rounding out Foundation activities in Germany and Austria, which are now concerned largely with the interchange of academic personnel in the various fields. They feel, however, that American artists truly represent American culture, and as such should be given a place in the RF program since presumably consideration will also be given to leaders in various forms of social organization.

A grant of $7,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to the American Music Center, toward the travel expenses of American artists to Germany and Austria is hereby approved; this sum to be available for the period ending March 30, 1950.

_____
Director

_____
Controller

APPROVED: _____

_____
President

C O P Y

THE REVIEW OF POLITICS
Notre Dame, Indiana

2ee
100
Univ of Notre Dame
Gurian

March 8, 1948

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49 Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

Many thanks for your kind letter of March 2. I am very glad to hear that the Foundation is interested in my guest lectures at the University of Bonn.

I have spoken with Dr. Hermens but we have not yet reached a decision satisfactory to both of us. I was not aware that Dr. Hermens had been invited by the same University until I received your letter. Both of us want very much to go to Europe this summer.

You will readily understand that a very delicate situation has arisen in our personal and academic relationships. If the Foundation could offer each of us some aid these problems would instantly be solved.

Professor Hermens and I are engaged, as you know, in very different fields. My concern is with international relations and political theory, his with electoral and constitutional problems. This may explain why we both have been invited to the same University, as it clearly indicates no overlapping of material and aims.

I feel that it is essential for me, as editor of the Review of Politics, to visit Germany and Europe this summer, to observe first-hand political developments, to renew old personal relationships, and to feel the pulse of the post-war world. Moreover, I believe I may be of some use in bringing right information and enlightened points of view to the German academic world.

I would be very happy for any suggestion from the Foundation which might solve the present difficulties.

Sincerely yours,

Waldemar Gurian

FORM 198

°700
Rehabilitation program

APR 14 1948

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| DHS | | DHS |
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| RBF | | RBF |
| RJH | | RJH |

INTERVIEWS: EFD

Dr. Herman Wells

March 11, 1948

After several delays, Wells arrived by plane this morning from Washington and he is returning to Germany, according to present plans, by plane on March 15.

Wells explained at length the plans and organization of the new Division of Cultural Affairs which was organized at OMGUS as of March 1. Under this division are now included the activities of several previously existing divisions insofar as they pertain to the general reorientation program. Through a joint committee and the formulation of comprehensive plans Wells is confident that real progress can be made. Several key spots in the new organization need to be filled and this was one of Wells' chief reasons for coming to the United States, but so far he has not been able to obtain any definite promises from desired personnel. His inquiries concerning Alonzo Grace of the Connecticut Department of Education have elicited favorable testimonials, including that of President Day of Cornell, but definite action has not been initiated. Wells asked EFD if he would consider the position, an invitation which he had been encouraged to extend after conversations in Berlin and Washington, but EFD stated it would be impossible for him to accept. Dr. Fritz Karsen, Chief of Higher Education, ERA, OMGUS, will soon return to the United States and his position will be vacant. Dr. R.T. Alexander of ERA will return to the United States in the summer of 1948 and his position also must be filled. Another important spot under the new organization will be Chief of Cultural Exchange in the Division of Cultural Affairs. The position of Deputy Chief of the division is at present held by Lensner but a replacement for him is also regarded as desirable. According to Wells, Information Control Division (ICD) was not included in the new Division of Cultural Affairs because of the anti-Communist propaganda which ICD is responsible for conducting under Clay's orders. Wells thought that the inclusion of ICD at this time might prejudice the effectiveness of the whole Division of Cultural Affairs since it might be regarded as a propaganda instrument. As the new division demonstrates its effectiveness it is planned to include the cultural aspect of ICD's program in the Division of Cultural Affairs, leaving to ICD only its supervisory and semi-censorship functions.

On the American side, the Army and State Departments have finally agreed that the state-side organization proposed by Wells be set up here under State Department initiative and auspices. So far no action has been taken and Wells expressed disappointment that he could not report progress when he returns to Germany on Monday. Wells said that he and the State Department would both like to have JM organize the state-side program. This request was first broached to RJH and EFD by B. O'Sullivan in Washington on March 1. Since then the State Department, because of its reduced budget, has been scanning its own personnel to see if a competent person already on the payroll could be found to effect the organization recommended in the memorandum from OMGUS. Wells expects a decision today on this matter and believes that State will find that it has no one competent.

Wells explained that the projects submitted to the RF by Dr. Alexander were chosen from a much larger number submitted by field personnel in the separate Laender. He admitted that they did not represent an integrated plan, but felt that they had been proposed by Alexander as feelers to see the type of project in which the RF was interested. EFD assured Wells that the RF, under RJH's program, was

potentially interested in any type of project, but that it welcomed the recommendations of OMGUS for a determination of the relative significance of any given project and also for an evaluation of its place in the total reorientation program. Projects in higher education are most likely to be of interest to the RF under regular divisional programs.

In relation to specific matters, Wells stated that he had not yet made up his mind about the organization of an international university at Bremen. EFD assured Wells that the RF was not more interested in a university at Bremen than in any other German university, but that it would be prepared to consider requests for assistance for such a project if backed by OMGUS. Wells reported no plans or discussion in connection with the projected Hochschule für Politik at Frankfurt. EFD informed Wells of Jakobson's query about Dr. Tschizewskij and Wells undertook to look into this upon his return to Germany.

In relation to the general reorientation program, Wells reported a change in attitude on the part of Clay as reflected by a request for $400,000 for exchange of persons in his budget requests for fiscal 1949. Language introduced by Army into legislation proposed for fiscal 1948 to make possible the use of appropriated funds for exchange of persons was cut out by Taber's committee, and it is hoped that it will be approved in passing the budget for 1949. Wells also reported the inclusion of provisions for paper and other items which Clay has hitherto refused to request. According to Wells, there is nothing to prevent Clay from using available funds for paying the transportation of American artists to Germany.

In EFD's opinion, Wells has done a remarkable job since his arrival in Berlin in November. For the first time the various divisions of OMGUS have worked together cooperatively on reorientation problems; General Clay has at last become convinced of the importance of the reorientation program and finally effective administrative means have been evolved and approved for the accomplishment of objectives. If Wells could stay on the job for another year really remarkable progress might be achieved, but he feels he must return to Indiana University in September, 1948. Probably the success or failure of the whole program depends on the personnel recruited for the newly organized Division of Cultural Affairs. Perhaps the most encouraging thing reported by Wells is the fact that General Clay and his whole headquarters are determined to achieve the maximum in the next few months and to leave Military Government in Germany in the best possible running order for the State Department when it assumes responsibility on July 1. Wells expressed the greatest appreciation for the interest and assistance of the RF and stated that this assistance has produced a raising of morale in OMGUS divisions concerned with the reorientation program.

EFD

EFD:eo

700
Rehabilitation program

ARCHIVAL COPY

March 11, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

Dear Janet:

I have your letter of March 8 with the enclosed material. I am returning the requests for copies of my report with notations on them.

In connection with Colonel Textor's letter about Mrs. Lepman I assume that we will be hearing from her very shortly. I wish however that you would check to make sure that my letter to her was actually mailed, since Colonel Textor said that he did not receive the copy which we had intended to send to him. I am a little bit bothered by Colonel Textor's saying that she can not continue to be employed by the military government because she is not an American citizen. But still I think we ought to give her a chance to make contacts here and in western European countries as a means of securing support for the International Youth Library in Munich. We will have to make it clear to her however that Rockefeller Foundation support for the library is highly questionable and in any case could not be large.

I learned when I got back here that Professor Hermens and Professor Gurian do not get along together and consequently we can not expect them to work out a plan between them without our assistance. I enclose a copy of my letters to Professors Hermens and Gurian which may help to clear up the matter. If you get satisfactory replies from them I think we should go ahead with one or both of their proposals. They are both good men.

I thought about the recruiting of Americans to go to Germany this summer, but I did not see how we could act in time to get everything done that would be necessary if they were to get over there yet this summer. The names of the people you gave me are in the folder marked "Hold for RJH."

It occurs to me now that one or two or three of these people might be called on to teach at the International Summer School Schoo which Wells is promoting in German universities. Accoreingly it may be well for you to write to them asking them whether they are interested in going to Germany this summer and what their contacts are with German universities. The principal difficulty for them is apt to be that of securing invitations from a German universiti since they are probably not well known to the present authorities. Undoubtedly by a year from this summer we can work out arrangements whereby a panel of names with records might be submitted to the Rectors of German universities. But perhaps it may still be possible to get one or two of them over this

summer for the International Summer School courses.

In any case I think it would be useful for us to build up a list of American born scholars who can lecture in German and who might be available sooner or later to go to Germany.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc: 4

700
Rehabilitation program

March 15, 1948 SEP - 9 1948

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of March 10th. I am glad to see that the action is going through for the American Music Center.

I enclose my most recent letters to Hermens and Gurian. I saw Gurian here on Saturday and I am disposed to go ahead with a travel grant to both him and Hermens. Gurian however understands that he would have to be able to spend at least two months in Germany and I think he may explore the possibility of going over next fall.

Please ask RBF what he thinks about a supplement to our fund. My suggestion is that we prepare a report on the status of the program when I am next in New York early in April, and that we submit this report at the May Executive Committee meeting with a request for a release of further funds. In any case I do not know of any project requiring substantial funds which is apt to mature this spring, unless it would be the Journalism project and I do not know whether the money for that would come from our fund or from Humanities.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe
enc: 3

(OVER)

March 15, 1948

Please send RJH's Report on Germany to:

Professor Waldemar Gurian
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Mrs. Robert Chambers
Edgewood
Wood's Hole, Massachusetts

ARCHIVAL COPY

R.J.H.

$7,500
10,000
17,500

Haberler
Morgenstern
Machlup
Morkse

700
Rehabilitation program

# The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

The Committee on Human Development

March 15, 1948

MAR 4 1949

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Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

72040
7500
64540

mwe
enc: 5

P.S. It looks now as though I could arrive Thursday AM, April 8, but would have to be in Philadelphia Monday April 12.

RM

700 - Rehabilitation Program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

SEP - 9 1948

MAR 19 RECD

March 16, 1948

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Miss Paine has asked me to send you the enclosed copies of letters that have come in for you.

Sincerely,

Anita E. Montgomery

Anita E. Montgomery

other enclosures filed 700 Rehabilitation Prog. Exchange Scholars 200 Univ. of Notre Dame Cremean 200 Univ. of Notre Dame Hermann

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

aem
encs.

COPY

From: Mr. A. T. Groves
Research Branch
Economic Sub-Commission
77 H.Q., CCG
AVA - Goettingen
BAOR 30.

SEP - 9 1948

February 24, 1948

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Ref: 1049

By way of an interim reply, may I say how glad I was to receive your letter of the 2nd February 1948 and to hear that the Rockefeller Foundation intended to recommence its work in Germany.

I have now handed over my duties to the permanent director of the Branch, Dr. B. K. Blount, who has taken up his appointment. He will no doubt be making contact with you.

Of course, we shall be delighted to see you next fall.

Yours sincerely,

A. T. Groves

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49 Street
New York 20, New York

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

APR 19 1948

March 16, 1948

Dear Mr. Harmssen:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 31st to the Foundation. Dr. Robert Havighurst, who is in charge of coordinating the Foundation's activities in Germany, will be back in the office the early part of April, and I will bring your letter and material to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Mr. G. W. Harmssen
Katharinenstr. 4, E. 20
Bremen, Germany

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
EDUCATION DIVISION
APO 777, U. S. ARMY

16 March 1948

APR 14 1948

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, 20, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Havighurst:

Your letter of 2 March just arrived and I am delighted with the information it conveyed. We shall immediately begin a re-survey of the situation here with a view to preparing recommendations which will be forwarded to you as soon as possible. I have already received Mr. Gammage's letter and one from the charming and cooperative Mr. D'Arms.

Thanking you again for your letter and assuring you that we shall give it immediate attention, I am

Cordially yours,

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS
Chief, Education Division

SHW:wrp

Tel. VIENNA B-48115

ΣFD - ΣFD
JMP - JMP
RJM RJM
700
Rehabilitation program

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
EDUCATION DIVISION
APO 777, U. S. ARMY

APR 14 1948

16 March 1948

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The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, 20, N. Y.

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Cordially yours,

Samuel H. Williams

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS
Chief, Education Division

SHW:wrp

Tel. VIENNA B-48115

RBF - RB7 1 °700
Rehabilitation programs

WW

RJH

March 16, 1948

MAR 18 1948

Before GRP left for Europe he turned over to you, I believe, all of the correspondence he had been holding concerning more or less current inquiries from Germany. In the rush of his departure, Jerry and I did not discuss this as explicitly as we should have, and as a result we did not make the situation as clear to you as we should.

As you know from my past remarks on the subject, I am strongly in favor of a central and general RF activity in Germany at the present time. Thus we will, at least for the time being and until further notice, turn over to you upon receipt all inquiries from Germany, with the understanding that they will be handled by you.

This memo is occasioned by the fact that I have just received for approval before mailing a letter which FMR has written to Dr. Freudenberg. I can understand that you might very well prefer to have FMR write certain of these declinations, but I would prefer that they be referred to you for approval rather than to me. I would like to see them, just as a matter of information.

I have approved the letter to Freudenberg because Flora has explained to me that you did ask her to write this. But even in this case I am a little disturbed to be approving the letter. It contains the sentence, "At the present time the Foundation has no program in Germany under which Dr. Münster could be brought to this country for study and travel." I do not know whether this sentence is really accurate or not, and it seems to me that you are the only one who does.

cc - ~~RBF~~
GRP
FMR

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

March 16, 1948

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing a list of persons who have been recommended by Franz Neumann through Phil Mosely as people who might possibly be interested in going to Germany. I am inclined to write a selected few of these people the type of letter which you have suggested in your recent letter to me, but I am wondering if you have any suggestions as to whom you would prefer to send it. It is quite likely, of course, that some of these people would not be interested in going. However, Mason of Harvard and Eugene Anderson and Edgar Johnson of Nebraska have all indicated an interest in such a trip.

Perhaps there will be too little time to arrange anything for this summer, but it seems to me that we should make an effort for, who knows, next summer may be too late.

Sincerely yours,

JMP:am

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

enclosure

°702
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

MAR 19 REC'D

SEP - 9 1948

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Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

JMP:am

enclosure

SEP - 9 1948

Economics:

Edward S. Mason, Harvard
Sidney Alexander, Harvard (excellent younger man)
Simon Kuznets, National Bureau
James Angell, Columbia
Emile Des Pres, Williams College
M. Abramowicz, National Bureau. Excellent German. Visas Germany

Sociology:

Dr. A. R. L. Gurland, 230 West 101 Street, N.Y.C.
No university connection. Rumanian-born. Lived in Germany from 1919-1933. Excellent scholar. But closely affiliated with SPD. University of Frankfurt may desire him. They think highly of him.

Louis Wirth, Chicago
Robert K. Merton, Columbia (tops!) (nut)
Talcott Parsons, Harvard
Herbert Goldhammer, Chicago - Sociology & social psychology - tops! speaks German.
David Riesman (at present, Yale) Law & Sociology. Excellent!

History:

Edgar N. Johnson, Nebraska
Eugene N. Anderson, "
Gordon Craig, Princeton
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard (well known in Germany)
Edward Corwin, at present Columbia. A good American constitutional historian is vitally important.
Carl E. Schorske, Wesleyan. Has Rockefeller fellowship. Could combine fellowship with teaching.
Dumas Malone, Columbia. American History
Merle Curti, American History
Leonard Krieger, Yale. Young European historian. Extremely gifted. Speaks German. Student of Hajo Holborn.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

WW

RJH

March 16, 1948

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cc - RBF
GRP
FMR

°700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

copy file 100 Fosdick (memo)

FROM: JMP

DATE: March 17, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RBF | MAR 18 '48 | RMA |
| JMP | | JMP |
| JMR | MAR 18 '48 | JMR |
| JMP | FEB 24 | JMP |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

APR 16 1948

SUBJECT:

I raised the question with RJH of the supplementation to the fund which was allocated for the European rehabilitation program at the trustees meeting in December. We have at present a balance of approximately $65,000. We are contemplating a number of travel grants in the next month or two, but RJH believes that no project requiring substantial funds will be likely to mature this Spring. He therefore proposes that when he comes to New York in April we prepare a report to the trustees on the status of the program and submit a request to the May Executive Committee meeting for a release of further funds. He asked me to inquire of you what you thought of the suggestion.

O.K.
RMA

JMP

JMP:am

FORM 106

ISILES
700
Rehabilitation program

March 20, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letters of March 16th. I am glad to see that Mrs. Lepman is coming. I hardly see how we can make definite plans about a grant for her until she arrives. If she actually has her travel and per diem from the military government while she is here all we would need to do, as you suggest, is to give here a small supplement. I think she ought to have a fund to use as soon as she arrives to buy a few clothes and in general to set her mind at peace about finances. Perhaps you can draw up an action which will cover most eventualities including a $200 advance for her upon landing. Then further money could be released as needed. I hope that she will not rely too much upon us to organize her trip for her. I will write to the Association for Childhood Education in Washington in the hope that they will more or less take the responsibility for planning her time with her while she is here.

If I am not in New York when she arrives I hope you can talk with her and get her started on her way. She speaks perfectly good English and should have no real difficulty once she has made a few good contacts.

I am glad to have the list of names from Neumann and Mosely. Yes, I suggest that you write to these people asking them whether they are interested in teaching and lecturing in Germany or Austria and whether they have some contacts with German universities which they could use to arrange such programs. I think you can write a letter which will not commit us too far but which will stimulate those who are most interested in the proposition.

You need not write to Wirth, Goldhamer or Reisman, since all three of these men are at Chicago and will have a chance to go on the Chicago project. I am also somewhat hesitant about Gurland and Abramowicz since they do not come in the category that we had in mind, namely, American born scholars.

I see by the telegram from Bonn that Gurian and Hermens are bound to get there at the same time. I am inclined to think that we had better go along with any reasonable proposal which may emanate from these two men as a result of my last two letters to them.

As for Emil Witschi, his proposal looks very good to me, but I had not thought that we would have to pay him a whole years salary. Still his plan of work sounds like just the kind of thing that would promote real understanding and he is such a good man that I would be inclined to go

ahead provided WW approves. I suggest that you show WW Witschi's letter together with a copy of my letter to Witschi which I enclose and ask WW whether he would advise us to go ahead with negotiations along this line.

I have decidee to change my plans about the date of my coming to New York and to make it from Monday evening, April 12 though April 17. I shall be in Philadelphia on the 12th but shall arrive in New York late that evening. I would appreciate your changing the reservation at the Victoria Hotel, making it clear to them that I will be there late Monday night. This will give me much more time in New York than my previous plan would have allowed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mve
enc

ARCHIVAL COPY

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
The Committee on Human Development

JMP MAR 22 '48 700

Rehabilitation program

March 20, 1948

Janet: I just received your note of March 16 re Mrs. Lepman. I am not surprised. O.K. for the $1500.
RM

MAR 7 1949

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letters of March 16th. I am glad to see that Mrs. Lepman is coming. I hardly see how we can make definite plans about a grant for her until she arrives. If she actually has her travel and per diem from the military government while she is here all we would need to do, as you suggest, is to give her a small supplement. I think she ought to have a fund to use as soon as she arrives to buy a few clothes and in general to set her mind at peace about finances. Perhaps you can draw up an action which will cover most eventualities including a $200 advance for her upon landing. Then further money could be released as needed. I hope that she will not rely too much upon us to organize her trip for her. I will write to the Association for Childhood Education in Washington in the hope that they will more or less take the responsibility for planning her time with her while she is here.

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Sincerely yours,

RJH

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc

°700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

SEP - 9 1948

SEP - 9 1948

MAR 2 9 RECD

March 25, 1948

Dear Bob:

I am quoting from WW's comment on the Witschi letter:

"I do wish that Iowa would kick in with something, and transporting a car seems pretty luxurious to me; but I continue to think this about the best starting personnel move I know of, and I favor any reasonable scheme ('reasonable' means 'approved by RJH')."

We have just had the announcement this morning that the new president of the Foundation will be Chester I. Barnard, who is resigning today as President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. As you know, he has been a trustee of the Foundation for a number of years. We are all very much pleased with the appointment. You may read about it in the papers tomorrow morning before you get this letter.

Sincerely,

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Committee on Human Development
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Economics Adviser
Research Control Group
Berlin, Germany
APO 742

APR 14 1948

26 March 1948

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

Your letter of 2 February 1948 contained welcome and encouraging news. The German scientists and scholars will appreciate the help being given by the Rockefeller Foundation, and will look upon it as proof that they are one day to regain their place in international relations.

I am looking forward to discussing with you next fall the state of research in Germany, which by that time should show considerable improvement by way of interest and the will to work.

Sincerely yours,

CARL H. NORDSTROM
Chief
Research Control Group

Fil 700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Economics Adviser
Research Control Group
Berlin, Germany
APO 742

APR 14 1948

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49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

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not received for filing 4/23/48

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Carl H. Nordstrom

CARL H. NORDSTROM
Chief
Research Control Group

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1949

April 2, 1948

## GRANTS APPROVED UNDER EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education - Project to Bring Two Austrian and Six German Leaders in Teacher Education to the USA for One Year's Study. $ 38,060

The RF has approved a proposal by the Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education, which provides for a year's travel and study in the USA for two Austrian and six German experts in teacher education who are relatively young and show promise of becoming leaders in the field in their own countries. The American sponsoring committee would like to get three or four of these people over in time for the Institute on International Educational Reconstruction to be held at the University of Maryland in late May, although it would be all right for fellows to arrive in the USA any time up to the Middle of August, or possibly later. The fellows would have a preliminary orientation period during the summer and attend one or two institutes of seminars. They would then spend the fall semester each at a different teachers college selected to meet the particular interests of each individual. During the second semester, the fellows would go to graduate schools of education for intensive study. They would return to Germany in the summer of 1949.

American Music Center Program 7,500

A grant has been made to the American Music Center, Inc. for the purpose of meeting expenses of transportation to Germany and Austria for American artists, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists, including musicians, actors, and ballet dancers has been worked out by the personnel of the Center with officers of military government. No funds are available from government sources for transportation although after the arrival of the artists in the occupied areas, all expenses will be met from occupation funds. Such a program will help to re-establish

cultural interchange between this country and the occupied areas and will round out Foundation activities in Germany and Austria, which are now concerned largely with the interchange of academic personnel.

American Scholars to Teach in Germany This Summer $ 10,000

Professor Curt Bondy: A grant has been made available to Professor Bondy of the Department of Psychology of Richmond Professional Institute toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Goettingen during the coming summer semester. Professor Bondy may also lecture at the University of Hamburg. Dr. Bondy, a naturalized American citizen, was born and educated in Germany and was a professor of social pedagogics at the Universities of Goettingen and Hamburg before the Hitler regime. He has done field work in German prisons and reformatories and occasionally was called upon to act as Consultant in Psychology for various German criminal courts. From 1933 to 1940 he was active in refugee work. Since 1940 he has been associated with the Department of Psychology at the Richmond Professional Institute. His publications (three books and numerous essays) reflect his keen interest in social problems and, in particular, problems of youth. 1,000

Professor Karl Brandt: Professor Brandt, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, has been awarded a grant towards the cost of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Heidelberg. Formerly on the faculty of the University of Berlin, Professor Brandt came to this country in 1933. He has been on the staff of the Institute since 1938. Professor Brandt will be teaching agricultural economics and helping to orient German efforts in the direction of increased food production, for 1 year. 6,500

Professor Ferdinand A. Hermens: A grant has been made to Professor Hermens toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Bonn and Muenster, where he will lecture on political science during the coming summer semester. Professor Hermens' residence in Bonn for this period will greatly facilitate the collection of material for a new edition of his book, DEMOCRACY OR ANARCHY? as much of the material needed to bring the book up to date would have to be secured from France, Belgium, Italy as well as from the archives of the Deutsche Waehlergesellschaft. Professor Hermens has secured a leave of absence from the University of Notre Dame, and will resume his teaching there in the fall. 1,000

Professor Eduard Heimann: A grant has been approved for Professor Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research toward the expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Goettingen and Hamburg. It is possible that Professor Heimann will visit other universities in Germany during his six-month stay. He was on the faculty of the University of Hamburg in pre-Hitler days from 1925-1933, at the end of which time he came to the United States and became a citizen. According to persons who know him, he represents a liberal and democratic point of view. $ 1,400

Professor Paul J. Tillich: A grant has been awarded Professor Paul J. Tillich of Union Theological Seminary toward the travel and living expenses of a four months' lecture tour in Germany. Professor Tillich will hold a series of lectures at Marburg and Frankfurt Universities during the coming summer semester. He is a graduate of the Universities of Tuebingen, Halle and Berlin, with a PH.D. from the University of Breslau. He taught at Halle-Wittenberg, Berlin, Marburg, Dresden, Leipzig and Frankfurt (where he was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy) prior to the Nazi regime. As a leader in the Christian Socialist Movement, Dr. Tillich was one of the first German scholars to be compelled to surrender his academic post. 1,500

German Radio Experts to the USA for Study and Observation (Humanities)

This March six radio experts from Germany were brought to the USA for study. Columbia University's Office of Radio Research is sponsoring this project.

Mrs. Jella Lepman, International Youth Library 1,500

A grant has been made to Mrs. Jella Lepman of the International Youth Library, Munich for a trip to the United States to visit various organizations concerned with child development, and to try to arouse some interest on the part of these organizations for the raising of funds to meet the dollar needs of the library. She will be arriving in a few days and will be here for two months. The purpose of the library is to (1) promote international understanding through a collection of books for children from all lands, to be accessible to Germans and others who may visit Munich; (2) promote the study of children's literature along psychological and literary lines; (3) provide programs of children's literature for residents of Munich.

Salzburg Seminar $ 13,000

The RF has approved a grant to the World Student Service Fund toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. The Seminar, initiated last summer by a group of Harvard students and faculty, aims to serve the academic needs of graduate and post-graduate students, and especially those of young teachers in European universities and high schools. It is hoped that this Seminar may be built up as a permanent institution, if possible, and become the center of American studies in Central Europe, and that in future years a large proportion of the funds necessary for the Seminar will be available under the Fulbright Act.

Scholarly Periodicals and Medical Books for German and Austrian Libraries (three years) 69,000

The RF has made a grant to the Germanistic Society of America, Inc. for the purchase of periodicals and medical books for university libraries in Germany and Austria. This project will be administered by the Society under the direction of Dr. Frederick Heuser. The continuation of the ALA list of periodicals to about sixteen universities, for a period of two to three years, is contemplated.

University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt Project 120,000

In order to reopen channels of communication between German and American universities, the RF has made a grant to the University of Chicago to be used over a two-and-a-half year period, toward the expense of sending faculty members to Frankfurt University. From six to ten university professors will be present at Frankfurt for a period of from two to three years, and will take part in the regular teaching program. The project will be getting underway this Spring. If the Chicago people can be cleared quickly enough, between six and nine of them (all but one or two are American-born) should arrive in Frankfurt in April. It is hoped that this project will continue for several years, and that the exchange will ultimately be mutual.

°700
Rehabilitation program

April 2, 1948

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Professor Ferdinand A. Hermens: A grant has been made to Professor Hermens toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Bonn and Muenster, where he will lecture on political science during the coming summer semester. Professor Hermens' residence in Bonn for this period will greatly facilitate the collection of material for a new edition of his book, DEMOCRACY OR ANARCHY? as much of the material needed to bring the book up to date would have to be secured from France, Belgium, Italy as well as from the archives of the Deutsche Waehlergesellschaft. Professor Hermens has secured a leave of absence from the University of Notre Dame, and will resume his teaching there in the fall. 1,000

Professor Eduard Heimann: A grant has been approved for Professor Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research toward the expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Goettingen and Hamburg. It is possible that Professor Heimann will visit other universities in Germany during his six-month stay. He was on the faculty of the University of Hamburg in pre-Hitler days from 1925-1933, at the end of which time he came to the United States and became a citizen. According to persons who know him, he represents a liberal and democratic point of view. $ 1,400

Professor Paul J. Tillich: A grant has been awarded Professor Paul J. Tillich of Union Theological Seminary toward the travel and living expenses of a four months' lecture tour in Germany. Professor Tillich will hold a series of lectures at Marburg and Frankfurt Universities during the coming summer semester. He is a graduate of the Universities of Tuebingen, Halle and Berlin, with a PH.D. from the University of Breslau. He taught at Halle-Wittenberg, Berlin, Marburg, Dresden, Leipzig and Frankfurt (where he was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy) prior to the Nazi regime. As a leader in the Christian Socialist Movement, Dr. Tillich was one of the first German scholars to be compelled to surrender his academic post. 1,500

German Radio Experts to the USA for Study and Observation (Humanities)

This March six radio experts from Germany were brought to the USA for study. Columbia University's Office of Radio Research is sponsoring this project.

Mrs. Jella Lepman, International Youth Library 1,500

A grant has been made to Mrs. Jella Lepman of the International Youth Library, Munich for a trip to the United States to visit various organizations concerned with child development, and to try to arouse some interest on the part of these organizations for the raising of funds to meet the dollar needs of the library. She will be arriving in a few days and will be here for two months. The purpose of the library is to (1) promote international understanding through a collection of books for children from all lands, to be accessible to Germans and others who may visit Munich; (2) provote the study of children's literature along psychological and literary lines; (3) provide programs of children's literature for residents of Munich.

Salzburg Seminar $ 13,000

The RF has approved a grant to the World Student Service Fund toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. The Seminar, initiated last summer by a group of Harvard students and faculty, aims to serve the academic needs of graduate and post-graduate students, and especially those of young teachers in European universities and high schools. It is hoped that this Seminar may be built up as a permanent institution, if possible, and become the center of American studies in Central Europe, and that in future years a large proportion of the funds necessary for the Seminar will be available under the Fulbright Act.

Scholarly Periodicals and Medical Books for German and Austrian Libraries (three years) 69,000

The RF has made a grant to the Germanistic Society of America, Inc. for the purchase of periodicals and medical books for university libraries in Germany and Austria. This project will be administered by the Society under the direction of Dr. Frederick Heuser. The continuation of the ALA list of periodicals to about sixteen universities, for a period of two to three years, is contemplated.

University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt Project 120,000

In order to reopen channels of communication between German and American universities, the RF has made a grant to the University of Chicago to be used over a two-and-a-half year period, toward the expense of sending faculty members to Frankfurt University. From six to ten university professors will be present at Frankfurt for a period of from two to three years, and will take part in the regular teaching program. The project will be getting underway this Spring. If the Chicago people can be cleared quickly enough, between six and nine of them (all but one or two are American-born) should arrive in Frankfurt in April. It is hoped that this project will continue for several years, and that the exchange will ultimately be mutual.

°700
Rehabilitation program

# The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

The Committee on Human Development

April 5, 1948




Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

MAR 7 1949

Dear Janet:

I hope you have settled the Boeker request by this time. We should follow the advice of the Humanities Division. If Humanities does not approve a grant for him we should immediately give him a definite declination so that he can make other plans.

I had a telephone call from Professor Schilpp of Northwestern saying that he had asked the ACLS to sponsor him and that Dr. Kruse had written to him that he was writing to EFD asking what kind of sponsorship was involved. I believe this letter must have reached the office after EFD left. Can you check on the letter and see whether it has been answered. Also I think you might check with DHS to find out whether he thinks that sponsorship by the ACLS would be satisfactory in Schilpp's case.

I have forgotten whether I asked you in my last letter to have a copy of my report sent to President Schuster of Hunter College. If this has not been done, will you please have a copy sent to him now?

The only definite appointment I have for my stay in New York is on Wednesday when I have a luncheon engagement. I still think it is probable that I shall need to spend Thursday in Washington. I shall arrive in New York late Monday night as I had previously planned.

I have just received the material concerning Werner Richter. I do not have any strong feeling one way or the other and since the amount of money involved, $500, is not great, I would be inclined to go along with a grant for him to the Institute of International Education. Perhaps it might be well for you to call Mr. Dugan and find out whether he is willing to give a pretty strong recommendation of Mr. Richter.

One thing in his favor is that he plans to go to Marburg and Munich, both of which places are not very well cared for in our present plans. In other words I suggest that you act favorably on this matter unless you run into some particular reason for not doing so.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Todd of the NEA.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

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ARCHIVAL COPY

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Rehabilitation program

April 5, 1948

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

SEP - 9 1948

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Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

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Rehabilitation prog

SEP - 9 1948

April 9, 1948

Dear Janet:

I have your note of April 8 and I am sorry to learn that Irvin will be away from Washington the 13th, 14th, and 15th. I suppose this means that I should attempt to go to Washington on Friday, the 16th. I could come back for Saturday in New York and if you were willing to put in the day, we could probably do what is necessary at that time. Possibly, also Limbert would be willing to stay over to see us on Saturday morning.

I wonder whether you could get on the telephone Monday and arrange something first with Limbert and then with Irvin.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe

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Rehabilitation program

JMP

April 12, 1948

RJH

FEB 3 1956

Alpach Seminar

Fritz Molden called to see me again on Friday afternoon, April 9th. He left Sunday for Vienna - he's given me his address. I told him that you had been favorably inclined towards a grant in support of the Seminar, but that of course no specific word could be given him until such an action had been signed by the various officers concerned. We are now waiting for a letter from the World Student Service Fund before going ahead with the action. Molden will write me from Vienna as soon as the list of professors for the coming summer is completed. He assured me that they would be glad to furnish any further information which might be necessary.

Alexander Boeker

As I wrote you, I was not satisfied with the situation concerning B.'s application and talked to JHW about it and later wrote a letter of declination to B. I'll tell you about this in more detail.

International Youth Library - Mrs. Lepman

Mrs. Lepman arrived on Friday and will be coming in to see you Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock. She seems to have worked out for herself a pretty good schedule and has written to a great many organizations already and made tentative appointments. I feel that it's only fair to warn you that she is going to apply for Foundation support of the Library as that seems to be her first concern with you, in spite of the fact that our letters to her said that this action did not contemplate any support of the Library project.

Applications for Grants Pending

Professor Paul M. Laporte
Dr. Werner Richter
Professor Alma Luckau

Hayek Seminar

I had a talk with Hayek when he was here a couple of weeks ago. Machlup, Morgenstern, and Haberler have all accepted to go, and they are meeting with JHW and Hayek in his office on the twentieth of April. I think all is proceeding slowly but surely. Nurkse has declined to go.

Max Horkheimer

I have had several talks with Dr. Horkheimer, and he has sent me copies of his letters from the University of Frahkfurt. He also tells me that Acting President Fackenthal of Columbia will write in, supporting his application. Since Dr. Horkheimer is sailing on Wednesday, he will not have his military permit before he leaves, and has made arrangements to have it sent to him in Paris. I told him that any action on his request would have to await your arrival, and also the receipt of the various necessary papers, and that we could write him in Paris. I believe he will telephone the office sometime tomorrow. I feel very dubious about this case. I talked with Donald Young about him, who says H. has contributed nothing to sociology or, as far as he knows, to recent research and social philosophy. DRY is also bearish on the Institute for Social Research with which H. has been connected for many years. I have the impression that H. is wealthy and is perfectly well able to afford to go himself without RF aid, and I believe he will do so if he does not get a grant from us.

Professor Alexander Ruestow to Heidelberg

You will see from the letter from the university that they have not yet heard from Ruestow, and neither have we.

Professor Erich Schneider

I should like to have you look over the folder on Schneider. I feel perhaps we should answer him soon to the effect that we are not yet ready to consider bringing people out of Germany, or words to that effect. There seems to be enough question about Schneider's background to make it seem advisable not to bring him out first. Morgenstern says that if we were bringing a group of people from Germany, he would feel it quite all right to have Schneider one of them, but since his is the first application and he would therefore be the first German professor to go to England and perhaps the U.S., it might be better to start with someone else.

Taurer

Memorandum concerning EFD's talk about Taurer is in your file for immediate attention. Taurer will be in Wednesday morning to see you.

Ivan Heilbut

A note on him is also in your folder for immediate attention. He will be in Wednesday morning.

I have your note about the Compton project. I do not see how we can touch this, and I would like to talk to you about it before you do anything.

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RJH

DATE: April 13, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RBF APR 14 48 | | RBF |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

SEP - 1 1948

SUBJECT:

I think we had better start the machinery in motion for getting me military entry permits for use to get into Austria and Germany next Fall. I have my passport from last year which will still be valid, but I will need military entry permits from the War Department for these two countries. Do you think it would be appropriate for you to write to Mr. William Henry Draper, Secretary for the Army, telling him that I plan to visit Germany and Austria next Fall on RF business and requesting the entry permits? In order to allow flexibility in arranging my schedule at the last moment, I think we should request the entry permits for both Austria and Germany for a period of three months commencing September 1, 1948. Unless we are so explicit, they are apt to give me a permit for only two or three weeks, and I will have no leeway in making my travel plans.

Since I am going to be in Washington on Friday, perhaps I could take along a copy of the letter which you send to Mr. Draper. I can then leave my passport in the appropriate office. In writing to Mr. Draper, you might refer to the letter to you from General Clay dated February 20th.

RJH

RJH:am

FORM 106

~~WP~~ 3700
Rehabilitation program

~~RJH~~
~~RBF~~

April 13, 1948

SEP - 1 1948

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RJH:am

°700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Control Officer
APO 742

(Personal)

APR 1 5 REC'D

FEB 7 1949

13 April 1948

My dear Mr. Havighurst:

I regret that the pressure of other work has prevented my writing you more promptly to convey the satisfaction that one hears on every hand here because of the plans of the Rockefeller Foundation, and particularly those which you will administer. At the present time, however, everyone in our shop is working extremely hard on assignments to coordinate operations in the Western Zones.

Some days ago Dr. Alexander sent our office a copy of your letter suggesting that the Control Office might have some ideas as to the best way to establish an agency outside Military Government to administer Rockefeller funds in Germany. My chief sent this letter to me for action so far as the Control Office recommendations are concerned and I have since then discussed it with him and with our Budget Officer.

The suggestions that were developed jointly are set forth in paragraphs 1 through 3 below. These are predicated on the following assumptions:

a. That it is the wish of the Rockefeller Foundation to have the funds administered outside official Military Government channels but, of course, in line with Military Government policies.

b. That it is the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation to consider programs for Germany in precisely the same way as programs for any other part of Europe and to treat Germany as a whole.

c. That in view of the commitments of the Foreign Ministers Conference in London and of subsequent policy plans of the US/UK Military Governors, it will prove realistic to establish your Headquarters in Frankfurt rather than in Berlin. Although for practical reasons temporary Headquarters might be set up in Berlin.

Based on these assumptions, we offer the following alternative suggestions for your consideration:

Possibly, it will not wait.

1. That UNESCO, under careful policies designated by you, be given the responsibility for administration of your funds in Germany or;

2. That an administrative office for the Foundation be established and staffed by U.S. dependents, a number of whom now in this theater would bring real talents to such a function. (For example, Mrs. Esther Cole Franklin, whose husband has a responsible position in Military Government, is a woman of real professional stature having been responsible for the

National Social Science Research program of the American Association of University Women for some years); or

3. That a Board composed of Germans and Allies be established to administer funds, said Board to be composed of important and representative German leaders and members of Allied Military Government staffs not necessarily to be drawn exclusively from the education field. We believe that this Board should have a majority of one from Allied personnel at least during the first year or two of operation.

In our opinion the third plan is probably the soundest over the long run. If you will indicate to us which of these appeals to you, the Control Office will be very happy indeed to make more detailed suggestions and to gather any facts and figures necessary for you to come to an official decision in the near future or upon your visit here in May.

I trust you will forgive this very informal note which I am sending by special messenger in order that you may consider this matter and reply in time that we may do any preliminary work that might be of assistance to you. (Dr. Alexander will, of course, send you the official reply to your letter.) Mr. McKibbon tells us you will be here in early May and our Office would like to help you in any way that it can.

Very cordially yours,

B. R. McClaskey

DR. B. R. McCLASKEY

Please remember me most cordially to Col. D'Arms. I wanted very much indeed to talk to him again in order to tell him of certain developments in Washington which will have a bearing on your future plans there and here but I was called back sooner than I expected and had no opportunity to do so. For this reason I was also unable to see Mr John D Rockefeller III when he kindly called and suggested an interview.

B R McC.

Later Dr Wells has just arrived, read the letter and feels plan 2 is contrary to your policy but that plan 3 would work well here.

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Rehabilitation program
Wells - RF
April 13, 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

PROJECTS

FOR CONSIDERATION OF

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

700
Rehabilitation Program

MAY 13 1948

RSM Interview

Thursday, April 15, 1948

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst - Officer's Conference

Discussion of items under consideration for the German program. The principal question was whether the RF should feel free to deal with groups such as labor unions, which are distinctly separate from universities. A good deal of reorganization of German life is likely to be in the hands of non-university groups, and it seems important not to overlook them. A case in point is that of a former Austrian socialist, Taurer, who is now in this country as a free-lance writer on labor matters. During the war he was active in the German underground and performed several missions for the Office of Strategic Services. He would now like to go on a lecture tour in Germany and Austria, largely with the idea of educating labor groups in democratic methods. It was decided that T's case had political implications which made it somewhat unattractive but that the general idea was worth exploring further. JHW will explore the possibility of a small conference of American labor leaders to be held here in order to aid the officers in forming a final opinion.

The list of the other projects which will probably be put through in the next month is appended. At the instance of several officers, the name Hayek Seminar was changed to Austrian Economic Seminar. Other comments were equally inconsequential. Since the original $200,000 is nearly exhausted, the May meeting of the Executive Committee will be asked to appropriate an additional $100,000.

April 15, 1948

Grants already approved upon which action has been taken or is about to be taken.

| | |
|---|---|
| New School for Social Research - Eduard Heimann | $ 1,400 |
| Germanistic Society of America, periodicals and medical books | 69,000 |
| Food Research Institute - Karl Brandt to Heidelberg | 6,500 |
| World Student Service Fund - Salzburg Seminar | 13,000 |
| American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education | 38,060 |
| American Music Center - visits of American artists to Germany | 7,500 |
| International Youth Library - Visit to U.S. of Mrs. Jella Lepman | 1,500 |
| College of William and Mary - Prof. Curt Bondy | 1,000 |
| University of Notre Dame - Prof. Hermens | 1,000 |
| Union Theological Seminary - Prof. Paul Tillich | 1,500 |
| World Student Service Fund - Alpbach Seminar | 2,000 |
| American Council of Learned Societies - Prof. Paul Schilpp | 1,000 |
| University of Notre Dame - Prof. Gurian | 1,000 |
| | $144,460 |
| Balance 4/15/48 | 55,540 |

Applications upon which early action is anticipated:

International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark
Funds to permit eighteen or twenty German students to attend the College

~~Hayek~~ Seminar
Funds for expenses of four or five economists to conduct a Seminar at the University of Vienna this summer

Commission of Educators from Bremen or Wurttemberg-Baden
Expect National Education Association to invite for three-months' study of American education

Youth Leadership Training
A project is being developed which would enable Germans who plan to devote their careers to youth leadership to study in the United States

International Youth Library
An annual administrative budget of approximately $12,000 has been requested from UNESCO. If this should not be approved some RF support may be recommended.

German Journalists
A project similar to that for German radio experts is under discussion

Institute for Advanced Study
Funds to permit Prof. Von Laue to visit the United States

State University of Iowa
Funds to permit Prof. Emil Witschi to spend next academic year at the University of Tübingen

Institute of International Education
Prof. Werner Richter of Elmhurst College to go to Munich

German Program

700
Rehabilitation Program

April 15, 1948

APR 20 1948

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Truman

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Rehabilitation program

RF8

Notes on Meeting Held April 15th in RBF's Office

Present: RBF, JHW, MC, RSM, JM, RJH, CNL, JMP

RJH first brought up the subject of the request made by Benjamin Taurer, a journalist in this country, Austrian-born, who wishes to return to Germany to lecture to labor unions and other workers organizations. Taurer was formerly an Austrian socialist, went underground in Germany and Austria during the Nazi regime, found himself in Norway when the Germans invaded Norway, and went underground there, eventually escaping through Russia to the United States. He worked for O.S.S. during the war and since the war has lived here as a free-lance writer. He is now doing some writing on American labor for the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, which is being circulated in Germany. He is also preparing a book which he would like to have translated into German for circulation in Germany and Austria. RJH raised the question of a Foundation grant for his trip, largely to find out the attitude of the officers toward exchange of persons who were not at the university or educational level. JHW said he felt that under present conditions in Germany the dependence on official education was nowhere near enough. He was receptive to the idea that we should not operate exclusively at the university level, but did not feel that the Foundation should undertake something which had a definite political tinge. JM agreed. JHW proposed that it would serve a useful purpose to get together four or five labor leaders in this country to sit down with some of the officers in the Foundation to discuss what the Foundation might do in approaching German labor unions and workers organizations. He suggested as a possible group David Dubinsky, Mark Starr, J.B.S. Hardman, Hodges of the A. F. of L., and Victor Reuther. JM felt that it was particularly important that the Foundation work through the labor unions at the educational and research level. He suggested that in the re-constituted folk high schools workers can be approached, and a quasi-academic connection would thereby be possible. RBF summed up the conclusions by saying that our immediate answer is that we agree that the gap between university life and the life of Germany is so great that we cannot rely on university contacts alone. We must get in touch with the great mass of German people. It was agreed that we would not take any action on the Taurer request at the present time, but that JHW and JMP, with RJH, would arrange for the conference suggested by JHW at some time during RJH's next visit to New York.

Institute for Advanced Study - von Laue. RJH reported that the Crystallographic Union has invited von Laue as its guest for their Congress, which will take place this summer. The Institute for Advanced Study would like to have him lecture about three weeks and will pay him an honorarium of $1,000. A contribution is asked from the Foundation for the travel expenses for Professor and Mrs. von Laue. It was agreed that this was an excellent way to start in bringing scholars from Germany, since von Laue was a notable anti-Nazi, and it would provide evidence to German scientists that he was being rewarded for his adherence to his political convictions. Agreed to go ahead.

The International People's College. It was agreed to go ahead with a grant of $2,000 for six or eight scholarships to youth leaders in Germany. JM raised the question that such schools in Denmark were largely committed to one political or religious point of view. RJH said he believed this was not true of the school at Elsinore, since it is on an international basis. He also felt sure that had Manniche any church organizations to which to appeal for funds, he would not have been as frequently on the Foundation doorstep as he has been in the past.

Commission of Educators. RJH reported that he expected while in Washington on Friday to discuss with William Carr of the National Education Association the question of bringing over some German educators to observe American education. This project was proposed by military government officials, and RJH has been somewhat puzzled as to what sponsorship should be secured. The NEA, of course, represents national public education, and the visiting educators should also be shown the work of parochial schools, since there will undoubtedly be Catholics among the Commission. However, RJH has reached the conclusion that it is perhaps better to deal with the NEA, which has already set up an international committee, than to try and farm the project out to university schools of education or to one of the other national education organizations.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
Education Branch
Berlin, Germany
APO 742

copy of this letter - filed with copy of project outline as attached filed in folder for each project taken up by RF.

13 April 1948

SUBJECT: German Reorientation and Re-Education Projects.

TO : The Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49th Street, New York

Submitted herewith are certain projects which the Committee of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), after reviewing proposals made by appropriate Military Government offices and German institutions, has decided merit the serious consideration of the Foundation. Part I (TAB A) of this communication includes the list of fields and projects for which immediate consideration is requested, together with a separate presentation (TAB B) of each project indicating its priority and furnishing the supporting data available at this date. Part II (TAB C) constitutes a list of projects for which operating details are being developed before submitting them to the Foundation.

In a sense all the projects fall under cultural exchange or the improvement of cultural relations. For convenience, however, it was found necessary to group them under more functional categories. Broadly, the projects are of three general types as follows:

1. Research Study Grants -- fellowships and scholarships for individual Germans to study at centers and institutions in the U.S. and other countries.

2. Provision for visits of groups and commissions of Germans to study and observe for relatively brief periods certain aspects of cultural activities in the U.S. and other democratic countries. Reciprocal visits of groups from the U.S. and other countries to Germany also fall in this category.

3. Establishment in Germany of experimental, research, and demonstration centers or institutions, and assisting them by furnishing U.S. and other foreign personnel as well as material and equipment.

From the viewpoint of the specific educational function assisted by the project, the following categories would seem to be the more convenient:

Teacher Training
Educational Administration
Higher Education - Academic
Agricultural Education
Adult Education
Youth Leadership and Activities
Religious Education
Social Work
International Education
Civil Administration
Auxiliary Media (Radio, Press, Film, Theater)
General Student Exchange.

Not all of the foregoing twelve categories are exemplified on the list, shown at TAB A, submitted for immediate consideration. The list shown at TAB C, however, contains examples of all types so far submitted to the Education and Cultural Relations Division by various OMGUS units and by field offices.

It may appropriately be noted here that every project, involving sending German personnel to the United States, requires a sponsoring agency there to be responsible for the administration of the projects. It is therefore necessary in every case to secure the services of a proper agency stateside in order that the project may be favorably considered by the Foundation. This requires considerable time in some instances, and several projects are being submitted here for which stateside sponsorship has not been finally determined. The Foundation will be notified as soon as this is done.

A second problem involves the recruiting of U.S. personnel to direct our staff projects in Germany. It is recognized that the Foundation does not assume responsibility for recruiting. On the other hand, several German university rectors have written the Foundation direct, requesting a grant for one or more guest professorships and leaving the selection to the Foundation (e.g. the guest professorship in American Literature at Heidelberg). It will therefore be necessary that the university concerned, or U.S. Military Government, recruit what personnel are still needed on projects such as these, after which the Foundation will be notified.

A third problem, and one which has been discussed with the OMGUS Control Office, results from the Foundation's suggestion that a private non-governmental agency be found, or established, in Germany, competent to receive payment in dollars and handle funds for projects operating in Germany. The best proposal to date would seem to be the establishment, in each Land, of a legal Stiftung similar to the Wilhelm von Humboldt Stiftung recently established in Munich for the handling of the special Reichsmark Fund for reorientation. This problem needs to be explored further, and discussed with the Foundation.

There remains the problem of completing the reorganization of the Education and Cultural Relations Division at OMGUS and Land levels in order to properly handle the ever increasing amount of work incident to Cultural Exchange, including projects being submitted to the Foundation. Allied to this problem is the need of a single stateside agency which could appropriately assume responsibility for the sponsorship and administration of projects to be operated in the States. The problem is being given serious consideration, and plans are under way which should result in a satisfactory arrangement.

Herman B. Wells

HERMAN B. WELLS
Acting Division Director

U.S. Policy and Objectives with Respect to German Education.

## BACKGROUND

In the development of policy many statements are produced at lower levels which do not receive final approval at higher levels of authority, and strictly cannot be said to have constituted policy. Nevertheless, they contain ideas which carry over and are reflected, to a greater or lesser degree, in those documents which do receive top level approval. With respect to Education and Cultural Affairs, three such documents may be mentioned in passing. Reference is made to the European Advisory Council (EAC) Draft Directive on Education and Religious Affairs, forwarded from London to Washington in September 1944. While this paper never secured final approval by the State Department, certain sections were incorporated in the very important basic policy statement issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington in August 1944, generally referred to as JCS 1067. The latter document (revised in April 1945 as JCS 1067/6, in May 1945 as JCS 1067/8, and completely redrafted in July 1947) still constitutes the basic frame of reference in the development of United States policy in Germany. It is a directive binding on the Commanding General of the United States Forces of Occupation and Military Governor of the U.S. Zone. Part VI of the document deals with Cultural Policy and reads:

" Your Government holds that the reeducation of the German people is an integral part of policies intended to help develop a democratic form of government and to restore a stable and peaceful economy; it believes that there should be no forcible break in the cultural unity of Germany, but recognizes the spiritual value of the regional traditions of Germany and wishes to foster them; (it is persuaded) that the manner and purposes of the reconstruction of the national German culture have a vital significance for the future of Germany.

" It is, therefore, of the highest importance that you make every effort to secure maximum coordination between the Occupying Powers of cultural objectives designed to serve the cause of peace. You will encourage German initiative and responsible participation in this work of cultural reconstruction and you will expedite the establishment of these international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism on Germany and further the assimilation of the German people into the world community of nations.

Education

" In recognition of the fact that evil consequences to all free men flow from the suppression and corruption of truth and that education is a primary means of creating a democratic and peaceful Germany, you will require the German Laender authorities to adopt and execute educational programs designed to develop a healthy, democratic educational system which will offer equal opportunity to all according to their qualifications.

" You will continue to effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist (and) militaristic (and ultra-nationalistic) influences, practices and teachings from the German educational system.

Religious Affairs

" You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, continue to assure freedom of religion. You will assure protection to religious activity and support these principles in the deliberations of the Control Council.

" You will give freedom to the Germans to decide all questions concerning the constitution, the religious activity and the amalgamation of purely ecclesiastical bodies.

" You will continue to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist and militaristic activity under the cloak of a religious program or organization.

Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

" You will respect, and permit German authorities to protect and preserve, the property of all cultural institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and historic archives, together with their collections and endowments. The same applies to all other property of cultural value, whether publicly or privately owned, except for institutions and monuments specifically devoted to the perpetuation of National Socialism or to the glorification of the German militaristic tradition.

Public Information

" You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, supervise, encourage and assist in the development by the Germans of media of public information designed to advance the political and cultural objectives stated in this directive.

For all media operated by Germans under license you will assure free access to information and freedom of expression subject only to those restrictions necessary to maintain the security of the Occupation Forces, to prevent malicious criticism prejudicial to Allied unity and to prohibit propaganda in defense of National Socialism and militarism.

You will develop and maintain organizations and facilities for the operation of overt and non-overt media of information designed to further the objectives of your Government.

Reestablishment of International Cultural Relations

" In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons who are sponsored either by the United States Government or by private organizations with United States governmental approval within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit and assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials from and to Germany on a non-commercial basis. "

The next most important series of U.S. policy statements, and the one dealing solely with cultural matters, is usually referred to as the SWNCC 269 series. On May 28, 1945, a group of consultants assembled by the State Department to study the problem of German Reeducation submitted the paper entitled "Long Range Policy For German Education." This paper, in revised form, was issued 16 May 1946 as the first State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee paper dealing with the cultural field (SWNCC 269). In its successive editions this document has served as a long-range guide to the present. The original document emphasized the point that the reeducation of the German people could be effective only as it would be a part of a comprehensive program for their rehabilitation. The cultural and moral reeducation of the nation would, therefore, have to be related to policies calculated to restore the stability of a peaceful German economy and to hold out hope for the ultimate recovery of national unity and self-respect. The document pointed out that, while the negative programs calculated to eliminate Nazism and militarism would have to

continue, it would at the same time be necessary to institute a positive program for the reconstitution of German cultural life. The paper listed five primary principles of justice, basic to the program of reeducation and dealing with: the obligations of men and nations to each other, the dignity and integrity of the individual, the importance of civic responsibility, the necessity of the untrammelled pursuit of truth, and the absolute requirement of toleration between cultural and racial groups.

## EDUCATION AND YOUTH OBJECTIVES

Broadly stated, there have been five objectives which have determined, and still determine, the work of Military Government educational personnel in the U.S. Zone. They are:

(1) The denazification of educational personnel, teaching materials and curricula;

(2) The reopening of educational institutions at all levels of education;

(3) The encouragement of the development of democratic ideals within the existing functioning educational machinery;

(4) The stimulation of the reorganization of the German educational system along more democratic lines;

(5) The encouragement of international cultural interchange, particularly through a program of exchange of educational personnel and materials.

With respect to German youth activities, as a part from school and campus activities, the foregoing objectives may be adapted as follows:

(1) To provide for German youth a substitute for Nazi and militarist thought through a new set of values compatible with democratic ideals and essential to social progress;

(2) To foster youth groups as a means of facilitating their reorientation and as a medium of self-expression;

(3) To enhance the social usefulness of youth through work projects combining worthwhile vocational training;

(4) To promote community interest in its youth and in youth activities, and to encourage youth's cooperation in community enterprises;

(5) To overcome the isolation of German youth by fostering resumption of contacts with youth outside Germany.

It will at once be recognized that the first two of the educational objectives listed above are short-range in nature, and, by this date, well-nigh attained. Objectives (3), (4), and (5), however, are long-range programs. Realizing clearly that the Germans must reeducate themselves, it nevertheless was encumbent on Military Government to furnish the German educational authorities with certain specific principles as a guide in the democratization of their educational system. These basic principles, agreed to by the other occupying powers and issued as Allied Control Authority Directive No. 54, are as follows:

"1. There should be equal educational opportunity for all.

2. Tuition, textbooks and other necessary scholastic material should be provided free of charge in all educational institutions fully supported by public funds which cater mainly for pupils of compulsory school age;

in addition, maintenance grants should be made to those who need aid. In all other educational institutions, including universities, tuition, textbooks, and necessary material should be provided free of charge together with maintenance grants for those in need of assistance.

3. Compulsory full-time school attendance should be required for all between the ages of six and at least fifteen - and thereafter, for those pupils not enrolled in full-time educational institutions, at least part-time compulsory attendance up to the completed age of eighteen years.

4. Schools for the compulsory periods should form a comprehensive educational system. The terms "elementary education" and "secondary education" should mean two consecutive levels of instruction, not two types or qualities of instruction which overlap.

5. All schools should lay emphasis upon education for civic responsibility and a democratic way of life, by means of the content of the curriculum, textbooks and materials of instruction, and by the organization of the school itself.

6. School curricula should aim to promote understanding of and respect for other nations and to this end attention should be given to the study of modern languages without prejudice to any.

7. Educational and vocational guidance should be provided for all pupils and students.

8. Health supervision and health education should be provided for all pupils and students. Instruction will also be given in Hygiene.

9. All teacher education should take place in a university or in a pedagogical institution of university rank.

10. Full provision should be made for effective participation of the people in the reform and organization as well as in the administration of the educational system."

## GENERAL REORIENTATION OBJECTIVES

The policy and objectives set forth in Government Directives, while serving as a sign-post for implementation, are usually not too helpful as norms for judging the relative significance of the many activities constituting an over-all program of reorientation. A restatement is therefore needed for the present purpose.

The relationship of Military Government to the German authorities themselves is, to use the official language, one of "supervision, inspection, and reporting". In this supervisory relationship the only effective approach is to assist the Germans to rehabilitate themselves. That they need, and seek, assistance and advice in their great task is a fact; that recent trends in Europe have brought the dateline for such assistance much closer hardly requires any comment.

What, therefore, are our general reorientation objectives and how may projects, such as those herewith submitted, contribute to their attainment? Broadly stated, we are endeavoring:

1. To effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist, militaristic, and ultra-nationalistic influences, practices, and teachings, and the substitution of a new point of view and a new set of values.

   Example: Every project being submitted to the Foundation should contribute to the purpose indicated at the end of the preceding statement.

2. To help develop a democratic form of government and a political organization derived from the people and subject to their control.

Example:

3. To support the freedom of religion and the protection of religious activity, to foster respect for religious institutions, and to encourage cultural interchange in the field of religion.

Example:

4. To foster the restoration of a stable and peaceful economy, and the restoration of normal international commercial relations.

Example:

5. To promote the reestablishment of the rule of law, and assurance for the protection of Civil Rights.

Example:

6. To encourage German initiative and responsible participation in the work of cultural reconstruction, and to expedite the establishment of those international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism.

Example:

7. To develop and enlighten citizenry, capable of civic responsibility, as the only foundation on which democracy can succeed.

Example:

8. To foster the spirit of toleration between individuals and between groups, and to strengthen the sense of obligation of men and nations to each other, based upon mutual understanding and respect.

Example:

9. To further the assimilation of the German people with the world community of nations.

Example:

PART I

LIST OF FIELDS AND PROJECTS, INDICATING PRIORITIES

| FIELD | | PROJECT | PRIORITY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teacher Training | (Assistance through US personnel and | Establishment of American-staffed teacher training units at German higher institutions in Bavaria. | 1 |
| | | Establishment of Child Development Institute in Hesse (Weilburg Teachers College). | 1 |
| | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and observation) | Visit to the U.S. of 8 key persons associated with teacher education institutions in Germany (and Austria). | 1 |
| | | *Foreign (U.S.) study for German students preparing to teach, emphasizing the field of social studies. | 1 |
| Educational Administration | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and observation) | Visit of Commission of German Educational Administrators to the U.S. (Commission from Laender of the U.S. Zone - Bremen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, etc.) | 1 |
| | | Visit of Commission of University and Teacher Training Institutes Administrators to the U.S. | 1 |
| Higher Education Academic | (Assistance through U.S. and other outside personnel). | The Chicago-Frankfurt Project - Assisting the University of Frankfurt with a staff of professors from the University of Chicago. | 1 |
| | | Service of Dr. Karl Brandt (Stanford) as guest professor at University of Heidelberg. | 3 |
| | | Service of Dr. Alexander Ruestow (Istanbul) as guest professor at Heidelberg. | 3 |
| | | Service of U.S. professor as guest professor of American Literature at Heidelberg. | 3 |
| | | Support for School of Advanced Studies (Forscherhochschule) at Berlin. | 1 |
| Agricultural Education | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and observation and purchase of material) | Visit of Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College, to England for study and observation. | 2 |
| | | Visit of staff members and graduate students of Giessen Agricultural College to England and Denmark for study and observation. | 2 |

| FIELD | | PROJECT | PRIORITY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Text book Production | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and source material) | Providing for study and resources material for promising younger German historians in Geneva engaged in the preparation of objective manuscripts for history texts. | 4 |
| Auxiliary Media | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and observation) | * Visit of German radio experts to the United States for the study of radio broadcasting techniques. | |
| Youth Leadership and Activities | (Assistance through U.S. personnel and material) | Staffing four Leadership Training Institutes with U.S. personnel. | 1 |
| | (Assistance through provision for foreign study) | Visit of German youth leaders to the United States for the study and observation of youth leadership programs. | 1 |
| | | Visit of twelve to sixteen youth leaders to the United Kingdom for a six weeks training course. | 1 |
| Cultural Materials | | | |
| General Cultural Exchange | (Assistance through U.S. and other outside personnel and material) | Support of International Summer School At Heidelberg. | 1 |
| | (Assistance through provision for foreign study and observation) | | |

* This project withheld until the results of the visit of radio men already sent under ICD auspices, are known.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 3 Copy filed 200

American Assn of Colleges for Teacher Education

FIELD: Teacher Training

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: One year's study and travel of 8 key persons from Austria and Germany. This project has already been approved by the Foundation and the grant made. It is included herewith because of certain data shown herein which is still needed by the Foundation.

LOCATION OF PROJECT:

| | |
|---|---|
| University of Maryland - Seminar | June - July 1948 |
| Estes Park | August 1948 |
| University study | Sept 1948 - June 1949 |

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Training education leaders in teaching profession in democratic processes is probably.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: German personnel:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Bavaria: | Dr. Fritz Stippel, Freising Teacher Training Institute, and the University of Munich |
| | Dr. Johannes Lederer, Pasing Teacher Training Institute |
| | Dr. Ernest Huettl, Director, Bayreuth Teacher Training Institute. |
| From Wuerttemberg-Baden: | Dr. Philipp Reinhardt, teacher |
| | Emilie Frey, Studienraetin, Stuttgart Pedagogical Institute |
| From Berlin: | Dr. E. Winckelmann, Berlin ? |

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), Committee on International Aspects of Education
Commission on International Educational Reconstruction (CIER)
Institute of International Education

OPERATING DETAILS: The above-named Committee of AACTE, of which Dr. Grady Gammage is chairman, has assumed the over-all direction of this project stateside. The itinerary and program has been fully planned. It will start with a seminar for foreign and American educators to be conducted at the University of Maryland as a part of the cooperative Project in International Education organized by CIER. This will be followed by attendance at the School for Executives of AACTE to be conducted at Estes Park in August 1948. The first semester of 1948-1949 will be spent on teacher college campuses at institutions similar to those from which they themselves come. The second semester will be spent at a good graduate school of education.

COSTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eight individuals @ $ 3,820 per | $ 30,560 | |
| Salary and expenses of part-time coordination | $ 4,000 | |
| Conferences of participants and committee | $ 1,500 | |
| Contingent | $ 2,000 | $ 38,060 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: German personnel to be at University of Maryland by 20 May 1948, if possible. Project to run until August 1949.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 4

copy filed 200 National Ed. Assn German educators

FIELD: German Educational Administration.

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit to schools in different sections of the U.S. - large cities, small towns, and rural communities, to study the broad aspects of educational administration in the U.S.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: In various school systems and at various educational institutions in the United States.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: The visit of German school administrators to the U.S. for the purpose indicated above is directly related to the objectives of Military Government with respect to German education. These administrators are in the position of playing an important role in German educational reform along the lines indicated by the basic principles for the democratization of the German school system (Control Authority Directive No. 54). It is therefore very important to get this U.S. orientation.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED: It has been decided to make this a zonal committee. To date the three Laender indicated below have submitted their selection; the cost of the project shown below is based on the size of the group as it now stands. If Land Hesse names three people and possibly Berlin one, the estimated cost of the project will have to be increased by $3,800. The names submitted to date are:

From Bremen:
Christian Paulmann, Senator for School and Education
Hans Warninghoff, Superintendent of Elementary Schools
Herr Commetschau, Expert on School Buildings.

From Wuerttemberg-Baden:
Dr. Baeuerle, Cultus Minister, Staatsministerium
Dr. Casselmann, Chairman of Land Committee on School Reform
Dr. Herr, Rector of Heidelberg Realgymnasium.

From Bavaria: Frl. Dr. Lanz, Elementary Schools, Gmuend.
Dr. Anton Fingerle, City Superintendent, Munich
Dr. Cramer, Director Oberrealschule Fuerth
Dr. Dieter Sattler, Staatsministerium

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": The National Education Association has a Committee on International Relations and by arrangement with Dr. Lewis P. Todd, Special Assistant of the Committee, said Committee has been selected to give over-all direction to the project stateside. It is suggested that the Foundation, either arrange with the Committee to also handle the funds, or else to obtain the services of the Institute of International Relations for this work, just as in the case of the Austrian-German commission to go to the United States ( Project No. 3).

OPERATING DETAILS: The Commission will travel as a unit. It will spend two to three months in the U.S. visiting various school systems and educational institutions in the States. The itinerary and program will be planned by the stateside sponsoring committee and the program will end with a conference of two weeks, place to be selected by the sponsoring committee. The present project involves personnel from Bremen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria only. The Foundation has indicated its preference for a single commission from the whole U.S. Zone, possibly including personnel from the British and French Zones also. The three Laender involved as the project is here submitted, however consider it very urgent that the visit get under way as soon as possible.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 1

FIELD: Teacher Training

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Establishment of U.S. staffed teacher training units in certain German higher institutions.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: The project as first submitted to the Foundation called for the establishment of three pedagogical institutes at or near three German universities in Bavaria. The Foundation in its comments on this project questioned the advisability of establishing three such centers in Bavaria, instead of one, with possibly others to be established in the other Laender. This matter has been discussed with Laender officials who felt that the size of Bavaria and the need of progressive educational demonstration centers there justify the project. The project therefore still calls for the establishment of three centers in Bavaria, located as follows: Erlangen, Pasing, and Munich. If the beginning is to be made with one, it would be the Pedagogical Institute at the University of Erlangen, which Institute is already established and would under this project operate as indicated below. The Pedagogical Institute at Erlangen would be used for the secondary and graduate teacher training work; inasmuch as it is well suited for secondary work and can with a minimum of expenses take on the graduate teacher training work. If a grant should be made for the establishment of a U.S. unit for elementary teacher training, the location would be the Pedagogical Institute at Pasing, whose director Dr. Lederer incidentally is one of the German leaders to be sent to the U.S. on the Austrian-German commission. Should the Foundation favorably consider a grant for a third center to be concerned with graduate work only, the location would be the University of Munich.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Teacher training has the highest priority amongst the objectives of our program in Germany. The shortage of well-trained teachers is so well-known that it requires no comment. The German teacher-training program is greatly in need of assistance. This project, regardless of location, would redound to benefit of German teacher training generally.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITTING OF: In its comments the Foundation has suggested that certain U.S. teacher training institutions be contacted with a view to the getting of the U.S. personnel needed for the centers envisaged in this project. If possible an institution should recruit its own team and send it over to Germany. The Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS will therefore contact appropriate stateside agencies and institutions which could be of assistance in staffing such units. This is preferable to having direct negotiations between the German and the stateside institution, even though the former must be consulted as to the acceptability of the personnel involved. As soon as the names of the project personnel are known they will be forwarded to the Foundation.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": As indicated by the Rockefeller Foundation it will be necessary to find or establish a private agency in Germany competent to receive and administer dollar funds. In accordance with this requirement it is proposed to use the recently established Wilhelm-von-Humboldt-Stiftung in Munich which is fully capable of performing this function. Other aspects of administration and housekeeping will be performed by the E&CR Division, OMGB, and the co-ordination and direction of the work of the centers would be the responsibility of the U.S. coordinator called for the project.

OPERATING DETAILS: The Pedagogical Institute at Erlangen University is to perform a double function. As a research center it will be joined to the university while, in its educational aspects, it will operate more or less independently. The responsibility for the scientific work will rest with the philosophical faculty, unless a special pedagogical faculty is created. The director of the Institute will be the professor ordinarius of pedagogy and psychology, and a member of the philosophical faculty, directly responsible to the university. Since the activities of the Institute extend far beyond the university, the organization would come under a Director of Studies subordinate to the Director of the Institute. Teachers will be drawn from the professionally qualified personnel of the university, supplemented by lectures by outside specialists. An experimental department with essential modern apparatus will be established, as well as a library appropriate to the diversified tasks of the Institute.

COSTS:

a) of project as originally submitted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coordinator and officer | $ 15,000 | |
| Staff for elementary teacher training center | $ 40,500 | |
| Staff for secondary teacher training center | $ 34,500 | |
| Staff for graduate teacher training center | $ 47,500 | |
| Fixed expenses | $ 22,500 | $ 160,000 |

b) if only one center - Erlangen:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 director | $ 7,500 | |
| 2 assistants | $ 12,000 | |
| library facilities | $ 5,000 | |
| travel | $ 5,000 | |
| lectures | $ 10,000 | $ 39,500 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Center at Erlangen can begin soon as U.S. personnel are available.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 2

copy filed 200 Univ. of Maryland Inst. of Child Development

FIELD: Teacher Training

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Establishment of Child Development Institute - Laboratory and Seminar for training of German personnel.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Hesse - Weilburg Teacher Training College. Dr. Morgenstern, Director of the College is greatly interested.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: This project represents an important aspect of teacher training. Principles of child development were never seriously applied in German teacher training program, nor in school organization and methods of teaching. An experimental and demonstration center is badly needed, and the Weilburg College is the most suitable location.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: 1 qualified specialist from the U.S. on a 1-year basis and 1 assistant director for the first year. This personnel will be recruited by OMG Hesse, after consultation with German educational authorities involved in project.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": Stateside agency for receipt of grant and administration of funds will probably be a U.S. teacher training institution. Arrangements are now in process of being made.

OPERATING DETAILS: Space for the project, and German assistants, would be furnished by the institution in question. A qualified specialist from the U.S. would direct the laboratory and run seminars. He would bring with him one qualified assistant plus the necessary equipment. The project should run over a period of three years. Direction would not need to remain that long, if qualified assistants could remain to insure continuity.

| COSTS: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 director, salary | $ 8,000 | |
| | 1 assistant, salary | $ 6,000 | |
| | Transportation | $ 1,500 | |
| | Contingent fund | $ 1,500 | |
| | Material: Books and equipment (first year) | $ 3,000 | $ 20,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Soon as unit can be organized.

B

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 6

com field
216
Univ of Chicago
German univ. Project

FIELD: Higher Education (Academic)

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Assisting University of Frankfurt with 6-9 professors from University of Chicago. This project has been approved by the Foundation and is already in operation. It is herewith included for the sake of the record.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Hesse - Frankfurt a/Main

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Democratization of university teaching, exchange of ideas, renewal of personal professional contacts.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: Six to nine professors from various departments at the University of Chicago who will be selected by the university.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":

OPERATING DETAILS: Operating details were worked out between University of Chicago and University of Frankfurt through the "good offices" of the Rockefeller Foundation and U.S. Military Government in Germany. Since the project is already in operation, it is not necessary to indicate any details here.

COSTS:

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Operation started 2 April 1948

Priority 3

PROJECT NO. 7

Copies filed
205
Stanford Univ.
Brandt

805
Istanbul Univ
Ruestow

FIELD: Higher Education (Academic)

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Two guest professors at Heidelberg University. This project has already been approved to the extent that the Foundation has written both these men stating its willingness to assist them, should they wish to serve at Heidelberg.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Wuerttemberg-Baden - Heidelberg University

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES:

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF:

Dr. Karl Brandt, Stanford University - Agricultural Economist
Dr. Alexander Ruestow, Istanbul - Economist

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":

This project will be administered in the same manner as the University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt project.

OPERATING DETAILS:

COSTS:

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: About 1 August 1948

Priority 3

PROJECT NO. 8

FIELD: Higher Education (Academic)

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: U.S. guest professor in American Literature at Heidelberg.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Wuerttemberg-Baden - Heidelberg University

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Democratization of university teaching, exchange of ideas, renewal of professional contacts are all closely related to the basic objectives of Military Government. Heidelberg is greatly concerned about restoring its old and close connections with the U.S.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: 1 professor of American Literature. University of Heidelberg leaves the choice to an American agency and suggests the Rockefeller Foundation. Since, however, the Foundation does not recruit, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden and Heidelberg jointly will name the individual to serve.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": This project will be administered in the same manner as the University of Chicago and University of Frankfurt project.

OPERATING DETAILS: The professorship has been set up, and Dr. Kuenkel, Rector of Heidelberg, has written the Foundation. The University assumes the responsibility for integrating the lectures into its regular program and for the recruiting of students. The man to be named to this professorship would be furnished facilities by Military Government.

COSTS: Approximately $ 9,000

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: With the opening of the first semester 1948/1949

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 9

FIELD: Higher Education (Advanced research)

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: School of Advanced Studies to which only such men and women are admitted for study who have already finished their regular university training, and have distinguished themselves in the practice of their professions.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Berlin-Dahlem

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Re-vitalizing of German research by training first-class research workers in the natural and social sciences. These men and women may later on become research professors, university professors, professors at educational faculties or institutes.

PERSONNEL INVOLVES AND RECRUITING OF: About twelve American professors of whom about eight should be in the field of social sciences and educational research. As impirical research in these two fields is lagging behind in Germany, scholars from America are indispensable, in order to give this new institution the right direction, and to establish the highest scientific standards.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": The School is operated by a foundation which has been established for this purpose by the four Laender of the American Zone and the city of Berlin. The Board of the Foundation consists of two representatives of each of the four Laender and of Berlin. The Board is free to elect other members whose contribution is needed for the proper fulfillment of the objective of the Foundation.

OPERATING DETAILS: The board elects an executive officer (director) who is the head of the administration. It also elects the heads of the institutes (at this moment eight of them); these in turn appoint their collaborators and assistants.

COSTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Institute of Zellphilologie: | |
| Professorial lectures | $ 25,000 |
| Books and journals to amount of | $ 15,000 |
| Scientific equipment | $ 25,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Part of the School of Advanced Studies has already started. It will go into full operation on 15 September. The American professors are needed at that time, the money for equipment as soon as possible.

Priority 2

PROJECT NO. 10

copy files 717 Rolfes

FIELD: Foreign study for German higher education faculty personnel.

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit of Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College to England for study and observation.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: England

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Expansion of the program of the new Agricultural College at Giessen is directly related to the emphasis on increased agricultural production in Germany, as well as to the improvement of German agricultural education generally.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED: Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of Giessen Agricultural College.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":
For general direction of Dr. Rolfes' program - Oxford University (Dr. Maxton)
For handling of funds and payment - Rockefeller Foundation Office, London

OPERATING DETAILS: Dr. Maxton, Oxford University, has assumed responsibility for Dr. Rolfes' program in England. Dr. Rolfes left for England 1 March 1948.

COSTS: Approximately 250 £
To facilitate Dr. Rolfes' program in England, Dr. Herman B. Wells, Mr. George B. McKibbin, and Dr. Howard Becker privately advanced funds approximating $ 750. In addition purchasing credit for books and materials for use at Giessen has been established with Blackwell Bookseller, Oxford, England, to the amount of $ 200.

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Dr. Rolfes left for England 1 March 1948.

Priority 2

PROJECT NO. 11

FIELD: Foreign study for German higher education personnel.

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit of 4 Giessen Agricultural College staff members (and 8 graduate students) to England, and Denmark.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: The Rockefeller Foundation suggests the advisability of considering England and Denmark only for this visit. It is agreed that these people, in the time given, would probably gain little by a visit to the U.S. for this purpose. The project is submitted for England only.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: The improvement of agricultural education, and the stepping up of agricultural production, in Germany deserves very serious attention. Giessen has very definite plans for expanding its usefulness in this field; and the personnel involved in this project will play an important role in such expansion.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED: The College has nominated the people to make this trip and OMG Hesse has approved.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": For reception, planning of itinerary, and over-all direction the German Educational Reconstruction Office in London has agreed to assume responsibility. The receipt and handling of funds covering the project present no difficulty, since the Foundation has an office in London.

OPERATING DETAILS: The group will travel as a unit, and Dr. Maxton of Oxford, acting for the German Educational Reconstruction Office in London, will assume responsibility for general direction of the program. The trip will consume approximately three months.

| COSTS: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | For travel and personal expenses | $ 2,500 | |
| | For coordination service | $ 1,000 | |
| | For books and materials | $ 500 | $ 4,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Soon as project is approved and personnel cleared.

Priority 4

PROJECT NO. 12

FIELD: Textbook Production

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Sending team of five promising young German historians to Geneva for 6 months for study, and preparation of history text manuscripts.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Geneva, Switzerland.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Promotion of international understanding and the elimination of militarism and extreme nationalism through objective history texts.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: 5 German historians
Dr. Wilhelm Wuhr, Freising, Domberg Str. 24
Dr. Max Spindler, Munich 27, Mezirmstr. 1
Dr. Franz Schnabel, University of Munich
Dr. Con Martin, Munich
Dr. Smolka Wessling

Dr. Noack, University of Wuerzburg
Dr. Fingerle, Superintendent of Schools, Munich

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":
Swiss "housekeeping" agency -
Director, League of Nations Library, Geneva.

OPERATING DETAILS:
These historians would work as a group in Geneva and their work would be co-ordinated by Dr. Franz Schnabel of the group. It is not supposed that this group would necessarily produce an objective history of Germany in six months. However, it is assumed that in this time they could return to Germany and since they are all from Bavaria could co-ordinate and finish the work in Munich.

COSTS: $ 10,000

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: October 1948 would be the most convenient time for the group to leave for Geneva.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 13 copy files 200
Natl Social Welfare Assembly
Youth Division

FIELD: Youth leadership and activities

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Staffing 4 German Youth Leadership Training Schools with U.S. personnel.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Berlin: Berlin Sector already opened its center and is under way with an enthusiastic group of 45 outstanding young people. It is staffed by one resident German director and two German resident teachers who are supplemented by other lecturers, both American and German, brought in for one or more days.
Stuttgart: Wuerttemberg-Baden has found an excellent building which will house 70 people, the legal status of the school as a non-state institution has been established, and a board of directors set up. The German Board, as well as Military Government, is searching for suitable German faculty.
Wiesbaden: Hesse Military Government staff and the German Kultusminister have been working on plans for a school for the past four months. There is agreement as to the general purpose of the school but no satisfactory candidate for the director or faculty has as yet been found.
Munich. The Bavarian Land Youth Committee has drawn up plans for a training center which opened April 1st. It follows somewhat the usual German pattern for such training by emphasizing skills. The Committee and the German director would welcome the participation of non-German faculty and are open to new ideas and methods of teaching.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: To reeducate German youth to appreciate the dignity and integrity of the individual, and to assume responsibility for the maintenance of tolerance, social justice, and decency of moral standards in civic relationships, the guidance of adults qualified by experience and training in the educational methods which lead to these ends is necessary. Leisure-time organizations provide the only channel for such educational guidance for the 92% of Germany's young people between fourteen and twenty-five years who are no longer in formal school. Since few, if any, adults guiding these groups have had opportunity to receive training in modern group methods which teach civic and moral responsibility, a large percentage of youth groups continue to reflect the methods and intolerant mentality of National Socialism. Therefore the need for American experts in this field, new to Germany, is essential.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITED BY: Group Activities Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": The Land Youth Committee in the particular Land will, through a board of directors chosen by its membership, sponsor the school.

OPERATING DETAILS: The schools will function under the sponsorship of the respective Laender Youth Committees. Each Land Youth Committee will select a board of directors for the particular school from the Committee membership, consisting or representatives from the churches, schools, government, labor, welfare, civic organizations, and independent youth groups. The curriculum and program of each school will be designed to meet the most urgent needs. There will be courses in community planning; group work; administration of camps, leadership techniques and practices; sports and games. The faculty will be chosen from the few outstanding youth leaders now in Germany, supplemented by leaders from the occupation forces and, as far as possible, from foreign countries.

COSTS: For one school for 6 months:

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 U.S. resident consultants for 6 months | $16,000 |
| Transportation and other | $ 1,000 |
| Salary $500 per month | $ 3,000 |
| Materials: Books, instructionsl material, paper, sport equipment, 4 typewriters, 4 mimeos | $10,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: U.S. consultants should be on hand no later than 1 July 1948.

Priority 2

PROJECT NO. 14

copy filed
200
Nat'l Social Welfare Assembly
Youth Division ✓

FIELD: Youth leadership and activities

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit of German youth leaders to the U.S. Six leaders for six months to be followed by a second six for six months.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Until the Committee for General Direction has completed the itinerary, it is impossible to state at what points in the U.S. the project will operate.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: The training of German youth leadership is one of the primary objectives of Military Government with respect to German youth. Such leadership is badly needed. There are currently about 10,000 local German youth organizations in the U.S. Zone, and the danger of inadequate and proper leadership is very great.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: One person from each Land will be selected by a Zone committee composed of both Americans and Germans.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING":
The committee for over-all direction consists of the following:
Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College
Mrs. Harper Sibley
Mr. Edward Sproul, National Staff of YMCA
Mrs. Bernice Bridges, Director, Youth Division, National Social Welfare Assembly.
For the handling of funds the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly will be responsible.

OPERATING DETAILS: The Germans sent to the U.S. on this program should be mature people preferably between 25 and 40 years of age who have had educational or group work experience, and have some recognized place of leadership in some youth organization or public office related to youth. The training program will include: (a) observation of American youth programs, camps, community planning agencies, and realted activities; (b) practical experience under professional guidance in an agency of the candidate's choice; (c) part-time study in a professional school of group work in such fields as educational psychology, educational philosophy and methods, principles of group work, and community organization.

COSTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six months training in America for 6 youth leaders | | $ 8,400 |
| Costs for one person: | | |
| Transportation | $ 500 | |
| Living expenses and study ($ 150 per month) | $ 900 | |
| Total for one person for 6 months | $ 1,400 | |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: The tentative date for departure from Germany is July 15. The program in the States will last six months, permitting return to Germany on or about February 15.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 15

copy filed 717 ✓

FIELD: International Understanding — International Holiday Courses

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Support for International Summer Schools at the universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: Promotion of international understanding and renewal of international cultural contacts.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: A committee at each university, working with the particular Land Military Government Education Office, has chosen the faculty.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": A committee of Americans and Germans from the Education Ministry, the university, and the Education and Cultural Relations Division of the Land will serve as the administrative and housekeeping agency.

OPERATING DETAILS: Plans are complete for the Summer School Courses at Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich, to run from 24 July through 13 August 1948. Preparations have been carried out by committees of the universities working together with Military Government Education Offices. These committees have selected a general theme, such as Man in Today's World, arranged housing and eating facilities, and carried out similar responsibilities. Course plans call for instruction through such means as workshops, field trips, and lecture and discussion groups. All students will live and eat together - 200 German and 100 foreign students including Americans in each university. Thus the device of daily living in an international community may forward the main purpose of the course - international understanding.

OMGUS Control Office suggests that the newly established UNESCO Office in the U.S. Zone be used by the Foundation for the purpose of making grants for the operation of projects in the U.S. Zone, and it is the opinion of the E & CR Division that such an arrangement if effected between the Foundation and UNESCO would be very satisfactory.

COSTS: For financing the foreign faculty - on basis of 36 foreign lecturers:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Travel @ $ 50 each | $ 1,800 | |
| Honoraria @ $ 50 each per week | $ 5,400 | $ 7,200 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: 24 July through 13 August 1948.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 16

copy filed 717 ✓
Youth Program

FIELD: Youth leadership and activities

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit of twelve to sixteen youth leaders to the United Kingdom for a six weeks training course in Great Britain. This training course will be sponsored and directed by the Co-ordinated Committee of Youth Serving Organizations in the United Kingdom.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Various cities and towns in Great Britain selected by the above committee.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: To reeducate German youth to appreciate the dignity and integrity of the individual, and to assume responsibility for the maintenance of tolerance, social justice, and decency of moral standards in civic relationships, the guidance of adults qualified by experience and training in the educational methods which lead to these ends is necessary. Leisure-time organizations provide the only channel for such educational guidance for the 92% of Germany's young people between fourteen and twenty-five years who are no longer in formal school. Since few, if any, adults guiding these groups have had opportunity to receive training in modern group methods which teach civic and moral responsibility, a large percentage of youth groups continue to reflect the methods and intolerant mentality of National Socialism. Therefore the opportunity to study youth work in England would offer to carefully selected German youth workers practical training in the type of group work essential to the reorientation of Germany's young people today.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITED BY: Three or four persons from each Land will be selected by a Zone committee composed of both Americans and Germans.

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations of Great Britain, Miss Z. Welton, Director.
For the handling of funds the Rockefeller office in London will be responsible.

OPERATING DETAILS: The Germans sent to the United Kingdom on this program should be mature people preferably between 25 and 40 years of age who have had educational or group work experience, and have some recognized place of leadership in some youth organization or public office related to youth. The training program will consist of observation of community youth programs, camps, welfare agencies, and practical experience in some agency of the candicate's choice. The British officials have assured us that free transportation facilities will be made available to England. The group will be met at the port by representatives of the English Committee and all details of living and travel will be taken care of by this same Committee.

COSTS: Six weeks training in the United Kingdom for sixteen youth leaders: $3.200

Cost for one person: $200

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: The tentative date for departure from Germany is June 15. Return to Germany will take place six weeks later.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 5

FIELD: University and Teacher Training Institutes Administration

THE NATURE OF PROJECT: Visit to U.S. of administrative staff members of universities and teacher training institutes from the U.S. Zone.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: These administrators would visit leading universities and teacher training institutes in the U.S. with a view to studying all aspects of American administration.

RELATION OF PROJECT TO OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES: The administration of higher institutions in Germany needs to renew its contacts with what has been done in this field during the past decade. The democratization of university administration making for the improvement of relationships among students and between the student body and the administration as well as the institution and the community is a task the assistance of which deserves a high priority. Heidelberg University is responsible for the idea and, at the suggestion both of the NEA Committee on International Relations and the Rockefeller Foundation, the commission has been broadened to include not only universities but teacher-training institutions as well.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: For purposes of the Foundation's consideration it is assumed that there will be at least 3 university administrators and 5 teacher-training institution administrators. The names submitted from the Laender to date are:

From Wuerttemberg-Baden:

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Kunkel, Rector of Heidelberg University
Prof. Dr. Herman Ranke, Dean of Philosophical Faculty
Prof. Dr. Friedrich Weber, Dean of the Law Faculty
Dr. Rupp, Kultusministerium Wuerttemberg-Baden

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND "HOUSEKEEPING": The National Education Association's Committee on International Relations through Dr. Lewis P. Todd, Special Assistant of the Committee, has agreed to give over-all direction to this project in the United States. Sponsorship and arrangement for this commission are the same as those for the general administrative commission (Project No. 4).

OPERATING DETAILS: The reception of these vicitors, the planning of their itinerary and program, and the administration of the grant will be the responsibility of the NEA Committee on International Relations.

COSTS: On basis of three-months visit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eight individuals @ $ 1,500 | $ 12,000 | |
| Coordination and conferences | $ 500 | |
| Contingent | $ 500 | $ 13,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: October 1948 has been suggested as the best time for these administrators to leave for the U.S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COSTS: | Ten individuals @ $ 950 | $ 9,500 | |
| | Salary and expenses of stateside part-time coordinator | $ 1,500 | |
| | Conference of participants and sponsoring committee | $ 450 | |
| | Contingent | $ 500 | $ 11,950 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: Soon as grant is made and personnel can be cleared.

C

PART II

List of Projects Being Considered for Later Submission to the Foundation.

| Field | Project |
|---|---|
| Higher Education (Academic) | Establishment of an Institute of Central European Affairs at Marburg University. (Hesse) |
| | Project for staffing of International College at Marburg. (Hesse) |
| | To send Prof. Rudolph Hilsch, physicist at Erlangen to U.S. September 48 - March 49. (Bav) |
| | To send Dr. Karl Burger, gynecologist at Wuerzburg for advanced study to U.S. September 48 - March 49. (Bav) |
| | To send Prof. Karl Thomas, medical dean at Erlangen to U.S. for advanced study September 48 - March 49. (Bav) |
| | To send Prof. Erich Lange, physical chemist at Erlangen to U.S. for advanced study September 48 - March 49. (Bav) |
| | Research trip to U.S. of 3 representatives of Wuerttemberg-Baden technical high schools (W-B) $ 6,000 |
| | Research trip of agricultural school representatives to U.S. (W-B) $ 4,000 |
| | Research trip of two groups of representatives of teacher training institutions. (W-B) $ 8,000 |
| | To send Studienassessorin Dr. Wuertz to U.S. for advanced study for one year, to return to supervise social studies at secondary school level. (Bav) |
| Higher Education (Materials) | To record and microfilm university lectures. (Bav) |
| Higher Educational Administration | Project to send abroad 4 members of the administrative staff of the International College at Marburg. (Hesse) |
| | To send one Studentenwerk representative from each of the four Bavarian institutions of university rank, plus one representative from the Ministry, to make three-months tour of representative American institutions to study student self-government. (Bav) |

| Field | Project |
| --- | --- |
| Civil Administration | Sending to U.S. two members of teaching staff and 4 prospective students of the Hochschule fuer Politik at Frankfurt for one year. (Hesse) |
| Educational Administration (Parochial) | To send one Catholic clergyman and one Evangelical clergyman in the field of education (Zinkl & Schmidt) to U.S. for one year to study American church educational establishments. (Bav) |
| Religious Education | To send a leader of the Kirchliche Hochschule (Evangelical theological seminary) to America to study church conditions in general and the organization and administration of theological seminaries in particular. Name suggested: Dr. Martin Fischer, executive dean of the Kirchliche Hochschule. (Ber) |
| Social Case Work | To send Caritas, Innere Mission, and Methodist church leaders to U.S. to study and observe social case work. (Bav) |
| Education | To send Prof. Hans Rheinfelder, University of Munich, to Italy for three months to study Italian education problems. (Bav) |
| Teacher Training | To send the heads of Esslingen and Markgroeningen teacher training institutes and Dr. Brenner, elementary education in Ministry, to U.S. for one year's study. (W-B) $ 7,500<br><br>To send from 10-15 young people, now in teacher training to the U.S. for completion of their professional study, mostly in field of social studies, at university. (W-B) $25,000 for 10<br><br>To bring one professor of education to each of the six teacher training institutions for one year, emphasizing consultancy in social studies. (W-B) $63,000 |

| Field | Project |
| --- | --- |
| Teacher Training | Laboratory Demonstration School. (Ber)<br><br>To send two social studies teachers to the U.S. for training preparatory to return to Germany as social studies supervisors at the elementary and secondary level. Names suggested: Margot Krohn and Frau Dr. Brandenburg. (Ber) |
| General Cultural Exchange | To send 65 theological students to seminaries in the U.S. for one year. (Bav) $130,000<br><br>International Summer School at one Bavarian university, 3 weeks August '48 (Bav) $ 5,000<br><br>To send 10 advanced students selected from the Zone to the U.S. for study. |
| Auxiliary Media | To send one Catholic and one Evangelical student in each of the three fields of journalism, radio, and camera to U.S. to study church technique in reaching the people. (Bav) $ 18,000<br><br>To send one Catholic and one Evangelical to U.S. for 6 months to study radio religious broadcasting techniques in line with plans to establish an interdenominational radio station in Bamberg. (Bav) |
| Publications | To purchase leading Catholic and Evangelical publications on theological, philosophical, educational, and social work. (Bav) $100,000 |
| Textbook Production | Social studies unit booklets. One German educator to go to the U.S. for consultation with social studies specialists, with the view to returning to Germany with the purpose of supervising the production of such a series. Name suggested: Frl. Dr. E. Winkelmann. (Ber) |

| Field | Project |
|---|---|
| Youth Leadership and Activities | To send Catholic and Evangelical youth leaders to U.S.<br>4 Catholic and 2 Evangelical for first year (Bav) $ 15,000 |
| | To bring two outstanding youth leadership training people (1 man and 1 woman) from U.S. to serve as instructors and advisers in the Youth Leadership Training School. (W-B) $ 12,000 |
| | To send 6 (3 male and 3 female) students interested in youth leadership to the U.S. to some university giving special courses in youth leadership training for one year. (W-B) $ 12,000 |
| | For books, magazines, and periodicals relating to youth work in other countries. (W-B) $ 10,000 |
| Adult Education | To send three German adult education teachers or principals to the U.S. for 9 months, with primary emphasis on the social sciences. (W-B) $ 9,000 |
| | To send two Germans to Sweden to study residential Volkshochschule administration, programs, financing, and methods, for 10 months. (W-B) $ 4,000 |
| | To bring six adult education specialists to Germany from countries other than the U.S. to conduct three series of three seminars each during summer of '48. (W-B) $ 6,650 |
| Materials | To supply 40 selected Volkshochschule teachers with certain visual aid to be procured in England and U.S. (W-B) $ 2,400 |

FEB 3 1956 Rehabilitation program 700

Notes on Meeting Held April 15th/48 in RBF's Office

Present: RBF, JHW, MC, RSM, JM, RJH, CNL, JMP

RJH first brought up the subject of the request made by Benjamin Taurer, a journalist in this country, Austrian-born, who wishes to return to Germany to lecture to labor unions and other workers organizations. Taurer was formerly an Austrian socialist, went underground in Germany and Austria during the Nazi regime, found himself in Norway when the Germans invaded Norway, and went underground there, eventually escaping through Russia to the United States. He worked for O.S.S. during the war and since the war has lived here as a free-lance writer. He is now doing some writing on American labor for the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, which is being circulated in Germany. He is also preparing a book which he would like to have translated into German for circulation in Germany and Austria. RJH raised the question of a Foundation grant for his trip, largely to find out the attitude of the officers toward exchange of persons who were not at the university or educational level. JHW said he felt that under present conditions in Germany the dependence on official education was nowhere near enough. He was receptive to the idea that we should not operate exclusively at the university level, but did not feel that the Foundation should undertake something which had a definite political tinge. JM agreed. JHW proposed that it would serve a useful purpose to get together four or five labor leaders in this country to sit down with some of the officers in the Foundation to discuss what the Foundation might do in approaching German labor unions and workers organizations. He suggested as a possible group David Dubinsky, Mark Starr, J.B.S. Hardman, Hodges of the A. F. of L., and Victor Reuther. JM felt that it was particularly important that the Foundation work through the labor unions at the educational and research level. He suggested that in the re-constituted folk high schools workers can be approached, and a quasi-academic connection would thereby be possible. RBF summed up the conclusions by saying that our immediate answer is that we agree that the gap between university life and the life of Germany is so great that we cannot rely on university contacts alone. We must get in touch with the great mass of German people. It was agreed that we would not take any action on the Taurer request at the present time, but that JHW and JMP, with RJH, would arrange for the conference suggested by JHW at some time during RJH's next visit to New York.

Institute for Advanced Study - von Laue. RJH reported that the Crystallographic Union has invited von Laue as its guest for their Congress, which will take place this summer. The Institute for Advanced Study would like to have him lecture about three weeks and will pay him an honorarium of $1,000. A contribution is asked from the Foundation for the travel expenses for Professor and Mrs. von Laue. It was agreed that this was an excellent way to start in bringing scholars from Germany, since von Laue was a notable anti-Nazi, and it would provide evidence to German scientists that he was being rewarded for his adherence to his political convictions. Agreed to go ahead.

The International People's College. It was agreed to go ahead with a grant of $2,000 for six or eight scholarships to youth leaders in Germany. JM raised the question that such schools in Denmark were largely committed to one political or religious point of view. RJH said he believed this was not true of the school at Elsinore, since it is on an international basis. He also felt sure that had Manniche any church organizations to which to appeal for funds, he would not have been as frequently on the Foundation doorstep as he has been in the past.

Commission of Educators. RJH reported that he expected while in Washington on Friday to discuss with William Carr of the National Education Association the question of bringing over some German educators to observe American education. This project was proposed by military government officials, and RJH has been somewhat puzzled as to what sponsorship should be secured. The NEA, of course, represents national public education, and the visiting educators should also be shown the work of parochial schools, since there will undoubtedly be Catholics among the Commission. However, RJH has reached the conclusion that it is perhaps better to deal with the NEA, which has already set up an international committee, than to try and farm the project out to university schools of education or to one of the other national education organizations.

Answered in RSH letter of May 21/48
700
Rehabilitation program

HEADQUARTERS, OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
Office of the Cultural Affairs Advisor
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

15 April 1948

MAR 31 1919

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W 49th St
New York 20, NY

Dear Dr. Havighurst,

Somewhere in your report you mention a list of thirty (30) key cultural leaders in Germany. Do you have the list available? A copy would help us to assist them.

A comprehensive statement of our projects will be forwarded to you very soon. A copy was nearly finished when I last saw it day before yesterday.

Cordially yours,

Herman B Wells

HERMAN B WELLS
Cultural Affairs Adviser

°700
Rehabilitation program

~~HHP~~

RJH

RBF

April 16, 1948

APR 19 1948

We have not made any arrangements yet for paying the cost of secretarial work done at Chicago on behalf of the Foundation in connection with my work. There has not been much necessity for that kind of work, but I have had a certain amount of letter writing to do, and there has been some expense for airmail postage and the like. I think that $100 would pay for this expense for the first half of 1948. Accordingly, I suggest that you ask Mr. Beal to send the check for $100 to me, made out to the University of Chicago, "for secretarial services given to Mr. Havighurst in connection with his work for The Rockefeller Foundation." I will see that the check is credited to the appropriate account.

RJH:am

F-h
700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

New York, New York

AUG 1948

April 16, 1948

Chief, Military Permit Section
Civil Affairs Division
Special Staff, United States Army
Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose an application for a military entry permit to the American and British Zones of Germany and Austria for a period of three months, commencing September 1, 1948. I wish to have these permits available for the entire three-month period for both Germany and Austria so as to allow flexibility in my travel plans.

I have talked about this visit with Mr. H. B. Wells, Chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, who has invited me to make the trip, and I am writing to Mr. Samuel Williams, Chief, Education Division, USFA, immediately.

I will require living and travelling facilities during this period in both the British and American Zones of both Germany and Austria. I presume, therefore, that my military permits can be stamped at once with "facilities authorized".

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst
Director, Rockefeller Foundation

cy for Mr. Havighurst

700
Rehabilitation program

WAR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

16 April 1948

AUG 31 1948

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RBZ | 4/19/48 | RBZ | |
| | RJH | 4/19/48 | RM | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

Under Secretary Draper has asked me to acknowledge your letter of 14 April and to tell you that he has sent the information on to the Civil Affairs Division which is the agency primarily concerned with entry permits.

The Civil Affairs Division will reply to you on this matter in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

F. P. MUNSON
Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive to the Under
Secretary of the Army

XXXX OF THE ARMY

16 April 1948

AUG 31 1948

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

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The Civil Affairs Division will reply to you on this matter in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. P. Munson

F. P. MUNSON
Colonel, C.S.C.
Executive to the Under
Secretary of the Army

FORM 198

0700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RBF<br>JMP | | |
| RSM<br>MC | | |
| AG<br>JM | | |
| AM | | |

Lt. Col. L. P. Irvin
Civil Affairs Division
Reorientation Branch
War Department

Washington, D.C.

April 16, 1948

FEB 7 1949

RJH spent the morning in Irvin's office. First we met with Dr. Louis Paul Todd, Executive Secretary of the Commission on International Education of the National Education Association. This Commission wishes to sponsor a project which would bring to the USA a ten-person educational system. It is proposed that these people shall come from all over the American zone, no more than two or three from any one state or city. Irvin and Todd had already worked this out in some detail, and RJH encouraged them to go ahead. This is somewhat different from the earlier plan of having a commission coming entirely from one state or city. However, if the number can be kept down to ten people, RJH thinks the new plan is a good one which would have the advantage of throwing the relatively conservative Bavarian educators in with more progressive, North German educators. RJH asked whether the NEA Commission would be prepared to bring the educators in touch with Catholic parochial school people as well as with private school people, and Todd said there would be no difficulty about them. The cost of this project will probably be about twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars.

717
International Holiday Courses

RJH asked what the situation was with respect to the three university summer schools in the American zone, assistance to which had been tentatively suggested by Mr. Wells. Irvin said that he had heard nothing definite about the need for assistance to these institutions. He said that the food problem had apparently been cared for by the agreement of the Red Cross to supply 100 CARE packets to each of the three university projects. This extra food would be used to supplement the regular rations. In addition, the foreign students would probably have access to extra food. Irvin thinks it is too late for students now in America to plan to attend these same institutions, but he believes that a number of American students already in Europe, as well as other foreign students, will take advantage of them. RJH asked Irvin what he thought the prospects were for securing government funds for the interchange of persons between Germany and Austria and the USA. Irvin said that this request was still in the budget which is being considered by the House Appropriations Committee, but he did not believe that it had much chance of being approved. However, he thought there was a possibility that the language of the Appropriation bill would permit free transportation of German and Austrian nationals on government transports, thus eliminating one of the principal difficulties to interchange, since a good many American institutions will provide board and lodging but not transportation costs for guests from abroad. RJH asked Irvin about War Department policy concerning the approval

FORM 198

INTERVIEWS: RJH

Lt. Col. L. P. Irvin
Civil Affairs Division
Reorientation Branch
War Department

Washington, D.C.

April 16, 1948 (cont'd)



of German scholars for research and study in this country on a fellowship basis, and citing as an example the proposal from Professor Karl Freudenberg at Heidelberg for a fellowship to be granted to Dr. Muenster, a young chemist with an anti-Nazi record. Irvin said that he thought there would be no difficulty about securing War Department approval for such people coming to the USA. All that would be needed would be a statement by a university or an institution in the USA guaranteeing financial support and sponsorship for such a person. RJH did not press the matter further, but said that the Foundation might possibly consider such requests in the future.

RJH indicated the possibility of RF interest in cooperating with labor organizations in this country who might wish to send representatives to teach in, and communicate with labor organizations in Germany and Austria on an educational basis. Irvin said that he thought this was a good idea and specifically named David Dubinsky as an American labor leader who might be consulted on the plan.

Irvin reported that he is working on a project to set up an advisory commission to cooperate with military government in its program of cultural relations with occupied countries. This was the proposal that Herman Wells instigated last February. Irvin said that the thing which was most needed to get this proposal pushed along was the assignment of someone in the War Department to work full time on it as a kind of executive secretary. He is hoping to get approval for such a plan. He seemed to feel that the War Department should support the work of such a commission, although he did not make an issue of it. (See RJH's interview with A. J. Brumbaugh of the American Council on Education on this matter.)

RJH:am

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

APR 19 1948

APR 19 48

Please keep

April 17, 1948

Dear Senator Harmssen:

I wish to thank you for the reports on the present economic and social conditions in Germany which you have sent to The Rockefeller Foundation. I have already looked over these reports and I have found them very useful. I would appreciate receiving further reports of a factual nature concerning conditions in Germany.

filed on stacks 700 Rehabilitation Program

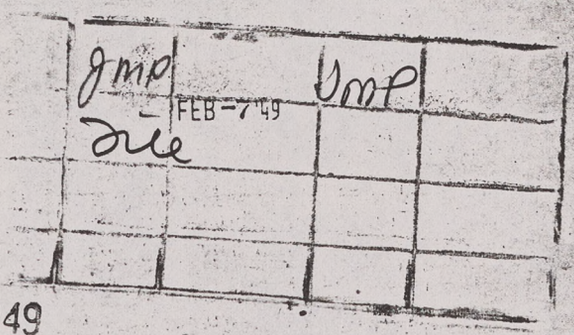
Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Herr Senator G. W. Harmssen
Katharinenstr. 4
Bremen 20, Germany

RJH:am

700
Rehabilitation program




ARCHIVAL COPY

April 20, 1948

Dr. B. R. McClaskey
OMGUS, Office of the Control Officer
APO 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, N. Y.

FEB 7 1949

Dear Dr. McClaskey:

Many thanks for your letter of April 15th. I am glad to see that you are working on the problem of facilitating cooperation between the Rockefeller Foundation and groups of people within Germany. As you have already gathered from President Wells, your second suggestion that an administrative office of the Foundation be established in Germany, would probably we going too far from the point of view of the Foundation, since our policy has been to keep our administrative work almost completely in New York.

Your first suggestion, that UNESCO be given the responsibility for administration of Foundation funds in Germany, is a good possibility. However, in case UNESCO does not get ready for this kind of responsibility within the next few months, I doubt that we should wait. Therefore, it seems to me that we may need to turn to your suggestion number 3 that a board composed of Germans and Allies be established to administer funds.

However, before we put much time and effort into this project, I think we had better explore more carefully just how much need there will be for it. In other words, I think we should have two or three projects pretty well worked out which would actually need the assistance of a group of Germany handling Foundation funds. With such projects in mind we could then judge more realistically what kind of organization was needed in Germany.

I shall leave it up to you and Mr. Wells to decide whether you wish to push this matter at the present time. If there are several projects which would require the use of dollars by an agency in Germany I would appreciate having the details on these projects. Then, if we were prepared to grant funds for these projects the occasion would have arrived for the setting up of the kind of agency we are talking about.

Since I am not planning to be in Germany before next September I will have to leave it to you and Mr. Wells how fast and how far to go in this direction. In the meantime there seem to be plenty

of good projects which involve interchange of people between Germany and the outside and we can go ahead on them.

The thing I want to avoid is our going to a lot of trouble in setting up an agency in Germany unless it is clear that we will have great need for it. Furthermore, with economic conditions changing as rapidly as I suppose they will be in Germany during the next few months, it would not seem desirable to set up any agency for handling funds until just what the agency must do has been clearly defined.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

700
Rehabilitation program

# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

April 20, 1948

JMP FEB 26 '48 JMP

FEB 7 1948

Dr. B. R. McClaskey
OMGUS, Office of the Control Officer
APO 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, N. Y.

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Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

700
Rehabilitation program

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

20 April 1948

3/31/1948

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RBF | APR 21 '48 | RBF |
| JMP | APR 20 '48 | JMP |
| RBF | APR 21 '48 | RBFe |
| | | |

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

Your letter of 14 April 1948, addressed to Under Secretary of the Army Draper, has been forwarded to this office. We are glad to learn that Mr. Havighurst is planning to return to Germany and Austria. His report on Germany which he prepared after his last trip has been of great interest to us.

A request for military entry permits for Mr. Havighurst into Germany and Austria has already been cabled to Berlin and Vienna. This was done after Mr. Havighurst's visit to this office last week.

The Military Permit Office will notify him as soon as the authorization to issue the permits arrives in that office.

We are deeply appreciative of your keen interest in our problems in the occupied countries.

Sincerely yours,

B. B. McMahon

B. B. McMAHON
Colonel, Infantry
Deputy Chief, Reorientation Branch
Civil Affairs Division

3700
Rehabilitation program

RBF

CIB

April 28, 1948

MAY 18 1948

I was thinking of putting into the May docket a request for $100,000 out of the $500,000 which the Trustees set aside for the program on cultural rehabilitation of Central Europe. This is Havighurst's show. Here is a statement of what has been done to date. I have been greatly gratified by the enthusiastic response we have had from the State Department and the military authorities as a result of this program. What we did that apparently made an impression was to jump right in and start things going without delay, and it obviously is having an effect.

RBF DBF

700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

MAY 29 1948

FROM: RBF

DATE: April 28, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIB | | CIB |
| RBF | | RMA |
| FMR | | FMR |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

It looks good to me.
CIB

SUBJECT:

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RMA.

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
Education Branch
APO 742 c/o PM New York

29 April 1948

MAR 31 1949

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

I have gone through all the correspondence from you and Dr. D'Arms and notice your comments with respect to the small list of projects submitted to the Foundation last winter. On the basis of your various comments and suggestions we have gone through all projects submitted from the Laender to the Division, worked them into an integrated scheme under official objectives, and indicating priorities. The booklet is finished as far as projects from the Education and Cultural Affairs field are concerned, and I think most of the projects contained in it show sufficient operating detail to enable the Foundation to make an objective decision. The booklet should reach you within the next week or ten days, and will probably be delivered by some returning specialist. Dr. Grace flew out of here last night but the thing was not quite in shape to give to him. The forwarding letter accompanying the booklet signed by Dr. Wells will explain the contents and also answers some of the questions raised in the letters from you and Dr. D'Arms.

Before closing there is one item I should like to mention. We have discussed with our Control Office the matter of a non-governmental agency here in Germany competent to receive dollar funds and handle expenditures on projects operating over here. The best suggestion seems to be that the UNESCO office being established in Munich for the U.S. Zone be the office to do such work. I called Wing Commander Thompson in Paris and he is returning this week for discussion of the matter. You will of course want to think it over and take up the proposition directly with UNESCO if the idea meets with your approval. Henry Kellerman of the State Department has recently informed me that a German Stiftung such as was recently established in Bavaria to handle the Reichsmark Reorientation Fund would not be competent to receive dollar funds.

You will be interested in knowing that General Clay at his 11 o'clock staff meeting Saturday morning asked me to get him a copy of your report which he read Sunday and returned to us with very gratifying comments.

Very sincerely yours,

L. D. GRESH
Chief, General Educational
Institutions and Agencies

°700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP JMP

April 30, 1948

MAR 7 1949

Dear Janet:

I enclose a copy of my letter to Paul Limbert and also a request for a copy of my report that has come from the Editor of SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. Please send him the report.

I forgot to tell you about my conversation with Harold Snyder about the German books in Czechoslovakia. I did not intend that we should buy these books for distribution in Germany. Rather I thought that we should simply show our sample list of the books to David Martin so that he could tell whether he would be interested in them.

I am uncertain about the desirability of the RF putting up money for the purchase of these books. I think we might try it out in a small way to see what quality of books are actually delivered and how much trouble it is. In any case there was no urgency about it and perhaps you and I could talk with Martin next month.

Both Hermens and Gurian are stuck at Notre Dame waiting for their clearances to come through. I am writing to them suggesting that they go to Washington and camp on the trail of the Civil Affairs Division people until the matter is cleared.

I plan to arrive in New York on Saturday morning, May 15, but I shall be busy with a conference all that day. Could you leave a key on your desk for me? I will call sometime in the morning for the key so that I can use the office on Sunday. I would also appreciate your laying out material for me to read on that day. Finally I wonder whether you could have Mr. Lyle reserve a room for me at the Henry Hudson Hotel for the week beginning Saturday, May 15th.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

mwe
enc:2

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
The Committee on Human Development

MAR 7 1949

Dear Mr. Limbert:

Thank you very much for your note of April 26 with a copy of your letter to Norrie. I am glad that you were able to make such good headway in getting a committee established and I hope you will go ahead with a meeting on May 10th or whatever time may be convenient.

I plan to be in New York for the week commencing May 16th and consequently shall not be able to attend a meeting on May 10th. However, I believe that Miss Janet Paine, my deputy at the Rockefeller Foundation, could attend such a meeting and would be glad to do so. Consequently I hope you will go ahead and arrange a meeting at a suitable time and try to arrange to have Miss Paine present.

As I indicated to you at our last meeting, I think that the Rockefeller Foundation could undertake in one way or another to pay the travel expenses of the people that would have to come from out of town to attend such a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
cc: Miss Paine

700
Rehabilitation programs

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
Education Branch
APO 742 c/o PM New York

30 April 1948

MAR 31

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Enclosed herewith are 15 projects submitted by the various Branches of the Civil Administration Division, CMGUS. I have first thought to include them in the folder in which the projects from the Education and Cultural Relations Division are included. On second thought, however, it would seem best to submit them separately. While they are set up in the same form as are the ones from the E & CR Division they do not, save in a few instances, have the same amount of operating detail. For example, none of them really name people, nor is the direction of the project in Germany clearly indicated in many instances.

It is suggested therefore that when you are ready to give your comments on these CAD projects you go right to Dr. Alonzo Grace, Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division for attention of Dr. Harold Landin in CAD. Landin has co-ordinated the work in the Civil Administration Division.

I expect to be in the States after June 20th, and I shall be glad to give you people a few days on these projects if you so desire.

Very sincerely yours,

L. D. CRESH
Chief, General Educational
Institutions and Agencies

# THE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

## Objectives

The United States and her Allies have solemnly pledged themselves to establish democracy in Germany. The first steps in this direction, the destruction of the outward frame of the Nazi structure, can be considered largely completed. In the American Zone a democratic framework is in the making as Military Government has approved constitutions and legislation and is returning increasingly larger responsibilities to the people.

It is now imperative that democratic ideas and attitudes and the will to exercise responsibilies and constantly assert civil rights take firm root in the minds and daily life of the Germans. This necessity has assumed peculiar urgency in that the threat from other forms of government has made the residents of the Western Zones conscious of imminent dangers without offering the means to meet them. While U.S. Military Government is not interested in molding German civil life in a specifically American pattern, it has recognized the importance of stimulating the healthy growth of democracy in German political life and administration, and to extend to the Germans vigorous assistance for their own reorientation, and the freeing of their better traditions.

A widespread program of political reorientation in the fields of government and administration with particular emphasis not only on the mechanics of democratic procedure but also on civil liberties and free public expression is considered to be a major task and responsibility of the Civil Administration Division. Cultural exchange on a broad basis and expert advice to special groups as well as general public forums are the means to be employed to meet the problem.

As a variety of new ideas on democratic theory and practice are to be introduced to a people artificially cut off from outside stimulation for a long period of time, responsive initiative is to be stimulated and democratic methods are to be practiced by the manner in which the program is to be brought before the Germans. Democratic group activity thus developed will, it is hoped, continue to function independently. By this means the effect of the program as it is designed can be gauged and specific problem areas can be recognized and met as the program develops.

## Program

To attain these objectives one of our most important functions will be the development of a comprehensive visiting expert program in the broad field of government and governmental institutions. For the forthcoming year a number of specific projects dealing with "problem areas" are in urgent need of attention. These projects, which follow, have been defined in terms of (a) nature of the project, (b) objectives to be realized, (c) methods to be pursued, (d) personnel required, (e) location of project, (f) sponsoring agency, (g) estimated cost, and (h) time of operation.

It is planned that the experts invited will reach the desired elements of the population by a variety of devices, such as public and university lectures, conferences, seminars, and public forums. The experts will follow planned itineraries throughout the Zone sponsored by local and Land committees which are in the process of being organized. They will deal with their assignments either individually or in teams, or panels, as seems most appropriate. While a six month period may be sufficient to complete certain projects, others such as democratization of the civil service, the community survey project, legislative organization and procedure, etc., will require at least a year.

Assuming that all projects are approved, 54 experts will be required for periods ranging from six to twelve months. Personnel costs will amount to approximately $422,000, traveling and other expenses $41,500, making a total cost for the entire program of $463,500.

## Summary of Projects and Personnel Required

| Project No. | Projects | Number of Experts |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Civil Liberties in a Democracy | 6 |
| 18 | Democratization of the German Civil Service | 5 |
| 19 | Legislative Organization and Procedure | 3 |
| 20 | Federalism | 6 |
| 21 | Political Parties and Electoral Systems | 6 |
| 22 | Survey of Civic Life of the German Community | 7 |
| 23 | Training for Public Administration | 2 |
| 24 | Schools of Politics | 3 |
| 25 | Assimilation of Expellees into the German Community | 3 |
| 26 | Exercise of Governmental Power by Non-Governmental Bodies | 2 |
| 27 | German Municipal Organizations | 3 |
| 28 | Medical Education | 2 |
| 29 | Mental Health Practices | 2 |
| 30 | Development of Advanced Training in Social Work | 2 |
| 31 | Child Guidance and Councelling Services | 2 |
| | Total | 54 |

## Recapitulation of Cost

| Project Number | Personnel Cost | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | $ 27,000 | $ 3,000 | $ 30,000 |
| 18 | 45,000 | 3,500 | 48,500 |
| 19 | 27,000 | 2,000 | 29,000 |
| 20 | 30,000 | 3,000 | 33,000 |
| 21 | 27,000 | 2,000 | 29,000 |
| 22 | 64,000 | 10,000 | 74,000 |
| 23 | 18,000 | 1,000 | 19,000 |
| 24 | 30,000 | -- | 30,000 |
| 25 | 23,000 | 3,000 | 26,000 |
| 26 | 18,000 | 2,000 | 20,000 |
| 27 | 28,000 | 3,000 | 31,000 |
| 28 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 22,000 |
| 29 | 27,000 | 2,000 | 29,000 |
| 30 | 18,000 | 2,500 | 20,500 |
| 31 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 22,500 |
| Total | $ 422,000 | $ 41,500 | $ 463,500 |

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 17

Project: CIVIL LIBERTIES IN A DEMOCRACY

1. Problem

The value of individual rights is not generally understood nor highly esteemed in German public opinion today. In economic adversity people are inclined to feel that food, clothing and shelter comprise the totality of human wants. They lose sight of the deep human needs for spiritual freedom. This problem is pointed up by the results of a recent public opinion survey which showed that a substantial majority of those polled preferred a government guaranteeing economic security to one that guaranteed protection of civil rights.

2. Objective

To build up a positive response to the German political opinion to the moral values inherent in the respect for the dignity and responsibility of the individual; and to point out the danger of neglecting to provide adequate safeguards against the encroachment of basic civil liberties.

3. Method

Methods should center upon the techniques of educating and influencing public opinion. These techniques would include the effective use of radio programs, lectures, public forums, and conferences with public officials and leaders of citizens groups including judges, lawyers, educators, clergymen, community organizers, labor leaders, and political party officials. In all of these contacts, emphasis should be placed not only on the broad principles of political and civil rights but also upon the danger arising from the totalitarian inroads into German public life and upon the means of meeting the crisis.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Six experts should be recruited, each to serve for a period of six months. They must be effective in instilling among the Germans a zealous determination to guard the right of freedom of expression and other civil liberties and experienced in putting into bold relief the critical needs for understanding and asserting these civil liberties. They should have a broad knowledge of German history and politics and a deep understanding of human nature.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 experts for 6 months ..... | $27,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses.... | 3,000 |
| Total | $30,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 18

Project: DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE GERMAN CIVIL SERVICE

1. Problem

The German bureaucracy has for decades existed as an instrument for the exercise of power of the state over the people. Unlike the practice of administrations in truly democratic countries it has imposed its will as "master" rather than as "servant". This tradition has become entrenched through such conditions as (a) basic training for public service, (b) entrance based on social background and military service (c) differentials in rights and duties of officials and employees, (d) rigid promotional requirements, (e) difficulty of removing unsatisfactory officials from office. The problem has been further complicated by the license permitted public servants to engage in overt political activity and collective bargaining, and to serve as members of the legislative bodies to which their administrative agencies are responsible.

2. Objective

In recognition of the essential truth that no government is more democratic than are its public servants, it is the major objective of this project that the German public service be reconstructed into a truly democratic institution based upon such fundamental concepts as service to the people rather than to the state, responsiveness to public policy, respect for the basic rights of the individual, and equality for any qualified citizen to serve his government, regardless of race, sex, religion or political belief.

3. Method

By series of public forums, meetings with legislative committees, and citizen groups throughout the Laender, experts will prevail upon public sentiment to urge the initiation of reform measures which will provide among other things for: (a) selection and promotion of public servants exclusively on the basis of relative merit and fitness for public service, (b) impartiality and fairness in all personnel matters such as pay, tenure, retirement benefits, vacations, sick leave, discipline, demotion and dismissal, (c) full opportunity within the service for self expression and presentation of ideas, and preservation of all individual rights and liberties except those which must necessarily be limited in the interest of responsible government, (d) easy access for the people, and for public servants as well, to impartial instruments of government for expeditious redress of grievances, as a safeguard against arbitrary or capricious action.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

A minimum of five experts are required who have genuine democratic convictions, mature background in the fields of public administration and public service, preferably with ability to speak German.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 experts for 12 months..... | $45,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses..... | 3,500 |
| Total | $48,500 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 19

Project: LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

1. Problem

German legislative bodies have not developed internal organization or rules of procedure that: (a) make possible effective presentation to the legislature of diverse points of view, (b) give voice to individual members on the floor of the legislature, (c) provide effective means of control over the administration through interpellations and questions periods, (d) produce statutes containing limitations on administrative discretion through proper standards, precise definitions, and clear delegation of authority, and (4) make use of available sources of information.

2. Objective

To make the German legislative bodies more effective instruments of popular action and democratic control.

3. Method

The project may be considered as a whole or may be broken into the following parts, depending upon the availability of experts and the length of time they may be able to devote to the projects: (a) Legislative procedure;-rules of debate, handling of bills, printing, voting and roll-calls; (b) legislative organization:-number, size and functions of standing committees, methods of reporting, relation to the ministries and administrative offices, powers, party composition of committees and control of legislative organization; (c) committee procedure:-role of the chairman and vice chairman, responsibility for reporting, methods of obtaining information, public hearings, power to summon witnesses, staff assistance; (d) bill-drafting:-assistance to the legislative body on the technical aspects of drafting legislation so that the administrative authority is sufficiently directed and its powers made definite; (e) legislative reference libraries:-research assistance for legislative committees.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts should be either experienced and competent members of legislative bodies or students of legislative processes. They should speak German.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Experts for 12 months | $27,000 |
| Travelling and Incidental expenses | 2,000 |
| Total | $29,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 20

Project: PROBLEMS OF FEDERALISM

1. Problem

As the Germans take an increasingly active interest in the problems of their future constitution, it has become obvious that their thinking in this field is rather narrow and unimaginative. It seems most desirable to have it fertilized by discussions in which authorities from outside of Germany would participate and point out some of the quite different solutions brought to the problems in other countries. The problem of federalism divides itself mainly into three fields:

a. First, there is the question of distribution of powers and, related to it, the question of administration. In Germany a considerable number of federal functions have traditionally been exercised by Land agencies. The Land officials and local officials, who function under delegated authority for federal agencies, are thereby placed in the awkward position of serving two masters. The democratic responsibility to their own Parliaments and people becomes somewhat dubious if they are also required to execute orders of agencies not subject to local control.

Further clarification is needed as to whether the traditional technique of "Auftragsverwaltung" is a sound one, or whether, for the sake of a healthy federal structure, those limited powers conferred upon a federal government should not be exercised by it through its own agencies. While there is some experience of the latter type in Germany, the vertical division between federal and states functions is much more widely practiced in the United States.

b. Another important factor of federalism is the distribution of income. Independent sources of income are absolutely necessary for the viability of any political and social body. Insufficient attention has been given to this problem in recent discussions, and perhaps too much consideration has been given to the purely structural aspects. In addition, Land governments have been reluctant to assign to municipalities independent sources of income sufficient for their major functions.

c. A third aspect of federalism to which no attention has been given yet in German discussions is the problem of concentration of economic power, which tends to suppress regional differentiations and to weaken the authority and economic independence of Laender and municipalities. To cope with this economic phenomenon, the central government is forced to take over more and more powers both of control and taxation. This question must be explored in relation to decartelization and other attempts at economic decentralization.

2. Objective

Accordingly, it is necessary to provide German thinking on the political, academic and administrative level with material which can be used in the preparation of a German constitution.

a. The literature and the practical experience, particularly of the United States, should be made familiar to key people in German government, in German Parliaments and party organizations, and if possible, within the German faculties of law and social science.

b. Since the literature in the field of taxation is highly specialized, it needs to be pre-digested for German use and adapted to the particular problems existing in Germany. Practical solutions will have to be sought not only as far as allocation of taxes is concerned, but in the field of developing methods of common administration through agencies in which both the federal and the Land governments are represented.

3. Method

Teams of experts will establish the necessary contacts and discuss matters with influential individuals and groups in Germany. The program has to be kept completely flexible since the increasing familiarity with the different aspects and implications of the problem may induce the experts to change their methods and to shift emphasis from one to another part of the problem as well as from one to another group of people with whom to confer. The members of the team will divide their survey according to areas and problems, meet regularly during their stay to compare notes and revise their own assignments, and occasionally call round table discussions with outstanding German experts in order to check their findings and communicate their thoughts.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Experts should be broad-gauged political scientists, who speak German, are familiar with German institutions, and are specialists in in this particular subject matter.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laenders of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Experts for 6 months ..... | $30,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 3,000 |
| | $33,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project is especially urgent and timely and should begin just as soon as funds are made available.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 21

Project: POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTION SYSTEMS

1. Problem

The relationship between the political parties and groups and the governments on all levels determines to a large degree the fate of democracy of the given country. Subordination of government to party invites unfair practices and undermines the prestige of popular government. Correlated to the problem of political control of government is the problem of elections. The means used in determining the will of the electorate often determine whether the government will be democratic or totalitarian.

In applying the above principles to present day Germany we find that:

a. German governmental life is thoroughly dominated by the political parties. (Independent groups have thus far failed to assert themselves). They tend to exercise a very rigid control over the public behavior of its members. "Party loyalty" and "party discipline" are means by which each individual member is made to adhere to the party line. This represents a serious potential danger to the rights of the individual.

b. The monopolistic control which the parties exercise over government tends frequently to obliterate the lines of demarcation between government and party hierarchy. Major governmental decisions are often made not in cabinet chambers but in party headquarters.

c. In the representative bodies German legislators have thus far shied away from open debates in plenary sessions. The party caucuses prefer to handle matters behind the scenes and not in public sessions. Furthermore, German legislatures suffer from the lack of experienced parliamentarians. The above are some of the principal causes for the slight popular prestige enjoyed by the Landtage. The continuance of this situation, furthermore, may become a threat to the future existence of representative government in Germany.

d. Generally, candidates for election are nominated in Germany by the party bureaucracies. This, in combination with the prevailing list system, imposes on the party membership the will of a few.

e. The prevailing electoral systems, tend to encourage the formation of many parties, prevent the crystalization of a majority, strengthen party bureaucracy and discourage independent participation in governmental offices.

2. Objective

The general objectives of the proposed project are:

a. To educate the German public in a less rigid party control over the party membership and to inform them of other methods of party enrollment than those practiced in Germany.

b. To describe before groups of German government and political leaders the functions of the political parties in a democratic state as a means for the expression of popular will, but not as a substitute for the executive branch of the government.

c. To acquaint German parliamentarians with parliamentary procedures, relations between caucuses and parliaments, and with the advantages of open discussions.

d. To make the German public aware of the importance of independent groups interested in the promotion of objectives which transcend party lines.

e. To acquaint German public leaders with the methods and techniques of other election systems, especially with those whose aim is to find the "best man for the job".

f. To acquaint the German public with nominating procedures as practiced in democratic countries.

3. Method

The project can be split into several sub-projects according to the objectives listed above. A group of several experts can, however, cover the entire field. By means of lectures and round table conferences before academic, political and governmental circles they will acquaint their audiences with political electoral and governmental methods as practiced in the U.S. and other democratic countries.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts should include political scientists, election technicians, and leading members of non-partisan, civic associations. Knowledge of German is advisable.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Experts for 6 months ..... | $27,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 2,000 |
| Total | $29,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 22

Project: SURVEY OF THE CIVIC LIFE OF THE GERMAN COMMUNITY

1. Problem

The adoption of democratic methods and institutions have thus far only established certain formal aspects of democratic public life. Democratic institutions have not yet become part of the daily life of the community and the majority of the German people are not yet prepared to accept democratic responsibilities.

2. Objective

a. To survey community life to determine and analyze the forces which (a) frustrate the growth of democratic ideas and attitudes, (b) have prevented democratic institutions from becoming vigorous organs in the daily life of the community, (c) have undermined and discredited democratic methods and procedures in public affairs, and (d) are responsible for the failure of the majority of the German people to accept fully their democratic responsibilities. Similarly an analysis is required of those forces which promote democracy in the civic life of the community. An understanding of these problems will throw much light on the means to be pursued in developing democratic attitudes and strengthening democratic institutions.

b. To encourage the citizens of the community to take a lively interest in their rights and responsibilities through community activities, citizens' committees, public forums and discussion groups, and teaching by example to stimulate an interest in and a passion for the civil liberties inherent in a democratic system.

3. Method

The areas of this study will be a Gemeinde, a Landkreis and a Stadtkreis. In each of these areas a team consisting of two US experts and two or more German experts will undertake this survey. The activities of all three teams will be under the supervision of a director who will plan and direct the collection and analysis of pertinent data and the community activities in which the experts might participate. The research will concern itself not only with statistical data but also with information gathered from group discussions and conferences with all elements in the community. The members of the teams in the course of their study will be able to offer such counsel and example and will aid the community in the fine art of good government and democratic living. Other specialists in the field, primarily concerned with other projects, will be invited to participate in this study and in the community activities projected or engaged in by the team.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts required should be thoroughly familiar with community life in the United States, should be social scientists with field survey experience and should be familiar with German institutions and attitudes. The experts should speak German fluently. Experience in Military Government would be a tremendous advantage but cannot be considered as a basic requirement.

5. Location

Project will be conducted in a representative Gemeinde, Landkreis and Stadtkreis in the U.S. Zone to be selected by the experts.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Expert for 12 months ..... | $10,000 |
| 6 Experts for 12 months ..... | 54,000 |
| Office, secretarial and incidental expenses.. | 10,000 |
| | $74,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 26

Project: EXERCISE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWER BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Problem

Germany has a long history of both authoritarian controls over and suppression of individual rights in the economic sphere and denial of popular control which dates back to the rigid guild system of the Middle Ages. Military Government on the other hand insists on free associations of persons and enterprises involving democratic organization, voluntary and non-discriminatory membership, unrestricted free trade and competition, and non-exercise of governmental powers by the associations and chambers.

2. Objective

To make German trade associations and chambers free, voluntary, and democratic organizations representing and promoting the lawful interests of their members.

3. Method

To explain to rank and file members of the vocations as well as to leaders of chambers and trade associations the advantages of free associations and free competition and to familiarize them with the system of public hearings; to investigate functions and activities of such vocational groups and their relationships to members and non-members of their trade as well as to public authorities.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Experts should be fully familiar with the economic organization of Germany and the present social and economic situation. They should preferably have had Military Government experience; and should have a good knowledge of German.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laenders of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Experts for 12 months ..... | $18,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 2,000 |
| | $20,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 27

Project: GERMAN MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Problem

The German Staedtetag, Landkreisverband and Land Gemeindetag, and similar organizations on a Land level, have quickly reorganized. They have offices and regular meetings and are regaining a certain influence in advising governments and Parliaments on problems within their competence. However, they are without any popular support, manned exclusively by officials who serve the interests of their profession rather than of the communities they represent.

2. Objective

It is most important to add to the representation of public interests in the respective Land Parliaments additional influences, because a considerable number of members of parliaments are themselves public officials and legislate with a view to their own professional interests and advantages. Pressure groups ought to be encouraged in Germany. But they should be different from the strongest pressure group already existing, which is the large body of public officials. Therefore, it is important to make these municipal organizations truly representative of the communities which they are supposed to serve.

3. Method

One consultant each for the main German organizations - Staedtetag, Gemeindetag, and Landkreisverband - should spend some time with the headquarters of each of them some time in individual visits with members of the board, and some time finding out to what extent the proposed policies of these bodies are backed by the local people who are supposed to support them. Such surveys could well contribute to a less bureaucratic organization of and representation within these groups, and a closer democratic relation between the membership and professional secretaries and directors.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The best qualification for such consultants will be practical experience in a town, city, or county as well as in a comparable organization in the States. Mastery of the German language is essential.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Expert for 12 months..... | $10,000 |
| 2 Experts " " " ..... | $18,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses..... | $ 3,000 |
| | $31,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds become available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 28

Project: MEDICAL EDUCATION

1. Problem

German medical educational methods at one time were outstanding and set a standard that was generally aspired to throughout the rest of the world. Since World War I, and particularly during the Nazi regime, advancements in this field have lagged, partly because of adherence to tradition and partly because of enforced, and probably to some extent voluntary isolation from more progressive countries. There is a definite need for a comprehensive revision and modernization of the German concept of medical training.

2. Objective

To make available to the medical faculties in the U.S. Zone, curricula, methods and procedures used in the United States and other countries having advanced systems, in order that German leaders in the field of medical education can bring about higher standards of training.

3. Method

The proposed specialists from the United States would make a survey of the medical schools and by use of lectures as well as personal contact with individual faculty members, attempt to inform them of methods, procedures and curricula used in the United States.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Consultants should have wide experience in planning and administering medical education in progressive medical schools in the United States. They should be familiar with the history and tradition of German medical education, and have a broad understanding of German educational methods. They should be able to speak German if possible.

5. Location

Universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, Erlangen and Munich.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: Universities named.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 experts for 12 months ..... | $20,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 2,000 |
| Total | $22,000 |

8. Time of Operation

September 1948 to September 1949.

Priority 1.

PROJECT NO. 29

Project: MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICES

1. Problem

Due to the isolation of the German medical profession and related medical-social groups during the Nazi regime and because of the enforced Nazi ideology, the development of principles and practices in the field of mental hygiene, psychiatric social work, and closely related fields concerned with the prevention of and the care of borderline psychiatric cases has been seriously retarded. Military Government has not attempted to date to provide assistance to the German medical profession or substantial aid to related professions in this problem.

2. Objective

To make available within the U.S. Zone of Germany, through the use of specialists in these fields, information about the problem and up-to-date thinking and developments in order to stimulate the appropriate German agencies to develop comprehensive programs.

3. Method

The proposed specialists would, after being carefully briefed in Military Government policy, visit the Laender Public Health and Public Welfare Departments, the faculties of the Medical and Social Work Schools, and the professional personnel of agencies and institutions in the U.S. Zone to determine what is now being done; and by lectures and personal contacts with German personnel concerned with such programs, attempt to implant the basic principles of the modern concept of prophylaxis and care in this field.

4. Personnel - Qualification:

Two specialists are recommended:

a. An M.D. is required who has a thorough knowledge of psychiatry and public health experience.

b. A psychiatric social worker with broad practical experience and an understanding of the respective fields of the psychiatrist and the psychiatric social worker.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Expert for 12 months | $10,000 |
| 1 Assistant for 12 months | 7,000 |
| Travelling and incidental expenses | 2,000 |
| | $19,000 |

8. Time of Operations

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 30

Project: DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

1. Problem

The quality of social work training in Germany deteriorated during the Nazi Regime. Personnel experienced in social welfare, deprived of the opportunity for international contacts and the opportunity to teach or to practice progressive methods, are for the most part old public servants carrying on an outmoded legalistic public welfare program. Relatively few promising young people are attracted to a field having no facilities for advanced training and inadequate opportunity for advancement to top administrative positions.

2. Objective

The aim is to assist German social work school and agency staffs in establishing professional social service schools in two of the universities of the American Zone, where Social Science Departments are already in existence. Plans for a school have already been started by leading German social workers, but stimulation, advice, and assistance are needed from a country where great strides in the profession have been made in recent years. Carefully selected specialists from the United States will bring knowledge of up-to-date methods and point the way on a practical basis to development of ways and means for creating a sound, advanced educational program.

3. Method

The specialists selected would: (a) survey conditions throughout the U.S. area by visit and observation, by interview with public officials, agency, and school representatives, and by group discussion; (b) interpret basic principles: and (c) formulate a proposed plan of action.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Two outstanding professors of social work in American Universities are required for a period of one year. They should have a thorough knowledge of German welfare programs, and speak German effectively.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout all four Laenders of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committee.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 experts for 12 months ..... | $18,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 2,500 |
| | $20,500 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as money is made available and personnel are recruited.

Priority 1.

PROJECT NO. 23

Project: TRAINING FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Problem

The training of German administrative personnel is, on the whole, limited either to the study of law or to such technical professional education as engineering, medicine, and forestry. To this professional background have been added rather haphazard in-service training courses. The absence of any specialized and well-developed-training in administration, personnel management, police administration, and related fields is one of the reasons for the obvious shortcomings of German administration.

2. Objective

It is necessary to encourage the establishment of administrative schools and, particularly, the setting up of well-integrated curricula for courses on different levels. The actual teaching must, of course, be left to German instructors but the organization of programs, the integration of faculties, and the awareness of students for the skills to be developed can be greatly helped from outside.

3. Method

Expert teachers in the field of public administration should visit some of the existing schools of administration and stay with the German faculty, preferably without definite assignment, but with access to all classes, opportunities for occasional lectures and seminars, and close contacts with the student body. Their task would be to survey the teaching program, to suggest the development of courses on different levels, to familiarize both faculty and students with inter-national achievements in their field and, at the same time, to counteract the spirit of arrogant self-satisfaction and narrow specialization so chracteristic of bureaucracy in Germany.

4. Personnel Qualifications

Ideal visitors to these schools should have both teaching and practical experience in the field of government. They should have some knowledge of European techniques and traditions and, if possible, speak German.

5. Location

Project will be conducted at university and administrative schools throughout the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and schools visited.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Experts for 12 months | $18,000 |
| Travelling and incidental expenses | 1,000 |
| Total | $19,000 |

8. Time of Operation

September 1948 to September 1949.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 24

Project: SCHOOLS OF POLITICS

1. Problem

In an attempt to reawaken political interest and to teach methods of political organization as well as procedures of bringing about political decisions and results, the cities of Frankfurt and Berlin decided to re-establish so-called "Schools of Politics" on the model of an institution which existed in Berlin during the Weimer period. While the establishment of the school in Frankfurt is assured, in Berlin, it may run into difficulties. This is a new venture after half a generation of national indoctrination and political coordination and certainly needs and deserves support.

2. Objective

It seems essential not to leave the development of new methods of teaching, a new grouping of topics, and an integration of courses which are offered to students of completely different backgrounds, exclusively to Germans who are tied to their traditions. Any impressive contact with experiences abroad would help greatly to improve the teaching and its results.

3. Method

Political scientists and other experts in different fields, including administration, should join the faculty of these two schools for a prolonged stay. They should assume full responsibility for a part of the teaching program, take their place as equals on the faculty, and rely for their success on their contribution rather than their position as outsiders.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The qualifications of any good and competent and inspired teacher in any of the fields of political science will do. While knowledge of German is, of course, preferable, it is quite conceivable that, for a limited number of students and members of the faculty, lectures in English would still be a most valuable contribution. It is essential that the group be left completely to its own devices, but be inspired and helped by the wider and richer experiences in a different political setting.

5. Location

Frankfurt, and possibly Berlin.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and Schools for Politics.

7. Estimated Cost

3 Professors for 12 months ..... $30,000

8. Time of Operation

September 1948 to September 1949.

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 25

Project: ASSIMILATION OF EXPELLEES INTO THE GERMAN COMMUNITY

1. Problem

Three million persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany who were expelled from surrounding countries and seeking refuge in Germany are living under conditions of extreme discrimination with respect to: (a) housing, (b) Land reform, (c) occupational opportunities, (d) financial status, and (e) social security.

2. Objective

To promote positive action on the part of the German Government to alleviate the burden under which the "new" population is living, and to foster their assimilation by the community.

3. Method

To examine the social, economic and political environment of expellees with a view toward recommending those practical measures within the scope of action of German government which will aid these persons to become productive and acceptable members of the German community.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Personnel selected should be prominent sociologists and population experts with long experience in community and governmental problems.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Expert for 12 months ..... | $ 9,000 |
| 2 Assistants for 12 months ..... | 14,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses ..... | 3,000 |
| Total | $26,000 |

8. Time of Operation

Project will begin as soon as funds are made available and personnel are recruited.

CAD

Priority 1

PROJECT NO. 31

Project: CHILD GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES

1. Problem

Under the socio-economic conditions that exist in Germany today, with its thousands of broken and impoverished homes, behavior problems among children are becoming increasingly apparent. On the premise that mental diseases and neuroses later in life have their roots in early life, emphasis needs to be placed on: (a) the development of a preventive program, and (b) the recognition and treatment of maladjustments occuring in childhood. Very little progress, if any, in this field has been made in Germany in the last 16 years.

2. Objective

The aim is to furnish stimulus and concrete assistance in the development of child guidance facilities and services in one or two centers of the U.S. Zone and to increase the understanding of children on the part of agency and institutional supervisors.

3. Method

Experts are required to: (a) survey conditions in the U.S. Zone and confer with German leaders in the field; (b) interpret basic principles through discussions with directors of institutions, day care centers, and schools of social work; (c) formulate a proposed plan of action based upon their findings.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Two outstanding leaders in the field of child psychiatry are required for a period of one year. They should have a good command of the German language, and be concerned with the broad phases of preventive community psychiatry.

5. Location

Project will be conducted throughout the four Laender of the U.S. Zone.

6. Sponsoring Agency

Fiscal: UNESCO; Program: OMGUS and German Land Citizens' Committees.

7. Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Experts for 12 months ..... | $20,000 |
| Traveling and incidental expenses..... | 2,500 |
| Total | $22,500 |

8. Time of Operation

Project should start as soon as money is made available and personnel are recruited.

700
Rehabilitation Program

ARCHIVAL COPY

April 30, 1948 SEP

Dear Janet:

I enclose a copy of my letter to Paul Limbert and also a request for a copy of my report that has come from the Editor of SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. Please send him the report.

I forgot to tell you about my conversation with Harold Snyder about the German books in Czechoslovakia. I did not intend that we should buy these books for distribution in Germany. Rather I thought that we should simply show our sample list of the books to David Martin so that he could tell whether he would be interested in them.

I am uncertain about the ~~distribution~~ desirability of the RF putting up money for the purchase of these books. I think we might try it out in a small way to see what quality of books are actually delivered and how much trouble it is. In any case there was no urgency about it and perhaps you and I could talk with Martin next month.

Both Hermens and Gurian are stuck at Notre Dame waiting for their clearances to come through. I am writing to them suggesting that they go to Washington and camp on the trail of the Civil Affairs Division people until the matter is cleared.

I plan to arrive in New York on Saturday morning, May 15, but I shall be busy with a conference all that day. Could you leave a key on your desk for me? I will call sometime in the morning for the key so that I can use the office on Sunday. I would also appreciate your laying out material for me to read on that day. Finally I wonder whether you could have Mr. Lyle reserve a room for me at the Henry Hudson Hotel for the week beginning Saturday, May 15th.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

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enc:2

700
Rehabilitation program

48189

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

It was, on motion,

RESOLVED RF 48052 that, in addition to sums heretofore and hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), in addition to RF 47116, be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation, all allocations under this appropriation to be reported by the officers to the Executive Committee.

The following were the considerations presented:

Interdivisional

Previous Interest: At the meeting of the Board in December, 1947, $200,000, in addition to sums appropriated under regular divisional programs, was set aside for use by the officers for new projects in European rehabilitation. At the same time the Executive Committee was authorized to appropriate from time to time additional sums for the same purpose not to exceed $300,000. On January 16, 1948, the Executive Committee appropriated $120,000 directly to the University of Chicago toward the expenses of sending faculty members to a German university during a two and a half year period.

General Description: The actions described above were taken after consideration by the Trustees of a report by Mr. Robert J. Havighurst on conditions in Germany. At the request of the officers Mr. Havighurst had visited Germany in the summer and fall of 1947 in order to complete the study begun in 1946 by the late Albert R. Mann. The report outlined a proposed program in European Rehabilitation, especially in Germany and Austria. Following its approval by the Trustees, Mr. Havighurst was appointed as special adviser for this work and proceeded to develop proposals in line with the report's recommendations. A description of activities undertaken thus far and of plans for the immediate future will be found in Exhibit A at the end of this docket.

Finances: Funds released to date by officers' action total $159,160, leaving a balance of $40,480 for allocation by the officers. Since the funds on hand are not sufficient to meet the needs of the projects now pending, it is suggested that an additional $100,000 be appropriated at this time for the European Rehabilitation Program from the fund of $300,000 set aside for this purpose last December.

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5/21/48

700
Rehabilitation program

48254

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS

1. $6,500 to Professor Karl Brandt of the faculty of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, toward the expenses of his trip to Germany; to be available until March 31, 1949; approved February 25, 1948.

2. $13,000 to the World Student Service Fund toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization during the summer of 1948; to be available to December 31, 1948; approved March 4, 1948.

3. $38,060 to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education for a program of assistance in the reconstruction of teacher education in Germany and Austria; to be available to September 30, 1949; approved March 3, 1948.

4. $7,500 to the American Music Center toward the expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria, to be available until March 30, 1950; approved March 15, 1948.

5. $1,500 to permit Mrs. Jella Lepman of the International Youth Library, Munich, to visit various organizations in the United States concerned with child development; approved March 19, 1948.

6. $1,000 to the College of William and Mary toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Goettingen for Professor Curt Bondy of the Department of Psychology of Richmond Professional Institute, to be available until September 30, 1948; approved March 25, 1948.

7. $1,000 to the University of Notre Dame for Professor Ferdinand A. Hermens toward traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Bonn and Muenster, to be available until September 30, 1948; approved March 25, 1948.

8. $1,500 to Union Theological Seminary toward the travel and living expenses of a four months' lecture tour in Germany by Professor Paul J. Tillich, to be available until September 30, 1948; approved March 25, 1948.

9. $1,000 to the University of Notre Dame for Professor Waldemar Gurian toward the cost of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Bonn; to be available for two months beginning approximately May 1, 1948; approved April 16, 1948.

10. $1,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies for Professor Paul A. Schilpp of Northwestern University, toward the cost of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Munich; to be available for four months beginning approximately September 1, 1948; approved April 16, 1948.

5/21/48

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Humanities (Continued)

GRANTS IN AID (Continued)

2. $3,000 to Columbia University to enable Dr. Karl H. Menges of the Department of Slavic Languages, to visit the Near East during the summer of 1948; for the period ending October 31, 1948; approved May 10, 1948.

3. $5,000 to Western Reserve University for experimental work and training of advanced students in television production under the direction of the Department of Drama; for the period ending September 30, 1949; approved May 10, 1948.

4. $2,000 for use by the Director for the Humanities for allocations not exceeding $500, for travel, equipment, consumable supplies and research and miscellaneous expenses for individuals; available to December 31, 1948; approved May 24, 1948.

5. $1,800 to enable Professor Marcel Bataillon of the College de France, to gain a direct acquaintance with Latin American studies in the United States and Canada, for the period ending October 31, 1948; approved May 13, 1948.

6. $6,000 to the University of Chicago toward the salary of a visiting professor in the humanities during 1948-1949 in the program of recruitment and training of teachers; for the period ending December 31, 1949; approved May 21, 1948.

7. $1,500 to the University of Washington to enable Professor Melvin Rader, Department of Philosophy, to carry on research and writing of a book on crisis and reconstruction, for period ending March 31, 1949; approved May 24, 1948.

8. $3,500 to Syracuse University to enable Professor Sawyer Falk of the Department of Drama to study in England the work of the Arts Council in Great Britain in the field of drama; for the period ending September 30, 1948; approved May 26, 1948.

9. $5,000 to the University of North Carolina for the personal expenses incurred by Professor Paul Green in carrying on his dramatic work and plans; for the period ending December 31, 1948; approved May 26, 1948.

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EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS

1. $500 to the Institute of International Education for Professor Werner Richter of Elmhurst College, toward expense of a trip to Germany, for the period ending September 30, 1948; approved April 20, 1948.

2. $1,000 to Dr. Max Horkheimer of the Institute of Social Research, toward the cost of a trip to Germany to lecture at the University of Frankfurt; for the period ending September 30, 1948; approved April 20, 1948.

3. $1,700 to the New School for Social Research to enable Dr. Eugen Fink, lecturer at the University of Freiburg, to visit American institutions for three or four months after his term at the New School, available for six months beginning approximately January 1, 1949; approved April 26, 1948.

4. $2,000 to the World Student Service Fund toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar during the summer of 1948; available for six months beginning approximately May 1, 1948; approved April 26, 1948.

5. $1,500 to Princeton University for Professor Oskar Morgenstern toward the cost of a trip to Europe to participate in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna; available from June 1, 1948 to September 1, 1948; approved May 6, 1948.

6. $10,000 to the State University of Iowa for Professor Emil Witschi of the Department of Zoology toward the expenses of a year in Germany as visiting professor at the University of Tuebingen; for the period June 1, 1948 - September 30, 1949; approved May 7, 1948.

7. $1,500 to Harvard University toward the expenses of a trip to Europe by Professor Gottfried Haberler of the faculty to participate in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna, for the period ending September 30, 1948.

8. $1,000 to the University of Rochester for Professor Arthur J. May toward the cost of a trip to Europe to enable him to study and lecture at the University of Vienna and other German institutions; available for four months beginning approximately May 15, 1948; approved May 20, 1948.

9. $24,920 to the National Education Association for the expenses of a mission of German educators to the United States to study American educational practices; available until December 31, 1948; approved May 20, 1948.

10. $4,000 to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education for the expenses of an additional person to the group of leaders in teacher education who have been invited to the United States by the Association, available for the period ending September 30, 1949; approved May 21, 1948.

11. $1,000 to Professor F. A. Hayek of the London School of Economics and Political Science toward the expenses of a trip to Austria and Switzerland to participate in economic seminars during the coming summer; available for five months beginning approximately May 30, 1948; approved May 25, 1948. EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS (Continued)

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The officers having withdrawn, appointments to facilitate conduct of Foundation work during the summer months were recommended and it was, on motion, SUMMER APPOINTMENTS - 1948

RESOLVED that Warren Weaver be, and he hereby is, appointed Acting President to serve during such periods as the President may be absent during the summer of 1948.

RESOLVED that Robert A. Lambert be, and he hereby is, authorized to sign together with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer drafts on deposits of The Rockefeller Foundation during the months of July and August, 1948.

RESOLVED that Robert A. Lambert be, and he hereby is, appointed as Assistant Secretary to sign vouchers during the months of July and August, 1948.

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It was, on motion, BRYCE WOOD - RESIGNATION

RESOLVED that the resignation of Bryce Wood as Assistant Director for the Social Sciences, be, and it hereby is, accepted, effective June 11, 1948.

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It was, on motion, SPECIAL EXPENSES - COUNSEL

RESOLVED that a bill for special expenses incurred by Counsel, as shown in a statement of June 16, 1948, totaling $319.04, be, and it hereby is, approved for payment.

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Rehabilitation Program

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EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS

1. $4,000 to the Institute of International Education to enable John Ladd of the Department of Philosophy at Harvard University to accept a post at the University of Goettingen, to be available for one year beginning approximately July 15, 1948; approved July 1, 1948.

2. $2,000 to the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, to provide scholarships to enable ten German youth, church, and labor leaders to attend the fall course of the International Course for Teachers and Youth Leaders, to be available for six months beginning approximately July 15, 1948; approved July 2, 1948.

3. $5,000 to the University of Basel, Switzerland, toward the expenses of their Project for Students from Southern Germany, to be available for one year beginning approximately July 1, 1948; approved July 12, 1948.

4. $2,400 to the University of Maryland to permit the Institute of Child Study to invite a staff member of the Institute for Child Study and Human Development at Stuttgart, Germany, to spend a year of study in the United States; to be available for one year beginning approximately August 1, 1948; approved July 12, 1948.

5. A grant in addition to ER 34 ($4,000 to the Institute of International Education to enable John Ladd of Harvard to accept post at the University of Goettingen), to provide additional stipend of $50 monthly for Mr. Ladd; approved July 9, 1948.

6. $1,800 to the National Social Welfare Assembly for the salary of Miss Lucille Day at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin for six months beginning about September 1, 1948, at the rate of $300 a month; approved August 18, 1948.

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CHANGES IN APPROPRIATIONS

1. Amendment of RF 48085, $45,000 to the University of Chicago for research in agricultural economics under Professor T. W. Schultz, during the three-year period beginning July 1, 1948, not more than $15,000 to be available in one year, to permit extension to September 30, 1951, and availability as needed during the period; approved August 31, 1948.

700
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 9 1948

May 7, 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Dear Janet:

Thank you for sending me the revision of the report. It reads very well. The only suggestion I have to make is that Dr. Fink be moved to the section headed "German Scholars to Study and Teach in the USA." Furthermore I suggest that the last sentence of the first paragraph on page 9 be changed to read "the international political situation....."

I enclose a copy of my letter to Alonzo Grace who is going to take Wells place as Chief of the Division of Education and Cultural Affairs. I am very anxious for RBF to have a talk with him before he goes to Germany. As soon as we hear from him and if he can come to New York for an interview, will you please arrange for a session for him and me with RBF following my interview with Grace?

Hermens seems to have secured his permits and has probably gone by this time. Gurian is still waiting.

I had a good visit with Kurt Hahn yesterday. He is writing a lengthy statement which he will send to us before he leaves the country.

I had a talk the other day with A. J. Brumbaugh of the American Council on Education, who is proposing the setting up of a Commission on Cultural Interchange with occupied countries. I think we need to talk this over in the office and I also want to talk it over with Grace.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

P.S. Just received a telegram from Grace. He will be at the RF office about 11 am, May 20th. Please arrange meeting with RBF accordingly.

RJH

mwe

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Civil Administration Division
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

JUN 18 1948

7 May 1948

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Dr. Edward F. D'Arms
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49th Street
New York 20,, New York

Dear Dr. D'Arms;

A few weeks ago we gave to Levi Gresh a statement of our several projects which were incorporated in the program which the Cultural Affairs Division sent you. I'm sure that you have received this long since.

The statement you will find enclosed indicates the program which we think we have made since we sent you our original statement. I'm sure that the introductory pages were not included in the report which the Cultural Affairs Division sent you, so I'm taking the liberty of sending you a copy to keep you informed of our developments.

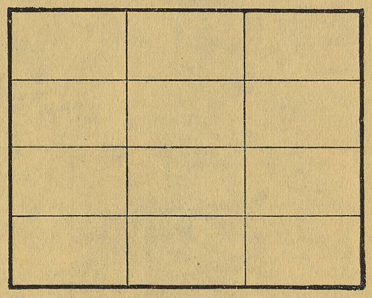
filed in Studies 700 Re P

Very sincerely yours,

HAROLD W. LANDIN
Chief
Democratization Branch

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program



MAR 31 '10

May 10, 1948

Dear Dr. Wells:

This will merely acknowledge your letter of April 13th and the appended description of proposed projects for German reorientation and re-education.

This material will be brought to Mr. Havighurst's attention on his arrival in New York on Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

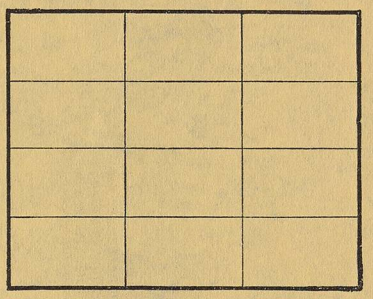
JANET M. PAINE

Janet M. Paine

JMP:am

Dr. Herman B. Wells
Education & Cultural Relations Division
Education Branch
Office of Military Govt. for Germany (U.S.)
Berlin, Germany
APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York

FORM 372



MAR 31 10

700
Rehabilitation program

May 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Gresh:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 29th which arrives in Mr. Havighurst's absence. It will be brought to his attention on his arrival Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

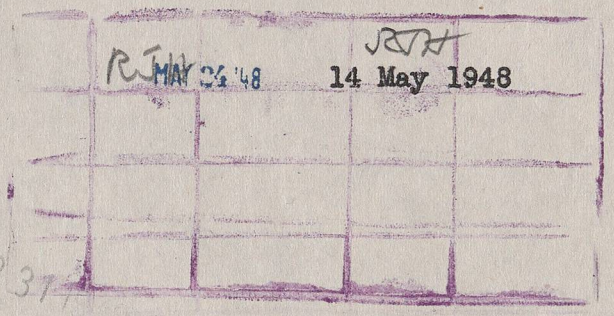
Janet M. Paine

Mr. L. D. Gresh, Chief
General Educational Institutions
and Agencies
Education Branch
OMGUS, Berlin
APO 742 c/o Postmaster, New York

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 742
Berlin, Germany




14 May 1948

The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

Attn: Dr. Robert Havighurst

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is an additional project to be included in the booklet forwarded to your office approximately two weeks ago. It is suggested, that it be given Priority No. 1.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G Banta
for HERMAN B WELLS
Actg. Director

1 Incl.

Priority 1

PROJECT No. 18

FIELD: Educational Measurement and Research

NATURE OF THE PROJECT: Visit to the U.S. of leaders in educational measurement from the U.S. Zone.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: These leaders would visit a limited number of leading universities and examination services with a view to compiling a complete bibliography of the best measurement materials and publications for use in teacher training institutions and for purposes of learning as much as possible of the advances made in examination practices in the United States. The base of operations would be New york City.

RELATION OF PROJECTS TO OVER*ALL OBJECTIVES: The development of competent leadership among German educators is an accepted goal of American authorities. In educational measurement and research, it is necessary first that teachers and administrators be trained in the techniques and applications of this field. The present status of educational measurement in German schools has been appropriately described as having reached approximately the same stage as that achieved in American schools just prior to World War I. The utilization of educational measurement and research methods of studying and democratizing the German school system and its practices awaits the development of good tests and effectively organized testing programs. The principal purpose of this proposed project is to provide the basis for large-scale teacher-training programs, including prospective and in-service teachers. The ultimate goal, to which this project will contribute materially, is to provide the best and most complete type of measurement instruments that can be devised and to make these available to a teaching profession enlightened in their use.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND RECRUITING OF: For purposes of consideration by the Foundation it is assumed that 2 of the most competent leaders be selected. These should represent elementary and secondary education and, if possible, the vocational field in which Germany has made significant advances in measurement. The need for the development of leadership is amply illustrated by the fact that only 2 men appear to have the qualifications necessary to execute this work successfully. They are:

Dr. Erich Hylla, President Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Committee on Research, Paedagogisches Arbeits- und Forschungsinstitut, Berlin (representing elementary and secondary education)

Dr. Erich Lutze, Manager, Psychological Section, Labor Office, Bremen (representing vocational education and guidance)

SPONSORING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION: The Educational Records Bureau 437 West 59th Street, New York 19, N.Y. ha agreed through Dr. A.E.Traxler, Associate Director, to give over-all directions to this project. The Bureau could also be competent to receive the grant. This Bureau , in cooperation with the Educational Testing Service (Formerly the projects of the Carnegie Foundation, the American Council on Education, and the College Entrance Examination Board), conducts an Invitational Conference on Testing Problems each year in late October.

OPERATING DETAILS: The reception of these visitors, the planning of their itinerary and program, and the administration of the grant will be the responsibility of the Educational Records Bureau.

COSTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On the basis of a three-months visit: | | |
| Two individuals @ $ 1,500 | $ 3,000 | |
| Coordination and Conference | 500 | |
| Contingent | 500 | $4,000 |

TIME AT WHICH OPERATION SHOULD START: The visit should take place during the period August 10 - November 10, 1948. This period is recommended specifically to take advantage of the Invitation Conferance on Testing Problems to be held in New York City, October 30. This conference can be the culmination of the visit and will provide an opportunity for the visitors to meet the most outstanding leaders in measurement at one conference.

FORM 372

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| JMP | MAY 20 '48 | JMP |
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P700
Rehabilitation Program

MAR 31

May 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Wells:

Mr. Gresh has sent me descriptions of a number of projects for cultural relations in Germany, submitted by various branches of the Civil Affairs Division. We are studying these proposals and will be glad to discuss them with Mr. Landin and others, as the occasion arises. These discussions can take place in the fall when I am in Germany, or earlier here on this side if you wish to send someone to talk with us.

I may say that the amount of money we have available would not permit our participation in any great number of these projects unless we all agreed that these were more important than any of the other proposals which are being made by the Education and Cultural Affairs Division.

It occurs to me that some experience can be gained this summer on the basis of which the promise of projects such as these might be evaluated. There will be a number of social scientists studying and lecturing in Germany this summer whose work might be observed by the C.A.D. The following list, which is certainly not complete, consists

of people whom I know about.

The University of Chicago faculty group at Frankfurt contains a sociologist, Everett Hughes. Professor Karl Brandt of Stanford University is lecturing on economics at Heidelberg. Professor Curt Bondy is lecturing at Goettingen and Hamburg on sociology and education. Professor Ferdinand Hermens of Notre Dame is lecturing at Bonn and Muenster. Hermens is an expert in the field of election procedures. Professor Eduard Heimann is lecturing on political science at Hamburg and Goettingen and probably Munich. Professor Waldemar Gurian is lecturing on political science at Bonn and probably also at Freiburg and Munich. Dr. Max Horkheimer is lecturing in sociology at the University of Frankfurt.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Herman Wells
OMGUS, Berlin
APO 742
c/o Postmaster, New York

RJH:am

Copies to: Mr. L. D. Gresh, Education Branch, Education & Cultural Affairs Division, OMGUS, Berlin

Dr. Harold Landin " " " " " "

Office Conf. re Germany May 19, 1948.

~~RAL~~
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~~RSM~~

700
Rehabilitation program

JUN 14 1948

Projects previously approved for which action is being taken:

National Social Welfare Assembly - Youth Division
$28,060 for the expenses of eight German leaders of youth organizations to visit youth organizations in the United States for a period of from four to six months.

National Education Association
$24,920 for the expenses of a Commission of German educators to visit the United States for a period of approximately ten weeks.

German University Summer Schools
$6,000 toward the expenses of lecturers and summer schools to be held at the universities of Marburg, Munich and Heidelberg.

Projects for discussion at this meeting:

American Friends Service Committee
Application has been made for two projects, one involving scholarships for German students and the other purchase of German books now available in Czechoslovakia.

University of Basel
Application may be made by Prof. Portmann for funds to bring German students to the University of Basel. Dr. Pomerat has recently interviewed Prof. Portmann, who reports a need for funds for this purpose.

Youth leadership training
Military Government officials have made two proposals, one involving the sending of youth leaders to England and the other for the sending of American specialists to Germany to serve on the staffs of organizations there. 4-8 months

British Educational Interchange Council
This Council operates a student exchange program on a very economical basis. Application has been made for general support. Action on a specific proposal from this organization may be recommended.

Commission on Cultural Exchange with Occupied Countries
Application has been made for $45,000 to set up such a commission to work with Military Government and the appropriate organizations in the United States on a program of cultural exchange.

Gordonstoun School
Approximately $250,000 to cover the costs of sending German students to the Gordonstoun School in Scotland for the period of a year - proposed by Mr. Kurt Hahn, Headmaster of the School.

John Ladd
Funds to permit him to spend a year at the University of Goettingen to teach philosophy under the sponsorship of Professor Hartmann.

MAY 21 1948

May 19, 1948. °700

Rehabilitation program

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May 19, 1948. 700
Rehabilitation program

SEP 20 1948

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COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

700
Rehabilitation program

DEC 13 1948

May 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Wells:

not received for filing 12/14/48

I wish to thank you for your letter of April 13th with its extensive description of projects for cultural relations with Germany which The Rockefeller Foundation might assist. I am listing these projects in three groups.

Group I: Those which we have already done substantially as you have proposed them.

Group II: Those which we are now in process of doing.

Group III: Those which await further discussion.

The projects in the first group are merely listed. The projects in the third group are also listed and may be discussed with us by you and others during the summer, or they may await my arrival in Germany in September for further discussion. The status of each of the projects listed in Group II is described briefly as seen from this end.

Group I:

Project #3: Eight persons active in teacher-training to study in the USA.

Project #4: Commission of German educators to study American schools.

Project #6: University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt exchange project.

Project #7: Professor Karl Brandt, guest professor at the University of Heidelberg.

Project #14: German youth organization leaders to the USA for observation and study.

Group II:

Project #2: Establishment of a child development institute. We are waiting for more definite proposals on this project, which we assume will come from you after you have consulted with Prof.

COPY



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Daniel A. Prescott, who is now in Germany. We want particularly to know (a) whether Weilburg is the best place for a child development institute, and (b) what institution or group in the USA will sponsor the project.

Project #8: An American guest professor in American literature at the University of Heidelberg. We are waiting for the nomination of a person to this post. I have written to Rector Kunkel at Heidelberg, suggesting that he make inquiries in various quarters for possible candidates. Perhaps the proposed U.S. Commission on Cultural Relations could handle this kind of project through representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies or the American Council on Education.

Project #10: Study in England for Dr. Max Rolfes of Giessen. We have already written to you to say that we are prepared to make a grant of $750 as soon as you tell us to whom the money should be paid.

Project #11: Study in England by Giessen Agriculture College staff and graduate students. We are prepared to act favorable on this project as soon as we receive a formal request from the British agency which will assume responsibility for the reception of these people and for handling the funds. In this connection, I should inform you that The Rockefeller Foundation office in London is not equipped to administer the financial details of a project like this. We will need to make a grant to a British organization on receipt of a formal request from that organization, with a budget.

Project #13: American consultants for the staffs of German youth leadership training centers. We are prepared to consider the appointment of two consultants for periods of six months to a year. I have written Mr. Norrie to this effect and asked him to nominate candidates. We will make the necessary financial arrangements with them.

Project #15: Support for international summer schools at Heidelberg, Munich and Marburg. We have already written you that we are prepared to make a grant up to $6,000 for this purpose and that we are waiting for you to tell us to whom the money should be paid.

Project #16: Training of youth leaders in Great Britain. We have written to Mr. Norrie, saying we are prepared to make a grant up to $3,000 for this purpose and that we are waiting for a formal request from the British organization which will carry through the program and handle the funds.

COPY



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Group III:

Project #1: American-staffed teacher-training unit in Bavaria.

Project #5: Commission of German university administrators to study higher education in the USA.

Project #9: Assistance to the School of Advanced Studies in Berlin-Dahlem.

Project #12: Study in Geneva by a team of young German historians, for preparation of a history textbook.

Your proposal for the establishment of a Commission of Cultural Relations with Germany, which is not mentioned in your letter of April 13th, is now under discussion, and I hope will be carried through in a form satisfactory to you. I have had talks about it with Mr. Grace and with Mr. Brumbaugh of the American Council on Education. According to the present plan, a commission will be set up for a year with an executive secretary and money for commission meetings. This commission will probably be instrumental in developing several of your projects which I have placed in Group III. I hope that there can be a meeting of the commission in June, at which both you and Mr. Grace can be present.

Just a word about the proposal that UNESCO should be the financial agent in projects which require the expenditure of dollar funds in Germany. This seems to me to be a good idea. If UNESCO did this, a procedure would have to be worked out by you and UNESCO's office whereby UNESCO would send us a formal request for each project. Please let us know whenever you have this arrangement or some other arrangement worked out for the handling of dollar funds in Germany.

Part II of your letter contains a list of projects being considered for later submission to the Foundation. Presumably you will want to bring up some of these for discussion with us at a later time. I should like to comment now, however, on two types of projects which are on this list. First, there is the proposal to send German scholars to the USA for advanced study. This looks like a possibility from our point of view, but it will have to be done only after carefull preparation. Procedures for selecting these people fairly and objectively will have to be worked out. The second type of project involves the sending of religious leaders and theology students to the USA. The only question I would raise here is whether there is not substantial financial support for this kind of project available from religious organizations in this country.

COPY



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Finally, may I answer your note of April 16th asking for the "list of thirty key cultural leaders in Germany" which you thought I mentioned in my report on Germany. I did not make such a list, but I imagine you refer to the list of people whom I interviewed, which comes at the end of my report. This list, of course, is not a comprehensive one, nor is it a highly selective one.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Herman B. Wells, Director
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Berlin
APO 742
c/o Postmaster, New York

RJH:am

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program

JMP

DEC 1 4 1948

MAR 31 1949

May 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Wells:

I wish to thank you for your letter of April 13th with its extensive description of projects for cultural relations with Germany which The Rockefeller Foundation might assist. I am listing these projects in three groups.

Group I - Those which we have already done substantially as you have proposed them.

Group II - Those which we are now in process of doing.

Group III - Those which await further discussion.

The projects in the first group are merely listed. The projects in the third group are also listed and may be discussed with us by you and others during the summer, or they may await my arrival in Germany in September for further discussion. The status of each of the projects listed in Group II is described briefly as seen from this end.

Group I:

Project #3: Eight persons active in teacher-training to study in the USA.

Project #4: Commission of German educators to study American schools.

Project #6: University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt exchange project.

Project #7: Professor Karl Brandt, guest professor at the University of Heidelberg.

Project #14: German youth organization leaders to the USA for observation and study.

Group II:

Project #2: Establishment of a child development institute. We are waiting for more definite proposals on this project, whichwe assume will come from you after you have consulted with Prof.

Daniel A. Prescott, who is now in Germany. We want particularly to know (a) whether Weilburg is the best place for a child development institute, and (b) what institution or group in the USA will sponsor the project.

Project #8: An American guest professor in American literature at the University of Heidelberg. We are waiting for the nomination of a person to this post. I have written to Rector Kunkel at Heidelberg, suggesting that he make inquiries in various quarters for possible candidates. Perhaps the proposed U.S. Commission on Cultural Relations could handle this kind of project through representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies or the American Council on Education.

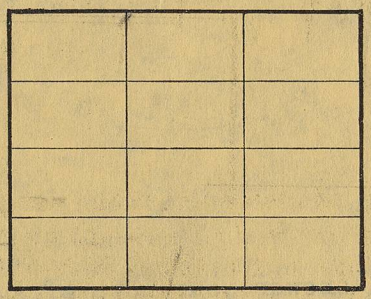
Project #10: Study in England for Dr. Max Rolfes of Giessen. We have already written to you to say that we are prepared to make a grant of $750 as soon as you tell us to whom the money should be paid.

Project #11: Study in England by Giessen Agriculture College staff and graduate students. We are prepared to act favorable on this project as soon as we receive a formal request from the British agency which will assume responsibility for the reception of these people and for handling the funds. In this connection, I should inform you that The Rockefeller Foundation office in London is not equipped to administer the financial details of a project like this. We will need to make a grant to a British organization on receipt of a formal request from that organization, with a budget.

Project #13: American consultants for the staffs of German youth leadership training centers. We are prepared to consider the appointment of two consultants for periods of six months to a year. I have written Mr. Norrie to this effect and asked him to nominate candidates. We will make the necessary financial arrangements with them.

Project #15: Support for international summer schools at Heidelberg, Munich and Marburg. We have already written you that we are prepared to make a grant up to $6,000 for this purpose and that we are waiting for you to tell us to whom the money should be paid.

Project #16: Training of youth leaders in Great Britain. We have written to Mr. Norrie, saying we are prepared to make a grant up to $3,000 for this purpose and that we are waiting for a formal request from the British organization which will carry through the program and handle the funds.



Group III:

Project #1: American-staffed teacher-training unit in Bavaria.

Project #5: Commission of German university administrators to study higher education in the USA.

Project #9: Assistance to the School of Advanced Studies in Berlin-Dahlem.

Project #12: Study in Geneva by a team of young German historians, for preparation of a history textbook.

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Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Herman B. Wells, Director
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Berlin
APO 742
c/o Postmaster, New York

RJH:am

Copies sent to: Lt. Col. L. P. Irvin, Civil Affairs Division, War Department, Washington, 25, D.C.

Mr. L. D. Gresh, OMGUS, Berlin, APO 742, c/o PM, N.Y.

## Key Cultural Leaders in Germany

58 .....Prof. Otto Hellpach, Institute of Psychology, University of Heidelberg
Supplement - Julius Ebbinghaus, Professor of Philosophy, University of Marburg
" Edward Brenner, Rector, Erlangen University
" Dr. Adolph Grimme, Ministry of Education, Hannover
300,301....Dr. Wilhelm Heise, Dean, Pedagogical Institute, University of Berlin
298,299.....Prof. Kurt Gottschaldt, Psychological Institute, Berlin-Dahlem
292-293....Johannes Stroux, Rector, University of Berlin and President of Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften
250-252.....Prof. Frederick Glum, Kultusministerium, Munich
262,263....Monsignor Zinkl, Munich
210,211....Hans von Eckhardt, Sociology, University of Heidelberg
208.....Professor Karl Jaspers, Philosophy, University of Heidelberg
206,207.....Prof. Erich von Holst, Dean of the Natural Sciences, Heidelberg University, and Director of the Zoological Institute
199-203.....Dr. Wolfgang Kunkel, Rector, University of Heidelberg
196,197....Dr. Karl H. Bauer, Director, Chirurgic Clinic, Heidelberg
175,176.....Prof. Adolph Butenandt, Director of the KWI Institute for Physiological Chemistry and Professor at the University of Tuebingen
122,123.....Dr. Boris Rajewsky, Director, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biophysics and Professor in the University of Frankfurt
92-94.....Dr. E. Pietsch, Director, Gmelin-Institute, Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Harz
90,91.....Prof. Hans von Laue, Max Planck Institute of Physics, Goettingen
85,86.....Prof. Hans Kopfermann, Director, II Physical Institute, University of Goettingen
79-81.....Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Director, Max Planck Institut fuer Physik, Goettingen
66.....Prof. Franz Termer, Director of the Museum fuer Volkerkunde, Hamburg
65.....Prof. Karl Schiller, Economics, University of Hamburg
63,64.....Professor Arthur Jores, Internal Medicine, University of Hamburg
61,62.....Paul Harteck, Director of the Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Hamburg
38,39.....Prof. Otto Warburg, Berlin-Dahlem (Garystrasse)
34.....Frau Dr. Knacke, Biologist, Dahlem Institute for Biochemistry (69 Thiel)
25.....Professor Hans George Gadamer, Rector, University of Leipzig
25.....Professor Max Burger, Internal Medicine, University of Leipzig
25.....Professor Mueller-Lenhartz, Animal Research, University of Leipzig
25.....Professor Arland, Plant Breeding, University of Leipzig
87,100,101.....Professor Otto Hahn, Karl Wilhelm Gesellschaft, Goettingen

May 21 48

Key Cultural Leaders in Germany

Prof. Otto Hellpach, Institute of Psychology, University of Heidelberg
Julius Ebbinghaus, Professor of Philosophy, University of Marburg
Edward Brenner, Rector, Erlangen University
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700
Rehabilitation program

JMP

DHS

AG

WW

JHW

GKS

May 24, 1948

MAY 25 1948

RJH is expecting to spend about two months in Germany and Austria, beginning the first of September, and would like to have the company of any divisional officers who may wish to take a look around Germany and Austria at that time. He is coming back to the New York office for four or five days beginning about the sixteenth of June and would be glad to talk over plans with officers of any of the divisions at that time.

JMP:am

°700

Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: May 24, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DHS | | MPA |
| JM AG | | JM AG |
| EO WW | | EO AHC |
| ~~JHW~~ | MAY 26 | MAY 26 '48 |
| NSB GKS | | NSB HJ |
| WW JMP | JUN 22 '48 JUN 24 '48 | WW JMP |

COMMENTS:
copy sent to DHS 5/25

Note for EFD

AUG 19 1948

gRP GRP

SUBJECT:

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JMP

JMP:am

RJH - AG has written to Dr. Struthers about this.
JMP

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

MAY 2 5 RECD

May 24, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

Dear Bob:

I did not think when I left you on Saturday that I would have to send an SOS so soon, but two things have come in the morning mail which I think you should see. One is a letter from Weyl about von Laue. Apparently they have gone ahead, assuming that the RF contribution of $2,000 is already in the bag, and are counting on it. I am enclosing a copy of Weyl's letter to you. I assume that we go ahead with $2,000 for this as soon as we get a letter from Oppenheimer.

Attached also is a copy of an additional project which should have been sent with the long letter from Wells. As you notice, this is being given priority one. What priority do you think we can give it in our rapidly-evaporating hundred-thousand dollars?

Sincerely yours,

Janet

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

JMP:am
Enclosures

P.S. Did you take the Brumbaugh letter along with you? We haven't been able to locate it here.

P.S. #2 A letter from Voegelin just now saying he does not think he has sufficient time to be processed for this year. So — we have $1,500 toward the $2,000 for von Laue.

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

SEP - 9 1948

May 25, 1948

Dear Bob:

Your passport has arrived, and you asked me to let you know at once. It seems to me that there will be plenty of time when you are next here in New York, to get whatever visas are necessary. If you like, however, we can do that for you and can send you the necessary application blanks.

I am enclosing a translation of the application from Professor Condanari, who wrote to me, at the suggestion of Phil Mosely, about going to Italy from Austria this summer. Phil does not appear to be wildly enthusiastic and does not feel that the man has made a particularly convincing case. However, Phil says he is a nice person and probably would be the only one from Innsbruck to get outside of Austria this summer. In view of our budget situation, however, I am inclined to decline it unless you write me to the contrary.

I talked this morning with David Martin of the International Rescue and Relief Committee. We have received the application from the American Friends Service Committee in which the following paragraph appears:

> "The American Friends Service Committee will discuss with the International Rescue and Relief Committee the best manner of sharing with them a portion of these Prague books, the number to be determined by mutual agreement."

Mr. Martin seemed to think that he would much rather have a certain sum of money for his own committee's use so that his committee might choose the books for distribution. I told him that I felt quite sure that some working arrangement could be achieved with the American Friends Service Committee and suggested that he talk with Mr. Hollister. He is going to call Hollister and then call me again, if it seems necessary. I am holding up any action for a few days, but unless I hear from him again before Friday I shall proceed on the basis we agreed upon, of $3,000.

A phone call from Miss Bridges just now brought me the news that they have just secured Miss Mabel Shannon to act as coordinator of the youth

leadership training project. Miss Bridges seemed to be very pleased. Miss Shannon apparently speaks German and has been abroad for several years with UNRRA.

A letter received this morning from Col. Hume encloses a paragraph mentioning the following as the committee for the certification of expenditures for the International Holiday Courses:

Doctor Bauer, Director of International Holiday Courses
Doctor Ittner, Chief, Higher Education, Wuerttemberg-Baden
Doctor Ernst, Member of the Faculty, Heidelberg University
Doctor Karsten, President, Student Council, Heidelberg

We are going ahead with the action, but probably will not send any notification until the end of the week, so that if you have any objections you can let me know by that time.

This seems to be all the news for today. I hope for your sake this won't be a daily occurrence.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

JMP:am
Enclosures

700
Rehabilitation Program

May 25, 1948

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your note of May 24th. Yes, I think we should go ahead with the assistance for von Laue.

copy filed 700 Rehabilitation Program - (Educational Measurement)

I want to think about the project for the visit to the US of leaders in educational measurement from the US Zone. I am somewhat loathe to go ahead with this at the moment because I do not quite see just what immediate use these people would make of a visit at this time. In any case the October Conference on testing problems would be of little use to them since their problems are so different from testing problems in the USA.

I think you will find the letter from Brumbaugh concerning the Commission on Cultural Exchange with the other material ~~that I gave back to you dealing with the material~~ from Wells which you gave to me and also with the letter from Grace commenting on the project. I remember quite clearly turning it over to you, and I imagine by this time it has turned up.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

enc: #3

ARCHIVAL COPY

9700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP

MAY 28 '49

May 25, 1948

MAR 4 1949

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mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

enc: 3

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

JMP JMP JUN 1 '48

May 27, 1948 JUN 18 1948

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of May 25th. Please hold my passport until I get back to New York.

I agree with you about Professor Condanari. I think his claim for assistance is a border-line one.

copy for 200 AFSC Book purchases

I think you have handled the Prague Book Project very well and I would anticipate no difficulty in Martin and Hollister getting together.

717 International Holiday Courses

Please go right ahead with the action to release funds for the Holiday courses. I presume that the money should actually be made out to the order of Ittner or of Bauer. I do not know Bauer but as Director of the Holiday courses he would seem to be the logical one. Ittner is from Indiana University and has just started work in Wuerttemberg-Baden. I am sure that it would be alright for him to handle the money, but I suggest you check with Irvin to see whether he thinks Bauer should be the one.

copy for 200 ACE Cultural exchange commission

I enclose a copy of the letter I have just written to Brumbaugh. I suggest that you go ahead with the action to provide $25,000 for the Commission, that you push it through as rapidly as possible and notify Brumbaugh by telephone. Even if he does not come through with a supplement concerning the ACLS and SSRC, I think we should go right ahead so as not to hold them up.

I have just heard from Gurian that he has received his permit and will leave on Friday.

I enclose a copy of my letters to Irvin and Hallgarten.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc: 3

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

ARCHIVAL COPY

May 27, 1948

Lt. Colonel L. P. Irvin
Civil Affairs Division
Reorientation Branch
Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

SEP - 9 1948

Dear Colonel Irvin:

We have received a request from the American Council on Education for support of a Commission on Cultural Interchange with Occupied Countries for one year, which we hope we will be able to approve very quickly. When I saw Grace last week he was hoping that such a Commission could hold a meeting in June at a time when both he and Wells could be present.

I have just received a letter from George Hallgarten in response to me letter to him of May 18th. Hallgarten wishes to have a conference on his project when I am in Washington. I will leave it to you to decide whether such a conference would be useful at the present time. There are two reasons why I am hesitant about engaging in the proposed conference. The first is that we have a set amoung of money released by our Trustees for work in Germany and Austria between now and next winter, and that the proposals we have already received from Berlin and to which we have responded favorably will more than use up this amount of money. Accordingly, we would have to drop something else out if we considered Hallgarten's project at the present time. My second questionhas to do with the effectiveness of the proposed mission. It seems to me that unless such a mission or such people are invited by Germans to participate in a project organized and run by Germans, there is very little chance of their criticisms and suggestions being accepted. This is a basic question which I should be glad to explore with you and with anybody else who wanted to have in. However, I think we should not encourage anybody to go to the expense of coming to Washington for a conference on this project when the possibility of supporting it is so distant.

My passport has arrived in New York and I am glad that I shall not have to worry about it during the summer.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
cc: Miss Paine

SEP - 9 1948

700
Rehabilitation program

May 27, 1948

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ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc: 3

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

RJH JUN 14 '48 RM

HEADQUARTERS, OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
Office of the Cultural Affairs Advisor
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

28 May 1948 700

MAR 31 1949

Rehabilitation program

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, NY

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters of 19 and 20 May 1948, addressed to Dr. Wells.

Dr. Wells left Berlin 27 May for the United States where he plans to spend the first part of the summer. He should arrive in New York on the Queen Mary, on 7 June. He will, in all probability, contact you.

We are forwarding copies of your letters to him by airmail and using the originals here to expedite the matters which you called to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Floyd R. Alexander
FLOYD R. ALEXANDER, MAJOR
Administrative Assistant

9700
Rehabilitation program

EXHIBIT A

R.F. Docket 5/21/48

Progress Report on the Program of Cultural Rehabilitation in Central Europe

May, 1948

This program was authorized by the Trustees in December, 1947 and has been in operation four months. The purposes are:

(1) To promote interchange of knowledge and ideas between the countries which were cut off by war and by fascism, and the other democratic countries of Europe and America.

(2) To assist young people who show promise of leadership in these countries to get further training and to get experience in other European countries and the United States.

The following grants have been made:

The University of Chicago-University of Frankfurt Project (Two Years) $120,000

The University of Chicago will keep a faculty of six to ten people in residence in Frankfurt for two years, commencing April 1, 1948. The personnel of the Chicago team will be changed every semester. German faculty and students from the University of Frankfurt are expected eventually to teach and study at Chicago. The first team from Chicago arrived in Frankfurt April 1st and commenced teaching immediately. There were seven people in this team, mainly full professors from the Departments of Psychology, Sociology, Zoology, Theology, English Literature, and Romance Languages. This is the first instance of American-born scholars teaching in German universities since the end of the fighting. There are no refugees in the Chicago group, and only one native German.

Scholarly Periodicals and Medical Books for German and Austrian Libraries (Three Years) $69,000

A grant has been made to the Germanistic Society of America for subscriptions for some two hundred American periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. The Germanistic Society, with the aid of this grant and of gifts from other sources, is now supplying periodicals to the libraries of practically all the higher institutions in Western Germany and Austria. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries.

German Radio Experts to the United States for Study and Observation (Humanities division) $25,000

Under the Humanities division, a grant has been made to the Columbia University Office of Radio Research to bring six radio experts, from as many German radio stations, to the United States for study of broadcasting in this country. This is a part of the effort to enable younger German leaders to break out of the isolation in which they have grown up.

American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education - German and Austrian Leaders in Teacher Education to the United States (One Year) $38,060

A grant has been made to the Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education to bring two Austrian and six German leaders in the field of teacher education to the United States for one year's study and observation. It is expected that these people will arrive in this country during the coming summer.

American Music Center $7,500

A grant has been made to the American Music Center to assist in meeting the expenses of transportation to Germany and Austria for American artists, including musicians, actors, and ballet dancers who will appear before audiences in Germany and Austria. This money will be applied to the cost of transporting the American artists to Europe. Their living expenses in Europe will be cared for through the income they produce. This project will bring Americans into contact with a much wider population than most of the other projects, which are limited to cooperation with universities and other cultural institutions.

Salzburg Seminar (Austria) $13,000

A grant has been made to the World Student Service Fund toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar on American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This Seminar, which was started in 1947 by a group of Harvard students and faculty, brings together graduate students and faculty members from all over Europe to study American civilization under an American faculty.

Alpbach Seminar $2,000

A grant has been made to the World Student Service Fund to assist the "Austrian College" of Vienna in conducting its Alpbach Seminar during the summer of 1948. The "Austrian College" is not a college in the American sense of the word, but consists of a group of professors and advanced students, some 800 in number, from the four Austrian universities who hold a summer seminar at Alpbach in the Tyrol. The faculty consists of scholars from other countries, and the student

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MAY 21 1948

700 Rehabilitation program

EXHIBIT A

RF Docket 5/21/48

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Future of the Program

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The program as outlined in December, 1947, is well under way and projects in sight can be completed through the use of funds appropriated and authorized at the December, 1947, Board meeting. It seems wise for Mr. Havighurst to go to Europe in the early fall of this year to find out what has been accomplished, what the current situation is, and what, in addition to present plans, the Foundation might usefully do during 1949. By autumn of this year, the European Recovery Program will have taken shape, and its effects on Central European economy may be estimated. By the same time, it will be clear whether

the United States government will make funds available for a broad program of interchange of leaders, students, and teachers between Central Europe and the United States (thus making Rockefeller Foundation activity of this kind less important). The international political situation may also be much clearer by next fall.

In the meantime, it is proposed that the officers continue along the lines agreed upon in December, 1947, which have proved practicable and which seem to be working out in the ways that were expected.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
Office of the Cultural Affairs Adviser
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

RJH | | RM

JUN 14 '48

MAR 31 1949

2 June 1948

700
Rehabilitation program

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, NY

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Your letter of 21 May to Dr. Wells has been referred to Dr. Milton E. Muelder, the new Deputy Director of Education and Cultural Relations Division, and the copy addressed to Dr. Gresh has been placed in his hands.

Sincerely yours,

Floyd R. Alexander (Major)
FLOYD R. ALEXANDER
Administrative Assistant

700
Rehabilitation Program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RBF

DATE: June 17, 1948

| TO: | | | COMMENTS: |
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| GJB | | CIB | |
| FMR | | JMR | |
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SUBJECT:

Mr. Havighurst, as you know, is now on quarter time with the Foundation, and we pay him $250 a month. In September he is going to review the situation in Europe for us, and I suggest that as of September first we take over his Chicago University salary, i.e., $1,000 a month (he has recently been increased to $12,000), and continue it until such time as he returns to the University of Chicago about 2½ months later. Whether thereafter there will be work for him to do in relation to the Foundation will depend on circumstances which we cannot now foresee.

I have cleared this with CIB.

RBF.

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

July 6, 1948

SEP - 9 1948

Lt. Colonel L. P. Irvin
Civil Affairs Division
Reorientation Branch
Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Irvin:

This is just a note to let you know that I am planning to leave New York for Paris on September 3rd. I plan to arrive in Vienna about September 10 and in Germany about September 20. Probably I shall go from Vienna to Munich and start my work in Germany from Munich.

I shall be in New York for a couple of days before September 3rd and could see you in Washington if there was any need for it.

I have had a telephone call from Professor Paul A. Schilpp of Northwestern University who has had an application in for a military permit to lecture at the University of Munich for about two months. He is beginning to get worried since he has made plans to sail early in August. I hope that there has been no hitch in his clearance.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

RJH JUL 16 '48
am 9 July 1948 ack 7/17 am 7/23
JMP
HMG HMG 8/12

Copy sent RJH 7/16 am
also " " RJH letter 5/21 to Wells

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Please pardon this late reply to your letter of 21 May to Dr. Wells with respect to the sixteen projects submitted by the Education and Cultural Relations Division under date of 13 April. Reference is also made to your letter of 20 May to Wells, regarding the projects submitted by the branches of the Civil Administration Division. We delayed our reply hoping that Dr. Wells would return to Berlin earlier so that you might have the benefit of his judgment on certain items raised in your letter. Inasmuch as he has not yet returned, we are replying as adequately as we can at the moment. The Education and Cultural Relations Division has moved to Nuernberg, and I am remaining in Berlin awaiting the arrival of both Wells and Grace.

Before taking up the specific items raised by you, with respect to the ECR projects, we wish to state that the matter of priority, as between projects submitted by Civil Administration and other Divisions and the ECR Division, should cause no difficulty in the future. An interdivisional committee, representing ECR, CAD, ICD and the Control Office, will determine priorities on future projects; and the ECR will continue to coordinate the efforts made to interest the Rockefeller Foundation and other organizations with respect to supplementary funds for certain aspects of the Reorientation Program. Incidentally, the Civil Administration Division, has asked us to inform you that they are withdrawing the projects submitted to you in April, and expect to submit in the near future a smaller list of important projects, written up in such a manner as to prevent all possible duplication. The projects in the field of Public Health and Medical Research, including child welfare, will be submitted through Dr. Grant's office. The latter was with us last week, and we had a very interesting session with the folks interested in Public Health and Medical Research.

We now turn to your letter of 21 May and the questions raised therein with respect to the projects in your Group II:

Project #2 Establishment of a child development institute. Dr. Prescott is definitely of the opinion that Weilburg is the best place. In May he conducted a seminar there for a week. Selected German educators attended and the results were very satisfactory. Dr. Prescott may

Copy section for 200 U. of Maryland hist of Child Development

have contacted you in the meantime. He agreed to find a good School of Education in America to sponsor the project.

Project #8 Guest Professor in American literature at Heidelberg. The man wanted by Heidelberg is Dr. Anderson of Johns Hopkins.

Project #10 Study in England of Dr. Rolfes. The money should be paid either to Dr. Wells, or Mr. George B. McKibben. Both advanced funds for Rolfes' travel and stay in England; and the one can settle up with the other. Incidentally, the itemized costs total $1020, including bill of $800 to Oxford.

Project #11 Study in England by Giessen Agricultural College Staff and graduate students. These students have all been selected and cleared. The Institute of Agrarian Economics at Oxford will receive the students and handle the funds.

Project #13 Consultants for youth leadership training centers. Dr. Norrie has already replied on this.

Project #15 International summer schools at Heidelberg, Munich and Marburg. There is, of course, no German agency competent to receive dollar payments. Payment should be made, thru American Express, to:

International Holiday Courses
ECR Division
OMGUS, APO 742
Dr. Theron A. Johnson, Custodian

Account No. is: Acct. 2207, Berlin.

Project #16 Training of youth leaders in Great Britain. Dr. Norrie, we understood, has sent you the name of the British organization which will handle the program and the funds.

Before concluding with specific projects, may we say a word about the projects you list as Group III. Projects #1, #5 and #9 will be discussed with you at a later date; and project #12 is withdrawn.

With reference to the projects listed under Part II, for later submission, your comments and suggestions are well taken. We agree also that religious leaders and theological students can be taken care of through religious organization funds.

In conclusion I wish to state that Dr. Gresh is leaving for the States in about ten days, and will arrange to discuss certain aspects of the program with you.

Thanking you for your interest and valuable assistance, and trusting we may have you in Germany this fall, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Milton E. Muelder

MILTON E. MUELDER
Acting Director

°7.00
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: July 13, 1948

TO:

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COMMENTS:

SEP 20 1948

SUBJECT: Status of the European Rehabilitation Program

The balance in our fund is now $8,440. Of this amount, $7,750 is already committed, and it is possible that while I am away actions will have to be prepared for one or all of the following grants, which have been approved in principle. It is obvious that we have no further funds for allocation, and RJH does not want to consider anything until after his return from Germany, which will probably be about the first of November. He plans to ask for further allocation from the fund authorized by the Trustees at the December Board meeting. The three grants are as follows:

(1) $750 to permit Dr. Max Rolfes, Head of the Giessen Agricultural College, to visit England for study and observation. As far as we have been able to gather from correspondence, Dr. Rolfes has already gone to England and the money has been advanced to him by some people in military government in Germany. We have written to Germany to say that we would reimburse these people as soon as they let us know to whom they wished the money paid.

(2) $4,000 for study in England by Giessen Agricultural College staff and graduate students. We have written that we are prepared to act favorably on this project as soon as we receive a formal request from the British agency which will assume responsibility for the reception of these people and for the handling of the funds.

(3) $3,000 for the training of youth leaders in England. As far as we are able to discover, some of these people have already gone, and we are awaiting word from them as to how they wish the money made available. We had written them previously that we would act upon the application of the British agency which was assuming responsibility.

All three of these projects have been discussed at the officers meetings and received approval. They are all proposals of military government and were submitted by President Wells when he was here in this country last spring. Miss Montgomery can prepare the actions if a satisfactory application is received for any one of these projects while I am away.

FORM 106

With the decrease, or I might almost say exhaustion, of our fund at the present time, we have had to turn back to the divisions projects which they have proposed to us, for divisional action if they seem to fall clearly within the divisional program. The Humanities have taken on a number of projects in Germany, and the Social Sciences has put through a grant in aid to permit Professor Alexander Ruestow to go to the University of Heidelberg. It would seem to me likely that in the immediate future, at any rate, we should try to persuade the divisions to take on anything which clearly falls within divisional program, and to save the European Rehabilitation fund for projects which could not possibly by considered by a division or which might fall in a general category, such as the provision of books and periodicals, etc.

I am asking Miss Montgomery to go over the mail with you each morning and get the benefit of your advice on procedure. I have been declining immediately things which seem beyond the realm of consideration and referring for advice any correspondence which has some divisional interest to the division for reply or for suggestions as to how I should reply.

Mr. Havighurst is readily available during the week at the University of Chicago, Committee on Human Development, so if any question arises there is no reason why you shouldn't phone him. Miss Montgomery is familiar with what we have been doing and knows where all my pending files are kept and can readily get for you any of the supporting material you may wish at any time.

JMP

JMP:am

°700
Rehabilitation program

JMP

TBA

July 13, 1948

FEB 3 - 1950

Status of the European Rehabilitation Program

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JMP:am

SEP - 9 1948

July 19, 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Mr. Milton E. Muelder, Acting Director
Educational & Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Berlin
A.P.O. 742, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Muelder:

Thank you for your letter of July 9th responding to my letter of May 21st directed to Dr. Wells. I saw Wells and Grace briefly in Washington on June 19th and I think we are all in fairly close touch with one another.

I shall comment on each of the projects in my Group which you referred to in your letter.

Project # 2. Establishment of a child development institute. We have provided a grant to enable Prescott to bring one person over to work with him and I hope that we will be able to go ahead with further developments of this project in the fall after my return from Germany.

Project # 8. Guest Professor in American Literature at Heidelberg. We have not yet heard from the Rector at Heidelberg, but will be prepared to receive a request for this purpose. There is one factor which may cause delay in this and the other projects which are now pending. At the Foundation we have allocated all of the money in our budget for the time being and therefore are not in a position to make new grants until the meeting of our Trustees in the fall when the Trustees will consider the situation and decide whether to release further funds for these purposes. Consequently we shall have to hold up action on projects for which money has not been specifically earmarked.

Project # 10. Study in England with Dr. Rolphus. We will get in touch either with Dr. Wells or Mr. McKibbin and make a payment to them.

Project # 11. Study in England by Giessen, staff and students. I am afraid we shall have to hold up on this until we have more money. I shall be glad to discuss this with you in the fall.

Project # 13. Consultants for Youth Leadership Training Centers. I can there may be some delay but I understand that nobody has yet been selected for these positions.

Project # 15. International Summer Schools. We have earmarked $6000 for this purpose and I think perhaps the funds have already been transmitted. However, they have not gone to Dr. Theron A. Johnson. We were instructed early that the funds were to be handled by Mr. Bauer or Mr. Ittner. If the funds have not already been sent we will take care of this matter within the next few weeks. At present I am in Chicago and my deputy, Miss Paine, is on her vacation, and consequently there will have to be some delay in our clearing up this particular point.

Project # 16. Training of Youth Leaders in Great Britain. When I was last in New York we had not yet received a formal request from the British organization which was to handle the funds. I think we can act on this project when we receive such a request.

I expect to go to Europe early in September, to go first to Austria and to arrive in Germany by way of Munich between September 20th and 25th. I presume that I should go immediately to Nuernberg and I shall do so unless I hear further from you.

I wonder whether it will be necessary for me to have some kind of travel orders in order to get to Munich from Vienna. If so I would appreciate your having the orders sent to me in care of Mr. S. A. Williams of the Cultural Division, USFA, Vienna.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

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700
Rehabilitation program

excerpt from action 7/19/48

RA SS 4870
filed: 805S
University of Istanbul
Rustow

When the European Rehabilitation Program was set up it was agreed to finance Professor Rustow's trip from those funds and he was notified. However, no word was received for more than six months and during that period the European Rehabilitation funds were temporarily exhausted. Grants in Germany which can be considered under divisional program are now being handled by divisions.

°700
Rehabilitation program

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July 19, 1948

Mr. Milton E. Muelder, Acting Director MAR 31 1949
Educational & Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Berlin
A.P.O. 742, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Muelder:

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Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

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Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

SEP - 9 1948

JUL 2 2 RECD

July 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to EFD from Richard Rowntree of the Educational Interchange Council, dated May 24th. As it appeared to JMP that Rowntree is awaiting some more definitive word from you, she asked me to write you to ask if you didn't think a letter should go to Rowntree from you with the suggestion that you might be able to meet with him sometime during your forthcoming trip. JMP thought it should be stressed that we might be interested in a specific project at some later date, but that we cannot at any time consider anything that looks like general support for the work of the Council.

I am also enclosing some correspondence I thought you might like to see before your next trip here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anita E. Montgomery

Anita E. Montgomery

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Department of Education
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

am
Enclosures

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

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MAR 31 1949

July 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Muelder:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 9th to Mr. Havighurst and to let you know that I have sent a copy of it on to him at the University of Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Anita E. Montgomery
Secretary to Mr. Havighurst

Mr. Milton E. Muelder
Education & Cultural Relations Division
APO 742 - OMGUS
Berlin, Germany

am

c/o Dakin
Dodge's Point
Clear Lake, Iowa

SEP - 9 1948

700
Rehabilitation program

7/25/48

Dear Bob,

I was sorry not to get a chance to talk to you when I came through Chicago but our train was late getting in from New York and the only opportunity - I had was when you were probably at lunch. I expected to write you, however, about stopping at least a day on the way back but I have had a rather hectic vacation which finally ended by my going into the hospital in Mason City - last week for a slight operation. I am back at the Cottage now and feel fine altho somewhat as if I had been put through a wringer. So I imagine when I do set out for New York I shall make tracks for home as expeditiously as possible. I do want to thank you for your kind offer of hospitality, though, and I do hope you will let me take advantage of it at some time in the future, because I know I should not only profit by but

should enjoy spending some time at the University. I am particularly sorry about not doing it this summer because we have so many fellows there. But I guess we'll always have enough there to make such a trip worth while from the point of view of that program.

New York and all connected with it seem very remote so that I can't think of anything to pass on concerning our program. I think I left things in pretty good shape for TBA and no money to spend so I can't imagine that he has gotten into much trouble.

I shall be back in the office August 10 and will stay until HTW sails, but if he should insist that I take a few more days in August to make up for my slight indisposition, I shall not demur. However, I'll be sure to get back and be there when you arrive. Has this Berlin crisis had any affect on your plans?

Sincerely yours —

James Paine

July 25 52

702
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 9 1948

July 29, 1948

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your note of July 25th. I am sorry that you have not had an ideal vacation and I hope that you are feeling much better now.

Several small things have come up that should have your attention when you get to the office. The main one is covered by the attached letter from Miss Lam and my reply which is also enclosed. If we can scrape up $1800 I think we should make a grant directly to Miss Day for six months salary. As is suggested in the letter we could probably make the payments for her account in a New York bank or if she wanted to we could make a grant to the Social Welfare Assembly for this purpose. In case there is simply no money available I wish you would write as soon as you return to Miss Lam telling her that we can not do anything about thes until late in the fall.

I am planning to arrive in New York August 30th or 31st and to leave on September 3rd. I expect to see Harold Snyder and several other people during that week.

There has been some suggestion that I might come to Washington or New York for a few days in the middle of August to participate in the seminar on International Education at the University of Maryland and to see Snyder and others. However I do not think that I should do so because I am swamped with work here.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

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enc: 2

Miss Janet Paine
c/o Dakin
Dodge's Point
Clear Lake, Iowa

700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 6 1956

Progress Report on the Program of Cultural Rehabilitation in Central Europe

May - July, 1948

American Scholars to teach in Germany and Austria

Gottfried Haberler - Harvard University $1,500

Professor Haberler, of the Department of Economics, awarded this grant to enable him to participate in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna during the summer of 1948.

Arthur J. May - University of Rochester $1,000

Dr. May is Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences and has secured a sabbatical leave to permit him to engage in historical research and to lecture at the University of Vienna and a number of German universities during the spring and summer of 1948.

Herbert von Beckerath - Duke University $500

Professor von Beckerath, Professor of Economics, will lecture at the University of Bonn as well as at the universities of Hamburg, Munich, and Nuerenberg during the summer and fall of 1948. He hopes to remain a year.

John Ladd - Harvard University $4,600

Mr. Ladd, who has done considerable teaching the past two years at the University of Virginia and at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, 1947-'48, will teach philosophy at the University of Goettingen, under the supervision of Professor Nicolai Hartmann, a distinguished older German philosopher, for a year, commencing September, 1948.

Mission of German Educators to U. S. to Observe & Study American School System $24,920

A grant has been made to the National Education Association for the expenses of a mission of German educators to the United States for the purpose of observing and studying the American school system and American educational practices at the elementary and secondary school level. The mission, consisting of ten German educators, will have an American advisor throughout its ten-week-stay in the United States.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education $4,000

An additional grant to ER-5, this provides for an additional teacher's expenses in the program for assisting in the reconstruction of teacher education in Germany and Austria.

Professor F. A. Hayek - London School of Economics & Political Science $1,000

Professor Hayek will visit Austria and Switzerland during the summer of 1948 for the purpose of participating in economics seminars. He has been invited to the seminar at the University of Vienna and the Alpbach Seminar.

Youth, Division - National Social Welfare Assembly $28,280

This grant will cover the cost of bringing to the United States four youth leaders for a period of six months and an additional four for a period of ten months. These German youth leaders will visit work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and actual projects in youth leadership which are underway. A coordinator for the project will arrange visits and assume general leadership.

American Friends Service Committee $3,000

The Committee is arranging the purchase of ten to twelve thousand German books to be bought from the Czechoslovakian government at fifteen to twenty cents per volume, for distribution in community centers and lending libraries in Germany.

International Holiday Courses $6,000

A grant toward the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers and instructors at the universities of Marburg, Munich, and Heidelberg July 24th through August 13th, 1948 when the International Holiday Courses are held.

American Friends Service Committee $5,000

This grant is a contribution towards the AFSC's general cultural program in Germany. This phase of its work includes: (1) neighborhood centers; (2) work camps; (3) German students to the USA; (4) school affiliation service; (5) educational program for displaced persons.

Commission on Cultural Exchange with the Occupied Countries $25,000

This grant has been made to the American Council on Education for the expenses of a Commission on Cultural Exchange with the Occupied Countries. The Commission's functions will be: (1) the stimulation of interest in the cultural exchange program; (2) the selection of experts to go abroad; (3) the encouragement of sponsorship of appropriate American organizations of visits to the United States by governmental, political, educational, and cultural leaders of occupied countries; (4) the securing of financial support of its activities.

International Youth Library - Mrs. Jella Lepman $700

An amendment to ER 7 to provide an additional $700 for the travel and living expenses of Mrs. Lepman in the US.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland $10,000

This grant will cover the cost of scholarships at the Gordonstoun School for eight or nine German boys to enable them to study there for a year. The school stresses character building and Christian activism.

Delegation of Trade Union Leaders from Germany and Austria $5,500

This grant has been awarded the Free Trade Union Committee toward the expenses of a six weeks' visit to the United States of a delegation of five outstanding trade union leaders from Germany and Austria for the purpose of making a study of American labor conditions. The delegation will arrive here in early October and will conclude its survey with a visit to the Convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

Professor Max von Laue $2,000

An eminent German physicist, Professor von Laue will be guest lecturer at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton from mid-September through October. He will also attend the first international congress of the newly-founded Crystallographic Union.

Scholarships for Ten Youth Leaders to Attend the International Course for Teachers and Youth Leaders at Elsinore $2,000

This grant has been awarded to the International People's College, Elsinore to make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the International Course for Teachers and Youth Leaders at Elsinore in the fall of 1948. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given during the three months' course.

University of Basel Project for Students from Southern Germany $5,000

A grant to the University of Basel, Switzerland, toward the expenses of a program of study at the University of Basel for German students in the frontier region. This probject enables students living there to go to Basel every day-they receive free tuition, free street-car tickets and a free meal per day.

Institute of Child Study, University of Maryland $2,400

This grant will permit the University of Maryland's Institute of Child Study to invite a German national on the faculty of the Institute for Child Study and Human Development at Stuttgart to spend a twelve-month period of study in the United States.

700
Rehabilitation program

48356

Humanities (Continued)

GRANTS IN AID (Continued)

12. $600 to the Language Teaching Development Committee toward the purchase of equipment for an experiment in the teaching of English as a second language in connection with the Groundnuts Project of the British Overseas Food Corporation, East Africa; during the period ending December 31, 1948; approved June 30, 1948.

13. $600 to Cornell University for the purchase of books in Far Eastern languages for review and abstract in the Far Eastern Quarterly; during the period ending June 30, 1951; approved July 6, 1948.

14. $5,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies in reimbursement of funds expended for the purchase of certain Mongolian materials; during the period ending December 31, 1948; approved July 12, 1948.

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EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS

1. $28,280 to the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly for expenses involved in bringing a group to the United States for youth leadership training; during the period ending September 30, 1949; approved May 26, 1948.

2. $3,000 to the American Friends Service Committee toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany; during the period ending December 31, 1948; approved June 7, 1948.

3. $6,000 toward the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers and instructors at the universities of Marburg, Munich and Heidelberg, from July 24th through August 13th this summer, when the International Holiday Courses are held; to be available through December 31, 1948; approved June 1, 1948.

4. $500 to Duke University for Professor Herbert von Beckerath toward the expenses of a trip to Europe to lecture at the University of Bonn and other German universities; for six months beginning approximately June 1, 1948; approved June 7, 1948.

5. $5,000 to the American Friends Service Committee toward the expenses of its general cultural program in Germany; for one year beginning approximately June 1, 1948; approved June 4, 1948.

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION - ALLOCATIONS (Continued)

6. $25,000 to the American Council on Education for the expenses of a Commission on Cultural Exchange with the Occupied Countries; for one year beginning approximately June 1, 1948; approved June 2, 1948.

7. Amendment of ER 7, $1,500 to Mrs. Jella Lepman of the International Youth Library, Munich, for a trip to the United States to visit organizations concerned with child development, to provide an additional $700 for Mrs. Lepman; during the period ending June 30, 1948; approved June 4, 1948.

8. $10,000 to the Gordonstoun School, Elgin, Scotland, for scholarships for eight or nine German boys to enable them to study for a year at the Gordonstoun School; during the year beginning approximately July 1, 1948; approved June 18, 1948.

9. $5,500 to the Free Trade Union Committee toward the expenses of a six-weeks' visit to the United States of a delegation of five outstanding trade union leaders from Germany and Austria; for two months beginning approximately October 1, 1948; approved June 21, 1948.

10. $2,000 to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton toward the expenses of a visit to the United States of Professor and Mrs. Max von Laue for about three months; during the six-months' period beginning approximately July 1, 1948; approved June 23, 1948.

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CHANGES IN APPROPRIATIONS

1. Extension for one year to August 31, 1950, of RF 47086, $31,500 to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation toward the cataloging of a collection of documents of the League of Nations; approved May 7, 1948.

2. Extension for six months to November 15, 1948, of RF 47044, $20,000 to the National Research Council for expenses of a joint committee on personnel problems; approved May 4, 1948.

3. Extension for six months to November 31, 1948, of RF 47124, $10,000 to the Committee on Financing Higher Education and Research; approved May 25, 1948.

4. Extension for six months to February 28, 1949, of RF 43046, $150,000 to McGill University toward the maintenance of a Department of Psychiatry; approved June 4, 1948.

700
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 9 1948

August 2, 1948

Dear Miss Montgomery:

I will try in this letter to touch on all of the points that have come up in the material which you have sent on to me.

(1) Grant for Dr. Max Rolfes' stay at the University of Oxford. Will you please ask TBA whether he thinks it is necessary to write to Dr. Rolfes and ask him for a statement of expenses. Of the two men who advanced the money for this trip Mr. George McKibbin has returned to the USA and is now in Chicago, and Dr. Herman Wells will soon be back. I wonder whether it would not be satisfactory to secure a statement from one of them concerning the expenditures and to pay them directly. Mr. McKibbin was Director of the Division of Civil Affairs for is a well-known Chicago citizen, and Mr. Wells is President of Indiana University. I will see McKibbin in a day or so and talk with him about the matter. Since we approved a grant of $750 perhaps we can hold our grant to these two men down to that figure.

(2) British Educational Interchange Council. I have written to Mr. Roundtree and enclose a copy of my letter.

(3) Distribution of RJH Report on Germany. Where a request for a Report comes in from a bookstore or some similar agent I suggest that you write to them saying that the Report is not for sale but they are free to suggest to inquirers that they write directly to the Rockefeller Foundation requesting a copy of the Report. In the case of the Catholic University of Peiping, I think we can send the Report to Rev. Roesslein in Chicago.

I enclose a letter from Miss Paine which I wish you would hold until her return.

Sincerely yours,

ARCHIVAL COPY

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc

Miss Anita Montgomery
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

JMP JMP

August 2, 1948

SEP - 1 1948

Dear Janet:

As you will see from my letter to Miss Montgomery I have tried to clear up most of the points that have arisen recently. I am still planning to stay here until the very end of August although I may have to break through and make one trip to Washington about the middle of the month. According to my present plans I shall arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, August 31st, that will give me Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the office. If it looks as though I could not get everything accomplished in that period I will come a day earlier arriving in the morning of August 30th. I am trying to postpone my departure from Chicago until the very latest moment because our summer quarter runs through to the 3rd of September and I want to teach until the latest possible moment.

1 PM Standard - fm. Laguardia 9/3

O.K.

Will you please check with Mr. Lyle and make sure that he has a plane reservation for Paris for me on Friday, September 3rd? Will you also please write the Paris office and ask them to make a reservation at the Hotel California for me commencing Saturday, September 4th? Also, will you please make a hotel reservation in New York City for me commencing Tuesday, August 31st? You might try the Shelton Hotel, but the Henry Hudson will be all right. There has been some misunderstanding with the Henry Hudson over my last bill. Owing to an error in their bookkeeping they think I still owe them $4.20 but I think that is now cleared up and they will receive me.

SWH handling

I enclose a copy of my tentative itinerary which I have already sent to Dr. Struthers in Paris. You might circulate it to those in the office who are interested and ask them for suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe
enc

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

AUG 6 1948 August 6th 1948

Consul General of France
620 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Attached herewith is the passport and the necessary documents filled out of Mr. Robert J. Havighurst, Assistant Director of the Social Science division of The Rockefeller Foundation who will be visiting France on work connected with the Foundation. Mr. Havighurst will be departing for Paris on TWA September 3rd. We would appreciate your issuing the necessary visa to cover this travel.

Very truly yours,

SWH

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

AUG 31 1948

August 11, 1948.

Dear Mr. Letort:

I am writing now in behalf of Mr. Robert Havighurst who will be coming through Paris in September on his way to Germany. As you already know, Mr. Havighurst is a consultant to the Foundation on the German program and is making this trip to Germany in the interests of the program as he did last year. He has already sent a copy of his itinerary to Dr. Struthers. In case it was not evident from his letter to Dr. Struthers he would like you to make a hotel reservation for him for the period from the 4th to the 8th of September. He is flying to Paris from New York on the 3rd TWA. He mentioned the California, but of course will be grateful for whatever you can do for him. I should imagine that the tourist crowd would begin to thin out by that time.

A more personal letter will follow shortly after I get my breath. I have just returned to New York from vacation and although I am here in the flesh, my spirit is still far far away.

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

Janet M. Paine

Mr. Robert Letort
Paris Office

700
Rehabilitation Program

From: JMP

August 12, 1948

To: DHS
~~JHT~~
~~CBF~~
~~EFD~~

AUG 27 1948

R. J. Havighurst's Trip to Europe

Attached is Mr. Havighurst's itinerary for his trip to Europe. He has already sent a copy of it to Dr. Struthers, who has indicated that he would like very much to spend some time with Mr. Havighurst in both Germany and Austria. Mr. Havighurst has suggested that his itinerary be circulated to each of the divisions so that persons interested may make any suggestions or have word for him, on his arrival here August 30th, of any specific ~~ideas~~ items which they wish him to investigate during his stay abroad.

JMP

JMP:am
Attachment

DHS

AUG 27 1948

Robert J. Havighurst's Tentative Schedule

| | |
|---|---|
| September 3 | Leave New York by plane for Paris. |
| September 4 - 7 or 8 | In Paris. |
| September 8 or 9 - 12 | Basel, Zurich, and one or two other places in Switzerland. |
| September 13 - 23 | Vienna and Salzburg, possibly also Graz, in Austria. |
| September 24 - 25 | To Munich or Nuernberg. (Plan about 6 weeks in Germany in consultation with Division of Education and Cultural Relations, OMGUS, Nuernberg.) |
| Approximately Oct. 25 | Go north from Frankfurt to British zone — Goettingen, Muenster, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Bremen, Hamburg. |
| Approximately Nov. 5 | Go to England, several days in London with people interested in cultural exchange with Germany and Austria. |
| Approximately Nov. 10 | Fly to New York. |

°700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: August 12, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AG | AUG 13 '48 | AG |
| RAL WW | | |
| JHW | | |
| DHS | | |
| GKS | | |
| WO RSM | | WD |

COMMENTS:

SEP - 8 1948

NOV 2 2 1948

SUBJECT: R. J. Havighurst's Trip to Europe

Attached is Mr. Havighurst's itinerary for his trip to Europe. He has already sent a copy of it to Dr. Struthers, who has indicated that he would like very much to spend some time with Mr. Havighurst in both Germany and Austria. Mr. Havighurst has suggested that his itinerary be circulated to each of the divisions so that persons interested may make any suggestions or have word for him, on his arrival here August 30th, of any specific ~~ideas~~ items which they wish him to investigate during his stay abroad.

JMP

JMP:am
Attachments

FORM 106

0700

Rehabilitation program

**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**

FROM: JMP

DATE: August 12, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WW | AUG 16 48 | WW |
| GPP | | GPP |
| JMP | AUG 23 48 | JMP |
| ASM | | ASM |
| JHW | | JHW |
| NSB | | NSB |

any suggestions? 2 → GPP

ret → JMP

COMMENTS: see notes over.

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: R. J. Havighurst's Trip to Europe

Attached is Mr. Havighurst's itinerary for his trip to Europe. He has already sent a copy of it to Dr. Struthers, who has indicated that he would like very much to spend some time with Mr. Havighurst in both Germany and Austria. Mr. Havighurst has suggested that his itinerary be circulated to each of the divisions so that persons interested may make any suggestions or have word for him, on his arrival here August 30th, of any specific ~~ideas~~ items which they wish him to investigate during his stay abroad.

JMP

JMP:am
Attachment

FORM 106

KW

## Robert J. Havighurst's Tentative Schedule

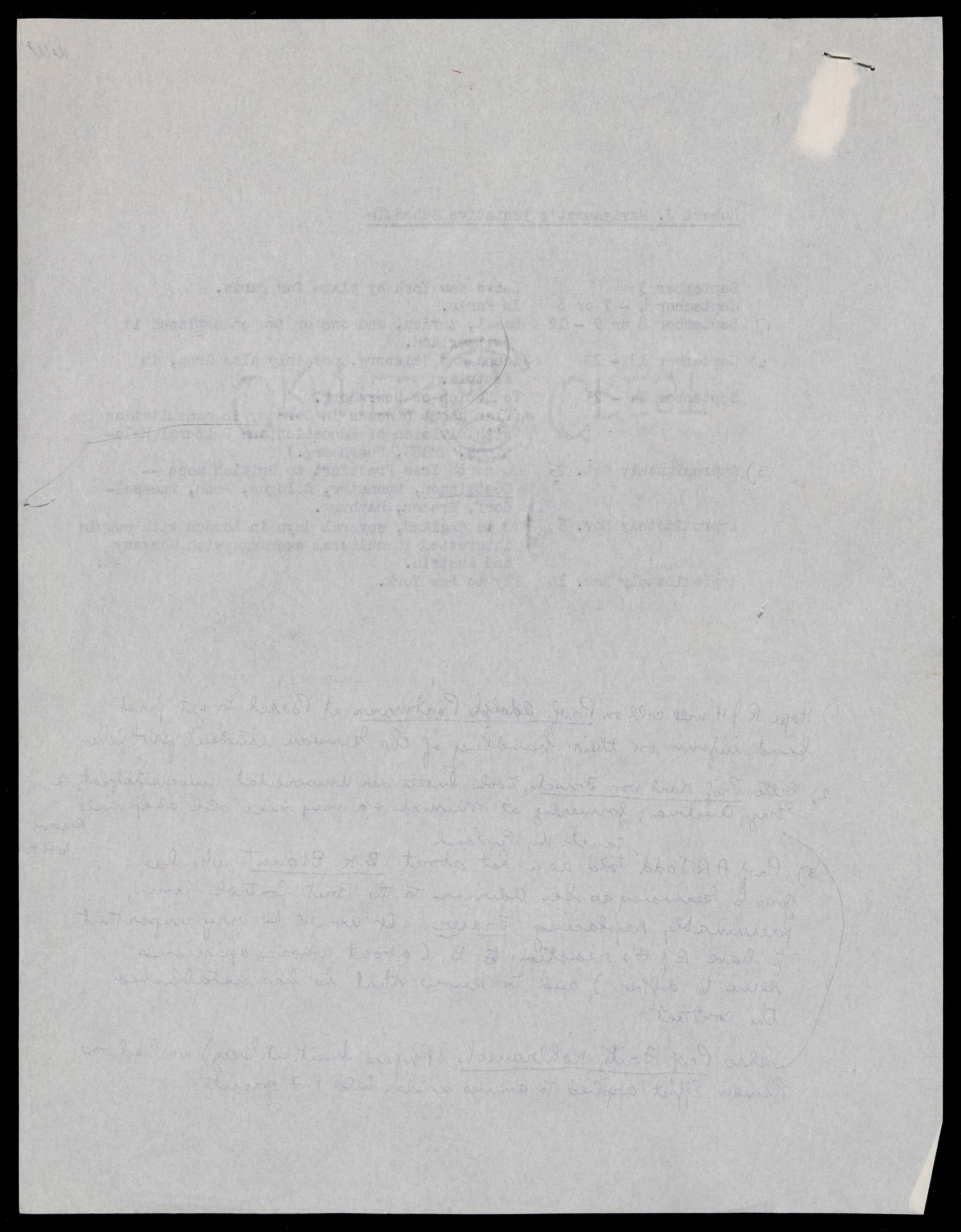
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | September 3 | Leave New York by plane for Paris. |
| | September 4 - 7 or 8 | In Paris. |
| 1.) | September 8 or 9 - 12 | Basel, Zurich, and one or two otherplaces in Switzerland. |
| 2.) | September 13 - 23 | Vienna and Salzburg, possibly also Graz, in Austria. |
| | September 24 - 25 | To Munich or Nuernberg. (Plan about 6 weeks in Germany in consultation with Division of Education and Cultural Relations, OMGUS, Nuernberg.) |
| 3.) | Approximately Oct. 25 | Go north from Frankfurt to British zone -- Goettingen, Muenster, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Bremen, Hamburg. |
| | Approximately Nov. 5 | Go to England, several days in London with people interested in cultural exchange with Germany and Austria. |
| | Approximately Nov. 10 | Fly to New York. |

1.) Hope R J H will call on Prof. Adolph Portmann at Basel to get first hand inform. on their handling of the German student problem.

2.) Ditto Prof. Karl von Frisch, Zool. Institt. der Universität, Universitätplatz 2, Graz, Austria; formerly at Munich + a very nice old chap well known to RJ.

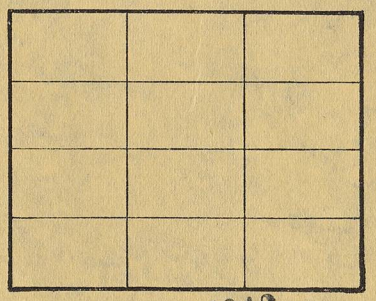
3.) Prof. A R Todd Camb. U., England told us a lot about B.K. Blount who has gone to Germany as Sci. Advisor to the Brit. Control. Comm., presumably replacing Fraser. It would be very important to have R J H's reaction to B (about whom opinions seem to differ) and to know that he has established the contact.

also Prof. Fritz Kohlrausch (Physics Insit. at Graz) worked on Raman Effect applied to amino acids; held RF grants.



FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program



AUG 13 1948

August 13, 1948

Dear RJH:

I am sending you a couple of things for your information which you do not need to return since I have extra copies. The bulletin on the youth leadership project was so interesting I thought you might like to see it, and also the form which Dean De Young is using for the placement of his people in teacher education. I think that this youth leadership project, perhaps after the histories which Miss Shannon mentioned she has asked each member to write, are available, might make an interesting subject for one of the articles in the Trustees bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JMP:am
Enclosures (2)

0700
Rehabilitation program

EFD 8/18/48

You probably recall the folder of projects which came from CAD and RJH reply that we could not now consider them, unless all were agreed that they were more important than those being proposed by ECAD. This I would gather is less than likely from the comments of you and RJH. The latter did say in replying to Gresh that he would be glad to discuss them with Landin or anyone else as occasion arises.

Will you plan to see RJH for discussion of this when he comes?

JMP

°700
Rehabilitation program

Saw Hume in Germany

Brigadier R. V. Hume, OBE (Retd.)
Director of Education
Telephone: Bad Rothenfelde 240

EDUCATION BRANCH
BAD ROTHENFELDE
76 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
B.A.O.R. 10



SEP-8 '48

RgH

DO/5/83/RVH

NOV 10 1948

20th August 1948

Dear Professor Haughurst,

In the spring you were good enough to write to the Educational Adviser and to this Branch suggesting that the Rockefeller Foundation were prepared to make provision for Germany and Austria in its grants for cultural rehabilitation in Central Europe. You will have received Mr. Birley's acknowledgment of this kind offer (his letter BGCC/EA/179 of 3rd March 1948).

2. As a result of your letter a committee of this Branch was set up to prepare suggestions for discussion with you during your forthcoming visit in September. Recommendations of the committee were then circulated for comment to our officers on the ground and the result was discussed with, and approved by the Educational Adviser.

3. As seen from this country, the suggestions we have in mind for discussion with you are, in order of priority:-

(a) The establishment of travelling scholarships for German students, both under-graduate and post-graduate, in as many countries as possible.

(b) That Grants be made to the Bonn Institute for Educational Research for the provision of an appropriate staff and for books and equipment.

(c) That Research scholarships and/or Fellowships be established in a number of countries including Germany. The grants should be of a stated duration and for the purpose of carrying out a defined research. Additional funds might be allocated to permit all the workers to meet periodically to report and discuss progress. Provision should also be made to permit the production of a symposium embodying the whole of the experimental work and the conclusions.

Note: The above suggestion envisages a co-ordinated scheme of research, either in the field of medicine, science or sociology, guided by some body of distinguished men such as the Royal Society.

(d) That an allocation of funds be made to provide for staff, other than German, for a Residential College of Social Sciences to be established in the British Zone.

(e) That an allocation of funds be made to permit the establishment and equipping of a residential Volkshochschule to serve the needs of the three Western Zones and to be used for the training of adult education tutors. The eventual responsibility for such a college must rest with the German authorities. This might form the start of a whole system of Peoples' Colleges.

Brigadier R. V. Hume, OBE [Retd.]
Director of Education
Telephone: Bad Rothenfelde 240

EDUCATION BRANCH
BAD ROTHENFELDE
76 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
B.A.O.R. 10



(f) That provision be made to use broadcasting as a cultural influence in Western Europe. The suggestion is that a small permanent body be set up, possibly in France, with the following approximate terms of reference:-

(i) The collection of information concerning school and cultural broadcasts from all countries of Western Europe and the assessment of their value.

(ii) The arrangements for the exchange of scripts, recordings etc. between the various broadcasting authorities.

(iii) The promotion of round-table discussion broadcasts.

(iv) The drafting of recommendations concerning the provision of radio sets in order that the maximum benefits may be derived from broadcasting.

4. This is a somewhat formidable list, but I know you will appreciate that it is offered to you as a basis of discussion in order to show you the way we are thinking out here.

5. I am greatly looking forward to making your acquaintance when you come out in the autumn.

Yours Sincerely,

R. V. Hume.

Professor Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20,
U.S.A.

°700
Rehabilitation program

DATE August 21,1948 Interview

RECEIVED FROM DHS

SENT TO Hocking

RELATING TO Hocking's comments and recommendations on educational, political and social reconstruction in Germany

WILL BE FOUND WITH 717R

FORM 212

Harj

SEP - 2 1948

FEB 8 1950

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| IV | Selection and Dissemination of Literature in the Field of Government and Civil Liberties. . . . . | 3 |
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# THE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM
# OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
# OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

## I - INTRODUCTION

The United States and her allies have solemnly pledged themselves to assist in the creation of a democratic Germany. The first steps in this direction have been taken. Nazi agencies and organizations have been destroyed; German political institutions have been re-established in the U. S. Zone on the basis of democratic constitutions. With the turning over of governmental responsibility to the German people and the simultaneous relinquishing of Military Government controls, it has been increasingly necessary (a) to observe the actual functioning of governmental processes within the political structure that has been set up, and (b) to concentrate on education as the principal method of insuring that democratic principles are being implemented and will survive.

It is now imperative that democratic ideas and attitudes and the will to exercise responsibility and constantly to assert civil rights take firm root in the minds and daily lives of the Germans. This is especially urgent because the threat from other forms of government has made the residents of the Western Zone conscious of imminent dangers without offering them the means to meet and overcome them. While U.S. Military Government does not desire to mold German life in a specifically American pattern, it has recognized the importance of stimulating the healthy growth of democracy in German public and cultural matters, and of extending to the Germans vigorous assistance in their own reorientation and in the freeing of their better traditions. Since new ideas on democratic theory and practice are being introduced to a people artificially cut off from outside stimulation for a long period of time, patience, tact, good will and hard work will be required if German initiative and responsibility are to be brought to the point where they can continue to function independently.

The need for stimulating democratic ideas and practices is being met by the creation of a new program which has been approved by the Military Governor and which concerns all of the major divisions of the Office of Military Government for Germany. This program, broadly conceived, envisages the introduction of democratic ideas from the outside world through the media of bringing experts into contact with German groups and individuals, exchanging students, professors and public officers, and disseminating literature on democratic principles and practices throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany.

To implement the program, each OMGUS division is developing specific projects within its particular field of activity, over-all coordination being exercised by the Education and Cultural Relations Division. Political reorientation in the fields of government and public administration, with

particular emphasis on democratic procedures, civil liberties and free public expression, is a major task of the Civil Administration Division. Related fields of public administration such as public health, public welfare, and public safety are also integral parts of the Civil Administration Division program.

The general planning and coordination of the program of the Civil Administration Division rests with its Democratization Branch in OMGUS Headquarters in Berlin. This branch also analyzes the effectiveness of the projects undertaken and determines specific "problem areas" which are to be met as the program unfolds. The Land Civil Administration offices assist in program planning by suggesting projects, by making critical appraisals of projects underway and completed, and by executing the necessary administrative details of the program. In cooperation with other interested divisions of Land Military Government and German citizens committees, they are also responsible for local coordination of the various aspects of the program. For further details concerning the division of responsibility among the various divisions and branches of OMGUS, reference is made to Appendix A.

## II - VISITING EXPERT PROGRAM

A most important aspect of the cultural exchange plan is the development of a comprehensive visiting expert program in the broad field of government and government institutions. For the coming year various specific projects have been outlined (see Appendix B) which have been defined in terms of (a) nature of the project, (b) objectives to be realized, (c) methods to be used, and (d) personnel required. It is planned that the experts invited will reach the desired elements of the population by a variety of devices, such as public and university lectures, individual and group conferences, seminars, public forums, etc. The experts will pursue their assignments either individually or in teams as seems most appropriate. While a six-month period may be sufficient to complete certain projects, others may require at least a year. Among the topics to be discussed at such meetings, emphasis will be placed upon the role of modern government and its relationship to the citizen, the nature and importance of civic rights and the significance of "due process of law" in protecting them; the ways and means by which German citizen groups can organize and make their influence felt in the community; the methods of cooperation between public officials and such groups; the right of the people to receive full information on public activities; the obligations of political parties to the public; and the practical measures for strengthening democratic local self-government and for defending it against bureaucratic and centralizing tendencies.

## III - REORIENTATION VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES

A second aspect of the program contemplates the sending of German teachers, public officials, political leaders and students to the United States. Although the visits of American and European experts to Germany are important, they are not sufficient in themselves to exert a lasting influence upon the political and social climate of opinion in Germany. To be most effective, cultural exchange must be a two-way process. Hence, open-minded and promising Germans must be sent to the United States for periods of three months to a year where they can study the methods of democratic government in a free society. While these Germans may learn much from American professors of public administration and from the voluminous literature available in university and other libraries, they may learn considerably more about democracy through their day-to-day contacts with Americans within and without governmental and educational institutions. Although limited private funds are now available for such an exchange program, it is expected that the Federal Government will in the near future broaden the scope of the democratization program by appropriating substantial funds to reorient and train Germans in the United States.

## IV - SELECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE IN THE FIELD OF GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

To the expert consultant program and the reorientation and training of Germans in the United States has been added a program which will make available to the Germans, in usable form, important literature in the field of civil liberties, general government and public administration. There has been almost a complete lack of such literature in Germany since 1933. The materials currently available in German are often so highly tinged with Nazi doctrine and practice as to be unacceptable for purposes of reorientation. For this reason, a large volume of selected political science materials needs to be provided for German public officials, leaders, students and the public at large. Up to the present time, a few translations dealing with governmental subjects have been issued. As funds permit, it is contemplated that a larger and larger volume of these materials will be selected and disseminated throughout Germany. At present, hundreds of volumes of basic works in the field of democratic government are being procured from neighboring democratic European countries and from the United States.

In due course it is to be hoped that significant and original studies in public administration will appear in Germany as a result of the development of democratic reorientation. Here and there it may be possible to find competent scholars in the field of political science who, in addition to understanding democratic ways of living, may be able to make their contribution to democratic literature. The cultural exchange program is intended to provide impetus to such research and scholarship in the fields of government and public administration. A nucleus of political scientists, public

administrators, and civic-minded citizens focusing their attention on Germany's problems can stimulate democratic thinking and action.

## V - GERMAN CITIZEN COMMITTEES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

Basically the reorientation and democratization of Germany is the job of the Germans themselves. The Civil Administration Division's program is designed to offer the Germans assistance and guidance in this task. In order to implement and effectively follow up the program, the Division is assisting in the organization of independent local German committees throughout the U.S. Zone which will aid in the practical execution of the program and will serve as "democratization spark plugs" in their respective communities. These German committees should be composed of energetic public-spirited citizens who are able to give of their time and energy to the projected common cause, and who are representative of the political, social, occupational and religious groupings of their communities. While party affiliation will not be unduly emphasized, care should be taken that no one political party becomes predominant.

The precise organization of the committees, their constitutions and names will be left entirely to the Germans and will vary in different localities. The committees are intended to be free associations, not appointed or sponsored either by Military Government or by the German authorities; but they will be guided by and maintain close liaison with the Civil Administration Division in the interest of the Democratization Program, and its coordination with the reorientation activities of other American agencies.

The German committees can assume a variety of functions within the general program. Based on their own studies and observations of their community life, they are in a position to orient visiting experts in the local aspects of the problems with which the experts are concerned. They can assist in working out suitable itineraries for the experts which will bring them in contact with groups whom they should meet. Furthermore, the committees will be in a position to follow up the practical effects of the visiting experts' efforts on the community problems.

In addition to helping the visiting experts, the German committees will examine German and foreign literature of importance and will suggest the best ways and means of distributing such literature. The committees will also be consulted in finding promising German students and experts to be sent to the United States for study trips and will act as local screening boards for German applicants. They are expected to meet periodically for the purpose of scrutinizing the working of practical democracy in their communities, particularly in the spheres of civil liberties and democratic local self-government. Such meetings should endeavor to avoid the usual German tendency to debate "Weltanschauungen", instead they should deliberately concern themselves with "grass roots" problems. Methods for constructive criticism and

improvement should be devised which, wherever possible, should lead to the taking of direct action by the Germans themselves. In addition to this, means should be worked out to arouse citizen interest in specific issues. Thus, it is hoped that the committees will soon be able to define the problem areas of their communities. The Civil Administration Division's Democratization Branch will continue to maintain close touch with these endeavors and will attempt to give the greatest possible assistance in meeting problems that have been presented. Specific suggestions by the German committees will always be welcomed. Study of the work, recommendations and problems of the committees will provide a basis for further planning of the program and for gauging its results.

## APPENDIX A

## DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING AND EXECUTING VISITING EXPERT PROGRAM

### I. A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

1. To accomplish the objectives set forth with a minimum of confusion and overlapping of authority, a division of responsibility for the various phases of the program must be defined. Responsibility for central planning and coordination is made necessary by the practical considerations that:

   (a) Several OMGUS divisions are concerned with the problem in different fields in which the demarcation of areas of interest and functions is not always clear;

   (b) The programs of all divisions simultaneously converge on four different Laender; and

   (c) The scarcity of accommodations -- transportation, billets, etc. -- requires that the most efficient use of facilities be obtained.

2. It is to be understood, however, that the Democratization Program is a truly cooperative venture. No one division, branch, or Land office in OMGUS has or should have a monopoly on either the planning or administration of the program. Each must share a burden of responsibility in the manner in which it is best suited to contribute to the program by virtue of its place in the organization structure, location, manpower and facilities.

### II. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF CAD

1. Reviews and approves plans for programs, projects, and expert personnel submitted by the Democratization Branch.

2. On the basis of recommendations submitted by the Democratization Branch, works out the over-all cultural exchange program with the Cultural Advisor, Education and Cultural Relations Division, and other OMGUS Divisions with respect to: (a) program area; and (b) allocation of funds for the ensuing fiscal year.

3. Provides general direction and review of operations of the Democratization Branch.

## III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION BRANCH

1. In collaboration with the functional branches of OMGUS and Land offices, plans the democratization program. This includes spelling out the projects to be undertaken in terms of: (a) problem; (b) objectives; (c) methods; and (d) personnel.

2. Obtains names of experts for each project from various sources such as the functional branches, Land MG offices, German citizen committees, etc.

3. Conducts the formal recruitment of experts by correspondence or personal interview. Determines dates of availability, rates of pay, and other terms of employment, as well as projects to be undertaken.

4. Informs the functional branches of the date of the expert's arrival and length of stay, his name, address, title, language, proficiency, and project.

5. Obtains from the functional branch a detailed itinerary for each expert indicating in what city the expert will be located for each day of his stay in the Theater.

6. In cooperation with the Education and Cultural Relations Division, processes invitational travel orders and places them in the hands of the expert prior to his arrival with such advance information as he may need to know concerning terms of employment, expenses and initial destination.

7. Meets the expert in Frankfurt and/or Berlin. Arranges for initial transportation, advance allowance, temporary billeting, personnel-payroll clearance, and immediate notification of the functional branch of the expert's arrival.

8. Introduces the expert to the functional branch representative in Frankfurt or Berlin for briefing and disposition.

9. At the conclusion of his assignment, receives the expert from the functional branch representative. Completes attendance reports, arranges for final pay (at Frankfurt or Berlin), and transmission of expert to home station.

10. Keeps the functional branches fully informed on the status of their projects, recruitment of experts, changes in itineraries, and any variations from plans originally agreed upon.

11. Evaluates projects completed to determine the extent to which objectives have been realized, need for further application, etc. for purpose of future program planning.

## IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FUNCTIONAL BRANCHES OF CAD

1. In collaboration with the Democratization Branch, perform the technical phases of program planning. This includes responsibility for suggesting and defining worthwhile democratization projects.

2. Suggest names of and make preliminary contacts with continental and American experts in their specific fields of activity within the scope of the general projects previously developed.

3. In collaboration with the Democratization Branch and Land CAD offices, plan specific assignments for the experts. This includes itineraries indicating the cities to be visited, length of stay in each city, groups to be contacted and staff member to be responsible for briefing experts and coordinating their assignments with the Land CAD personnel.

4. In collaboration with the Democratization Branch, send advance information to the experts regarding MG policies with other essential background information of a technical nature for orientation purposes.

5. Periodically check upon the progress of current projects for which they are responsible.

6. Obtain an oral and written report from the expert on his findings, recommendations, evaluation of the project, reception by his German audiences, and obtain suggestions for further program planning.

7. At the conclusion of the expert's tour, return the expert to the Democratization Branch representative at Frankfurt or Berlin for payment of services and processing to home station.

8. Submit a comprehensive written report to the Democratization Branch covering the expert's findings and recommendations with the functional branches' own evaluation and recommendations for purposes of future planning.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LAND CAD OFFICES

1. In terms of their knowledge of local conditions, plan projects and recommend projects to the pertinent functional branch of CAD in Berlin for inclusion in the general program of operations. Suggest names of experts and evaluate practicability of projects in terms of local reception and results obtained.

2. In collaboration with the Democratization Branch of OMGUS, organize and establish liaison with local German citizen committees and assist such committees in assuming responsibility for the conduct of the program in the Land area.

3. Following through formal arrangements made for the expert's stay by AG Travel Section, make local arrangements for billeting, messing, transportation and interpreter services.

4. Introduce the expert to such local German committees as have been organized and use such committees to the fullest extent possible by:

   (a) Suggesting German experts to participate in the discussions and deliberations;

   (b) Assisting committees with such matters as obtaining lecture halls, radio time and audiences; and

   (c) Working out the local details of implementing the itinerary previously planned by the functional branch.

5. At the conclusion of the expert's stay, make arrangements with the next Land CAD office for the expert's reception and further processing.

## APPENDIX B

### Democratization Projects


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## Project: CIVIL LIBERTIES IN A DEMOCRACY

1. Problem

The value of individual rights is not generally understood nor highly esteemed in German public opinion today. In economic adversity people are inclined to feel that food, clothing, shelter and fuel comprise the totality of human wants. They lose sight of the deep human needs for spiritual freedom. This problem is pointed up by the results of a recent public opinion survey which showed that a substantial majority of those polled preferred a government guaranteeing economic security to one that guaranteed protection of civil rights.

2. Objective

To build a positive response in German public opinion to the moral values inherent in the respect for the dignity and responsibility of the individual; and to point out the danger of neglecting to provide adequate safeguards against encroachments on basic civil liberties.

3. Method

Methods should center upon the techniques of educating and influencing public opinion. These techniques would include the effective use of radio programs, lectures, public forums, and conferences with public officials and leaders of citizens groups including judges, lawyers, educators, clergymen, community organizers, labor leaders, and political party officials. In all these contacts, emphasis should be placed not only on the broad principles of political and civil rights, but also upon the danger arising from the totalitarian inroads into German public life and upon the means of meeting the crisis.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Six experts should be recruited, each to serve for a period of six months. They must be effective in instilling among the Germans a zealous determination to guard the right of freedom of expression and other civil liberties and experience in putting into bold relief the critical needs for understanding and asserting these civil liberties. They should have a broad knowledge of German history and politics and a deep understanding of human nature.

## Project: DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE GERMAN CIVIL SERVICE

1. Problem

The German bureaucracy has for decades existed as an instrument for the exercise of power of the state over the people. Unlike the practice of

administrations in truly democratic countries, it has imposed its will as "master" rather than as "servant". This tradition has become entrenched through such conditions as (a) basic training for public service; (b) entrance based on social background and military service; (c) differentials in rights and duties of officials and employees; (d) rigid promotional requirements; and (e) difficulty of removing unsatisfactory officials from office. The problem has been further complicated by the license-permitted public servants to engage in overt political activity and collective bargaining, and to serve as members of the legislative bodies to which their administrative agencies are responsible.

2. Objective

In recognition of the essential truth that no government is more democratic than are its public servants, it is the major objective of this project that the German public service be reconstructed into a truly democratic institution based upon such fundamental concepts as service to the people rather than to the state, responsiveness to public policy, respect for the basic rights of the individual, and equality for any qualified citizen to serve his government, regardless of race, sex, religion or political belief.

3. Method

By a series of public forums, meetings with legislative committees, and citizen groups throughout the Laender, experts will prevail upon public sentiment to urge the initiation of reform measures which will provide, among other things, for: (a) selection and promotion of public servants exclusively on the basis of relative merit and fitness for public service; (b) impartiality and fairness in all personnel matters such as pay, tenure, retirement benefits, vacations, sick leave, discipline, demotion and dismissal; (c) full opportunity within the service for self-expression and presentation of ideas, and preservation of all individual rights and liberties except those which must be limited in the interest of responsible government; and (d) easy access for the people, and for public servants as well, to impartial instruments of government for expeditious redress of grievances, as a safeguard against arbitrary of capricious action.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

A minimum of five experts are required who have genuine democratic convications, mature background in the fields of public administration and public service, preferably with ability to speak German.

Project: LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

1. Problem

German legislative bodies have not developed internal organization or rules of procedure that: (a) make possible effective presentation to the legislature of diverse points of view; (b) give voice to individual members on the floor of the legislature; (c) provide effective means of control over the administration through interpellations and question periods; (d) produce statutes containing limitations on administrative discretion through proper standards, precise definitions, and clear delegation of authority; and (e) make use of available sources of information.

2. Objective

To make the German legislative bodies more effective instruments of popular action and democratic control.

3. Method

The project may be considered as a whole or may be broken into the following parts, depending upon the availability of experts and the length of time they may be able to devote to the projects: (a) legislative procedure; rules of debate, handling of bills, printing, voting and roll-calls; (b) legislative organization -- number, size and functions of standing committees, methods of reporting, relation to the ministries and administrative offices, powers, party composition of committees and control of legislative organization; (c) committee procedure -- role of the chairman and vice chairman, responsibility for reporting, methods of obtaining information, public hearings, power to summon witnesses, staff assistance; (d) bill-drafting -- assistance to the legislative body on the technical aspects of drafting legislation so that the administrative authority is sufficiently directed and its powers made definite; and (e) legislative reference libraries -- research assistance for legislative committees.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts should be either experience and competent members of legislative bodies or students of legislative processes. They should speak German.

Project: PROBLEMS OF FEDERALISM

1. Problem

As the Germans take an increasingly active interest in the problem of their future constitution, it has become obvious that their thinking in this field is rather narrow and unimaginative. It seems most desirable to have it fertilized by discussions in which authorities from outside of Germany would participate and point out some of the quite different solutions brought to the problems in other countries. The problem of federalism divides itself mainly into three fields:

(a) First, there is the question of distribution of powers, and, related to it, the question of administration. In Germany a considerable number of federal functions have traditionally been exercised by Land agencies. The Land officials and local officials, who function under delegated authority for federal agencies, are thereby placed in the awkward position of serving two masters. The democratic responsibility to their own Parliaments and people becomes somewhat dubious if they are also required to execute orders of agencies not subject to local control.

Further clarification is needed as to whether the traditional technique of "Auftragsverwaltung" is a sound one, or whether, for the sake of a healthy federal structure, those limited powers conferred upon a federal government should not be exercised by it through its own agencies. While there is some experience of the latter type in Germany, the vertical division between federal and states functions is much more widely practiced in the United States.

(b) Another important factor of federalism is the distribution of income. Independent sources of income are absolutely necessary for the viability of any political and social body. Insufficient attention has been given to this problem in recent discussions, and perhaps too much consideration has been given to the purely structural aspects. In addition, Land governments have been reluctant to assign to municipalities independent sources of income sufficient for their major functions.

(c) A third aspect of federalism to which no attention has been given yet in German discussions is the problem of concentration of economic power, which tends to suppress regional differentiations and to weaken the authority and economic independence of Laender and municipalities. To cope with this economic phenomenon, the central government is forced to take over more and more powers both of control and taxation. This question must be explored in relation to decartelization and other attempts at economic decentralization.

2. Objective

Accordingly, it is necessary to provide German thinking on the political, academic and administrative level with material which can be used in the preparation of a German constitution.

(a) The literature and the practical experience, particularly of the United States, should be made familiar to key people in German government, in German parliaments and party organizations, and, if possible, within the German faculties of law and social science.

(b) Since the literature in the field of taxation is highly specialized, it needs to be pre-digested for German use and adapted to the particular problems existing in Germany. Practical solutions will have to be sought not only as far as allocation of taxes is concerned, but in the field of developing methods of common administration through agencies in which both the federal and the Land governments are represented.

3. Method

Teams of experts will establish the necessary contacts and discuss matters with influential individuals and groups in Germany. The program has to be kept completely flexible since the increasing familiarity with the different aspects and implications of the problem may induce the experts to change their methods and to shift emphasis from one to another part of the problem as well as from one to another group of people with whom they confer. The members of the team will divide their survey according to areas and problems, meet regularly during their stay to compare notes and revise their own assignments, and occasionally call round-table discussions with outstanding German experts in order to check their findings and communicate their thoughts.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Experts should be broad-gauged political scientists, who speak German, are familiar with German institutions, and are specialists in this particular subject matter.

Project: POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTION SYSTEMS

1. Problem

The relationship between the political parties and groups and the governments on all levels determines to a large degree the fate of democracy of the given country. Rigid subordination of government to party invites unfair practices and undermines the prestige of popular government. Correlated to the problem of political control of government is the problem

of elections. The means used in determining the will of the electorate often determine whether the government will be democratic or totalitarian.

In applying the above principles to present day Germany we find that:

(a) German governmental life is thoroughly dominated by the political parties. (Independent groups have thus far failed to assert themselves.) They tend to exercise a very rigid control over the public behavior of its members. "Party loyalty" and "party discipline" are means by which each individual member is made to adhere to the party line. This represents a serious potential danger to the rights of the individual.

(b) The monopolistic control which the parties exercise over government tends frequently to obliterate the lines of demarcation between government and party hierarchy. Major governmental decisions are often made not in cabinet chambers, but in party headquarters.

(c) In the representative bodies German legislators have thus far shied away from open debates in plenary sessions. The party caucuses prefer to handle matters behind the scenes and not in public sessions. Furthermore, German legislatures suffer from the lack of experienced parliamentarians. The above are some of the principal causes for the slight popular prestige enjoyed by the Landtage. The continuance of this situation, furthermore, may become a threat to the future existence of representative government in Germany.

(d) Generally, candidates for election are nominated in Germany by the party bureaucracies. This, in combination with the prevailing list system, imposes on the party membership the will of a few.

(e) The prevailing electoral systems tend to encourage the formation of many parties, prevent the crystalization of a majority, strengthen party bureaucracy and discourage independent participation in governmental offices.

2. Objective

The general objectives of the proposed project are:

(a) To educate the German public in a less rigid party control over the party membership and to inform them of the other methods of party enrollment than those practiced in Germany.

(b) To describe before groups of German government and political leaders the functions of the political parties in a democratic state as a means for the expression of popular will, but not as a substitute for the executive branch of the government.

(c) To acquaint German parliamentarians with parliamentary procedures, relations between caucuses and parliaments, and with the advantages of open discussions.

(d) To make the German public aware of the importance of independent groups interested in the promotion of objectives which transcent party lines.

(e) To acquaint German public leaders with the methods and techniques of other election systems, especially with those whose aim is to find the "best man for the job".

(f) To acquaint the German public with nominating procedures as practiced in democratic countries.

3. Method

The project can be split into several sub-projects according to the objectives listed above. A group of several experts can, however, cover the entire field. By means of lectures and round-table conferences before academic, political and governmental circles they will acquaint their audiences with political electoral and governmental methods as practiced in the U.S. and other democratic countries.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts should include political scientists, election technicians, and leading members of non-partisan, civic associations. Knowledge of German is advisable.

Project: SURVEY OF THE CIVIC LIFE OF THE GERMAN COMMUNITY

1. Problem

The adoption of democratic methods and institutions has thus far only established certain formal aspects of democratic public life. Democratic institutions have not yet become part of the daily life of the community and the majority of the German people are not yet prepared to accept democratic responsibilities.

2. Objective

(a) To survey community life to determine and analyze the forces which (a) frustrate the growth of democratic ideas and attitudes, (b) have prevented democratic institutions from becoming vigorous organs in the daily life of the community, (c) have undermined and discredited democratic methods and procedures in public affairs, and (d) are responsible for the failure of the majority of the German people to accept fully their democratic responsibilities. Similarly, an analysis is required of those forces which promote democracy in the civic

life of the community. An understanding of these problems will throw much light on the means to be pursued in developing democratic attitudes and strengthening democratic institutions.

(b) To encourage the citizens of the community to take a lively interest in their rights and responsibilities through community activities, citizens' committees, public forums and discussion groups, and teaching by example to stimulate an interest in and a passion for the civil liberties inherent in a democratic system.

3. Method

The areas of this study will be a Gemeinde, a Landkreis and a Stadtkreis. In each of these areas a team consisting of two U.S. experts and two or more German experts will undertake this survey. The activities of all three teams will be under the supervision of a director who will plan and direct the collection and analysis of pertinent data and the community activities in which the experts might participate. The research will concern itself not only with statistical data but also with information gathered from group discussions and conferences with all elements in the community. The members of the teams in the course of their study will be able to offer such counsel and example and will aid the community in the fine art of good government and democratic living. Other specialists in the field, primarily concerned with other projects, will be invited to participate in this study and in the community activities projected or engaged in by the team.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The experts required should be thoroughly familiar with community life in the United States, should be social scientists with field survey experience and should be familiar with German institutions and attitudes. The experts should speak German fluently. Experience in Military Government would be a tremendous advantage, but cannot be considered as a basic requirement.

## Project: TRAINING FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Problem

The training of German administrative personnel is, on the whole, limited either to the study of law or to such technical professional education as engineering, medicine, and forestry. To this professional background have been added rather haphazard in-service training courses. The absence of any specialized and well-developed training in administration, personnel management, police administration, and related fields is one of the reasons for the obvious shortcoming of German administration.

2. Objective

It is necessary to encourage the establishment of administrative schools and, particularly, the setting up of well-integrated curricula for courses on different levels. The actual teaching must, of course, be left to German instructors, but the organization of programs, the integration of faculties, and the awareness of students for the skills to be developed can be greatly helped from outside.

3. Method

Expert teachers in the field of public administration should visit some of the existing schools of administration and stay with the German faculty, preferably without definite assignment, but with access to all classes, opportunities for occasional lectures and seminars, and close contacts with the student body. Their task would be to survey the teaching program, to suggest the development of courses on different levels, to familiarize both faculty and students with international achievements in their field and, at the same time, to counteract the spirit of arrogant self-satisfaction and narrow specialization so characteristic of bureaucracy in Germany.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Ideal visitors to these schools should have both teaching and practical experience in the field of government. They should have some knowledge of European techniques and traditions and, if possible, speak German.

Project: ASSIMILATION OF EXPELLEES INTO THE GERMAN COMMUNITY

1. Problem

Three million persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany who were expelled from surrounding countries and seeking refuge in Germany are living under conditions of extreme discrimination with respect to: (a) housing; (b) land reform; (c) occupational opportunities; (d) financial status; and (e) social security.

2. Objective

To promote positive action on the part of the German Government to alleviate the burden under which the "new" population is living, and to foster their assimilation by the community.

3. Method

To examine the social, economic and political environment of expellees with a view toward recommending these practical measures within the

scope of action of German government which will aid these persons to become productive and acceptable members of the German community.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Personnel selected should be prominent sociologists and population experts with long experience in community and governmental problems.

Project: EXERCISE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWER BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Problem

Germany has a long history of both authoritarian controls over and suppression of individual rights in the economic sphere and denial of popular control which dates back to the rigid guild system of the Middle Ages. Military Government on the other hand insists on free associations of persons and enterprises involving democratic organization, voluntary and non-discriminatory membership, unrestricted free trade and competition, and non-exercise of governmental powers by the associations and chambers.

2. Objective

To make German trade associations and chambers free, voluntary and democratic organizations representing and promoting the lawful interests of their members.

3. Method

To explain to rank and file members of the vocations as well as to leaders of chambers and trade associations the advantages of free associations and free competition and to familiarize them with the system of public hearings; to investigate functions and activities of such vocational groups and their relationships to members and non-members of their trade as well as to public authorities.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Experts should be fully familiar with the economic organization of Germany and the present social and economic situation. They should preferably have had Military Government experience; and should have a good knowledge of German.

WALSALL FONT

## Project: GERMAN MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Problem

The Deutscher Städtetag, Deutscher Landkreistag and Reichsstädtebund and similar organizations on a Land level have quickly reorganized. They have offices and regular meetings and are regaining a certain influence in advising governments and parliaments on problems within their competence. However, they are without any popular support, manned exclusively by the officials who serve the interests of their profession rather than of the communities they represent.

2. Objectives

It is most important to add to the representation of public interests in the respective Land parliaments additional influences, because a considerable number of members of parliaments are themselves public officials and legislate with a view to their own professional interests and advantages. Pressure groups ought to be encouraged in Germany. But they should be different from the strongest pressure group already existing, which is the large body of public officials. Therefore, it is important to make these municipal organizations truly representative of the communities which they are supposed to serve.

3. Method

One consultant each for the main German organizations -- Städtetag, Landkreistag and Reichsstädtebund -- should spend some time with the headquarters of each of them, some time in individual visits with members of their boards, and some time finding out to what extent the proposed policies of these bodies are backed by the local people who are supposed to support them. Such surveys could well contribute to a less bureaucratic organization of and representation within these groups, and a closer democratic relation between the membership and professional secretaries and directors.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

The best qualification for such consultants will be practical experience in a town, city, or county as well as in comparable organization in the States. Mastery of the German language is essential.

## Project: ORGANIZATION SURVEY OF LAND MINISTRIES

1. Problem

The Land ministries are faced with the same problems encountered by the ministries in Paris and London with respect to internal organization,

deconcentration and decentralization. They are, however, characterized by more than the usual amount of bureaucratic delay, irresponsibility and arbitrariness.

2. Objectives

To improve the efficiency of the Land governments to discharge the particularly heavy responsibilities imposed upon them in this period of crisis. To advise as to the means of discharging the public business in a more democratic manner.

3. Method

To survey the present administrative organization, talk with cabinet ministers and their subordinate officials, suggest changes in the light of experience elsewhere, and prepare a report with recommendations resulting from their observations. A team of experts should be chosen which would be briefed together and develop a common plan of analysis. The members of the team should then proceed, at least one to each of the several Laender, and complete their work in the Land capitals with such field instructions as may be appropriate.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

At least four experts are required who should be experienced governmental administration analysts with a point of view oriented towards deconcentration and decentralization. They should be able to command the confidence and respect of the German authorities and should have a fluent knowledge of German.

Project: DEMOCRATIC CONTROLS OVER MATERIALS IN SHORT SUPPLY

1. Problem

The Economic Recovery Program in general and German industrial production in particular are in danger of collapse because of the inability of the present German administration to (a) control the distribution of imported and indigenous raw materials in short supply; (b) control the distribution of finished products as between domestic consumption and export in such a manner as to cover the export commitments; and (c) integrate industrial capacity so as to fulfill production requirements. Faced with this situation, German industrial leaders tend to fall back on undemocratic methods of organization employed during the Nazi regime.

2. Objective

To assist the German government in establishing democratic and efficient methods of achieving economic controls.

3. Method

Experts familiar with the problems of economic control should be employed to advise and assist the bizonal administration for economy for a period of three to six months. The present law and practice should be reviewed by them in the light of experiences in the United States, England and elsewhere in meeting economic emergencies.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Three experts are required who possess backgrounds in economic and industrial organization with experience either in the Bureau of the Budget on wartime organization planning, in the War Production Board, or in similar organizations in other countries.

## Project: MEDICAL EDUCATION

1. Problem

German medical educational methods at one time were outstanding and set a standard that was generally aspired to throughout the rest of the world. Since World War I, and particularly during the Nazi regime, advancements in this field have lagged, partly because of adherence to tradition and partly because of enforced and probably to some extent voluntary isolation from more progressive countries. There is a definite need for a comprehensive revision and modernization of the German concept of medical training.

2. Objective

To make available to the medical faculties in the U. S. Zone, curricula, methods and procedures used in the United States and other countries having advanced systems, in order that German leaders in the field of medical education can bring about higher standards of training.

3. Method

The proposed specialists from the United States would make a survey of the medical schools and, by use of lectures as well as personal contact with individual faculty members, attempt to inform them of methods, procedures and curricula used in the United States.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Consultants should have wide experience in planning and administering medical education in progressive medical schools in the United States. They should be familiar with the history and tradition of German medical education, and have a broad understanding of German educational methods. They should be able to speak German if possible.

Project: MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICES

1. Problem

Due to the isolation of the German medical profession and related medical-social groups during the Nazi regime and because of the enforced Nazi ideology, the development of principles and practices in the field of mental hygiene, psychiatric social work, and closely related fields concerned with the prevention of and the care of borderline psychiatric cases has been seriously retarded. Military Government has not attempted to date to provide assistance to the German medical profession or substantial aid to related professions in this problem.

2. Objective

To make available within the U.S. Zone of Germany, through the use of specialists in these fields, information about the problems and up-to-date thinking and developments in order to stimulate the appropriate German agencies to develop comprehensive programs.

3. Method

The proposed specialists would, after being carefully briefed in Military Government policy, visit the Laender Public Health and Public Welfare Departments, the faculties of the Medical and Social Work Schools, and the professional personnel of agencies and institutions in the U.S. Zone to determine what is now being done; and by lectures and personal contacts with German personnel concerned with such programs, attempt to implant the basic principles of the modern concept of prophylaxis and care in this field.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Two specialists are recommended:

(a) A doctor of medicine is required who has a thorough knowledge of psychiatry and public health experience.

(b) A psychiatric social worker with broad practical experience and an understanding of the respective fields of the psychiatrist and the psychiatric social worker.

Project: DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

1. Problem

The quality of social work training in Germany deteriorated during the Nazi regime. Personnel experienced in social welfare, deprived of the opportunity for international contacts and the opportunity to teach or to practice progressive methods, are for the most part old public servants carrying on an outmoded legalistic public welfare program. Relatively few promising young people are attracted to a field having no facilities for advanced training and inadequate opportunity for advancement to top administrative positions.

2. Objective

The aim is to assist German social work school and agency staffs in establishing professional social service schools in two of the universities of the American Zone, where Social Science Departments are already in existence. Plans for a school have already been started by leading German social workers, but stimulation, advice, and assistance are needed from a country where great strides in the profession have been made in recent years. Carefully-selected specialists from the United States will bring knowledge of up-to-date methods and point the way on a practical basis to development of ways and means for creating a sound, advanced educational program.

3. Method

The specialists selected would: (a) survey conditions throughout the U.S. area by visit and observation, by interview with public officials, agency, and school representatives, and by group discussion; (b) interpret basic principles; and (c) formulate a proposed plan of action.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Two outstanding professors of social work in American Universities are required for a period of one year. They should have a thorough knowledge of German welfare programs, and speak German effectively.

Project: CHILD GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES

1. Problem

Under the socio-economic conditions that exist in Germany today, with its thousands of broken and impoverished homes, behavior problems among children are becoming increasingly apparent. On the premise that mental diseases and neuroses later in life have their roots in early life,

emphasis needs to be placed on: (a) the development of a preventive program, and (b) the recognition and treatment of maladjustments occuring in childhood. Very little progress, if any, in this field has been made in Germany in the last 16 years.

2. Objective

The aim is to furnish stimulus and concrete assistance in the development of child guidance facilities and services in one or two centers of the U.S. Zone and to increase the understanding of children on the part of agency and institutional supervisors.

3. Method

Experts are required to: (a) survey conditions in the U.S. Zone and confer with German leaders in the field; (b) interpret basic principles through discussions with directors of institutions, day care centers, and schools of social work; and (c) formulate a proposed plan of action based upon their findings.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

Two outstanding leaders in the field of child psychiatry are required for a period of one year. They should have a good command of the German language, and be concerned with the broad phases of preventive community psychiatry.

Project: CREATION OF AN OMGUS BRANCH LIBRARY OF GOVERNMENT

1. Problem

Since the Occupation, and especially during the formative stages of establishing a new framework of government in Germany, there has been a pressing need for reference materials in the field of government and political science. These materials have been urgently needed by Germans and Military Government personnel alike. With the formation of a provisional German Government in the offing, this basic need now assumes critical proportions.

2. Objective

The major purpose of creating such a library is to disseminate information and ideas on democratic principles and practices throughout the American Zone of Germany by translating and distributing selected literature in the field of government and civil liberties. A secondary purpose is to provide a complete and up-to-date supply of reference materials for the use of Civil Administration Division personnel.

3. Method

An expert librarian in the field of government and political science literature would: (a) develop comprehensive annotated bibliographies in the field of government; (b) supervise the ordering and procuring of pertinent literature; (c) supervise the cataloging and lending of such literature; (d) supervise a translation of selected materials into German; and (e) keep the several branches of Civil Administration Division informed of the latest publications in their particular fields of interest.

4. Personnel and Qualifications

This project requires the service of an outstanding librarian trained in the field of political science, who has an excellent command of the German language.

GKS DIARY

SEP - 8 1948

700
Rehabilitation program
AG
AG
FILES

Wednesday, August 25, 1948

A.G.

A brief discussion of JBG's letters regarding official plans for developing medical education, public health nursing, etc., in Germany. We are in agreement that the Foundation should certainly not undertake activities there to such an extent that our expenditures would exceed those for other important European countries. If, due to Mr. Havighurst's program, the other divisions do engage in extensive programs, this could easily come about.

Copy filed
717
Public health
Survey

AG is pleased that Dr. Struthers is planning to visit Germany with Havighurst. He doesn't like the idea of JBG batting up matters for RRS. Furthermore, AG feels that the tasks proposed for development in Germany are so big and complicated that it is going to take a great deal of time, money and personnel to make them succeed. RF should not undertake more than it can surely do. GKS plans to confer with Havighurst next week.

(Copy to AG, files)

700
Rehabilitation program

DATE August 26, 1948 T

August 20, 1948 F

August 17, 1948 T

RECEIVED FROM Dr. Strode

SENT TO Dr. Grant

RELATING TO Programs which the Educational and Cultural Relations Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) is planning to undertake.

WILL BE FOUND WITH 717

FORM 212

700
Rehabilitation program

GKS

AUG 31 1948

Robert J. Havighurst's Tentative Schedule

| | |
|---|---|
| September 3 | Leave New York by plane for Paris. |
| September 4 - 7 or 8 | In Paris. |
| September 8 or 9 - 12 | Basel, Zurich, and one or two other places in Switzerland. |
| September 13 - 23 | Vienna and Salzburg, possibly also Graz, in Austria. |
| September 24 - 25 | To Munich or Nuernberg. (Plan about 6 weeks in Germany in consultation with Division of Education and Cultural Relations, OMGUS, Nuernberg.) |
| Approximately Oct. 25 | Go north from Frankfurt to British zone -- Goettingen, Muenster, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Bremen, Hamburg. |
| Approximately Nov. 5 | Go to England, several days in London with people interested in cultural exchange with Germany and Austria. |
| Approximately Nov. 10 | Fly to New York. |

FORM 372

| JMP | AUG 31 48 | JMP |
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| SEP - 1 1948 | | |

700
Rehabilitation program

August 31, 1948

Dear Doug:

I am just on the verge of leaving for Europe and hope to see you in Nuerenberg around the end of September. I am going by way of Paris, Switzerland, and Vienna and plan to go to Munich from Vienna and to Nuerenberg from Munich, arriving in Nuerenberg sometime during the last week of September.

I have appreciated receiving the material you have sent me and I hope that you will keep the supply going. During the next couple of months I wish you would address the material to me at The Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49 Street, New York 20, New York, so that I can use it directly upon my return to New York.

From the note which I received from you recently I gathered that you were uncertain as to the kind of information material I wanted. I thought I had written you saying that I would appreciate receiving as much of almost any kind of material as you thought would be interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Douglas Waples
Information Services Division
OMGUS, Nuerenberg
APO 696A, c/o Postmaster New York

RJH:am

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

SEP 28 1948

August 31, 1948

British Passport Control Office
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Attention of Mrs. Alpert

Dear Mrs. Alpert:

We hand you herewith the passport of Dr. Robert J. Havighurst, a member of the staff of The Rockefeller Foundation, who is going to England for about ten days in the interests of work of the Foundation.

We shall greatly appreciate your granting him the necessary visa.

Very truly yours,

FLOYD LYLE

MKB

August 31, 1948

28.1948

# Some general impressions of the present situation of science in Germany

For Dr. Havighurst

By R. Courant

The following is a summary of general impressions received of the scientific situation in Germany in June, 1948; I had during my visit intimate discussions with scientists, scholars, industrialists, businessmen, German and Allied administrators and other people. The main places visited were Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, the Ruhr district (including Muenster), Heidelberg, and Goettingen.

The present moment is a crucial one for intellectual life in Germany, and for science in particular. If one grants the premise that science and education in Germany ought to play a role in the European reconstruction, then one must pay attention to the dangers and potentialities of this moment of instability; relatively small measures may precipitate fairly large effects.

Even much more so than a year ago, German intellectual life is dominated by sharply divergent factors. The overshadowing dilemma is that between East and West, involving in particular the problem of Berlin. The second important factor is the currency reform, which, in spite of great temporary hardships for institutions of higher learning, is bound to have a tremendous impact on the intellectual life in Germany. (As an example: the expectation of a strong economic recovery in the Ruhr district has led to vague but ambitious plans for a big scientific development in that district.) A factor pointing toward recovery is the undeniable success German universities

are having with a selected fraction of the younger generation in spite of all the handicaps. A negative factor is the lukewarm attitude of some German administrations toward universities and research activities. This lukewarm attitude is enhanced by a fairly widespread bias against science; many people active in education, as well Germans as people in the military government, feel that social sciences should be emphasized as against natural sciences. (Example: a university commission under the leadership of Lord Lindsay from Oxford has been established by General Robertson to evolve proposals for university reform in Germany. No scientists belong to this commission.)

In the Allied control agencies, the universities come under the branch on education and religion. But scientific research is handled by an office attached to the economic section. Such a split in a domain where a connection between research and teaching is the only hope for the future may prove a great hindrance for reconstruction.

The psychological attitude of the average German scientist, in spite of improvements in living and working conditions, seems, if anything, to have deteriorated. Impatience, a righteous attitude toward the Allies (who "should have known better"), a mixture of fear and hatred for the Russian influence, a feeling of insecurity about the privileged position of universities and university professors, and a rising nationalism are creating in many places an atmosphere which is entirely not conducive to creative research. There are of course notable exceptions, but German science and intellectual life as an organic fabric seem dangerously weakened. Nothing like the pre-Nazi level can be reached within a generation. Yet it would be not difficult or costly to preserve a good deal of the German tradition in research and training.

German scientific revival seems to become rather distinctly visible in the field of German scientific publications. It is surprising how these activities have multiplied during the last year. Not only has the Soviet sponsored Berlin Acadamieverlag started a very ambitious program of publications of all sorts, but also private publishers have become enterprising again, in particular the Springerverlag, which is now essentially in the hands of Mr. Lange and J. Springer in Berlin and Dr. Ferdinand Springer in Heidelberg. One of the main handicaps for German scientific publishing, however, seems to be the present artificial rate of exchange between mark and dollar; as a consequence, German publications are offered abroad at a price which is all but prohibitive and will call for criticism and even boycott.

A word should be said about the East-West problem. My observations, as far as the eastern side is concerned, are limited to Berlin, where I saw not only German scientists, but also German representatives of the eastern administration, particularly Dr. Nass, Administrative Director of the Prussian Academy, and Dr. Rompe, a physicist who is a key figure in the Ministry of Education for the Soviet Zone.

The Russians are unbelievably active in supporting science and scientists. Living conditions for scientists in the Soviet orbit are attractive; possibilities for publication are amply provided; institutes are being built, equipped, and financed. While of course the overwhelming majority of intellectuals in Berlin are anti-Soviet in their inner attitude, one must not underestimate the attraction and the influence of carefully planned and executed Soviet policy. After all, German intellectuals and scientists cooperated all too willingly with the Nazis although they should have known better.

Except for the effort made by the British to establish Goettingen as a leading scientific center, there does not seem to exist at the moment anything in the British and American Zones in Germany that can compare with the efforts of the Russians.

Even though I found among German scientists some enthusiasm and loyalty to institutions in Berlin, I do not think that in the long run the Soviet dominated Berlin institutions will be able to keep all of their highly qualified scientists. There are unmistakable signs of defection and of the desire to leave, either for western Germany or for abroad. Among scientists in western Germany and among Allied administrators I found little confidence in the future of Berlin, rather an inclination to salvage as much as possible from the wreckage than to encourage a determined stand. This attitude may to a certain degree change in connection with political events, but it seemed to be rather deeply ingrained in many people, Allied and German, within western Germany.

It would seem to be worth while if the European reconstruction program should secure systematic advice in scientific matters. There should be on the staff of Mr. Harriman scientists with sufficient knowledge and authority. On a very much smaller scale, the Rockefeller Foundation could make a decisive contribution in the role of a catalyst along the lines previously discussed, by arranging for exchange of books and periodicals, by making international contacts for German scientists possible, by financing visiting lecturers, and by helping in a small way with individual research problems.

I am adding a list of names of people whom I met on my recent trip and who, as I think, may be worthwhile contacts for Dr. Havighurst.

* * *

London: Professor F. Norman, King's College, Strand, London W.C.2 (telephone Primrose 2073 or Museum 8000), is Professor of Germanistics. He has been a British liaison officer to the OSS during the war, he has been on important postwar missions in Germany, and he is a trusted adviser of many people in German matters.

Dr. Worsfold, German Department, Foreign Office, Scientific Branch, is one of the important men in the Scientific Section, while the Education Department is run by Dr. Crawford and by his assistant, Miss MacLane, a particularly attractive, efficient, and impressive young lady.

Further, I would suggest to contact Lord Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, a good friend of Frank Aydelotte and one of the leading personalities in the educational field. Through his committee he is now more intimately connected with the German universities than most other people in England. In spite of his age he is full of vitality, alertness, and constructive ideas.

In Germany it would be very important to see not only Dr. Blount in the Control Commission in Goettingen, but also Dr. Fraser, who unfortunately is leaving his job and who during these last years has done more than anybody else in the reconstruction of science in Germany. Among Germans in Goettingen I would suggest to see Professor Franz Rellich, at present Dean of the Science Faculty and Director of the Mathematics Institute. Among the physicists I mention Professor Kopfermann in the Physics Institute of the University. Of course Otto Hahn is an important scientist in Goettingen. Von Laue is still in this country. There are many other people worth seeing in Goettingen, such as Heisenberg, Rein, Nohl. Dr. Fraser or Dr. Blount may suggest other people too.

In Berlin I would advise to see not only Dr. Nordstroem, the Chief American Scientific Officer of the

Control Commission, but also Germans such as Dr. Ueberreiter, the youthful Acting Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry in Dahlem; furthermore, the mathematician Erhardt Schmidt and the pharmacologist Heubner, the last two important senior members of the Academy and typical German nationalists who, at least until recently, have fully cooperated with the administration of the University and Academy. It also may interest you, if this is feasible under the present circumstances, to talk to Dr. Rompe, whom you can reach through the Academy. It may be that before making contact with him and with the Academy Director, Dr. Nass, it would be better to check with Dr. Nordstroem, but I think definitely that talking to people on the other side of the fence may be extremely illuminating.

In Hamburg I would suggest that you see, in the Mathematische Seminar of the University (Rothenbaumchaussée), Professor Zassenhaus, a trustworthy, idealistic, and enterprising man.

In the University of Muenster it would be very much worth while to talk to the British University Officer, Mr. F. R. Perraudin. He is a highly intelligent young social scientist with an excellent knowledge of the situation in the district. Among the German professors in Muenster I recommend for contact Professor H. Behnke, one of the anti-Nazis in the University who has done a great deal in rebuilding the place.

It may interest you also to see Dr. Ferdinand Springer, scientific publisher in Heidelberg, address Springerverlag, Neuenheimer Landstrasse 24. A talk with Springer would give you a very good idea of the forces and potentialities in German scientific publishing.

If you have a change to go to Marburg, you may find it useful to talk to Professor Dueker, psychologist. Dueker has been an active anti-Nazi, was imprisoned and

condemned to death by the Nazis, and is now an exponent of liberal trends among academic people.

I hope to supplement this list.

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

Germany

copy file
717A
Xry 705 A + 700A Struthers

New York
September 2, 1948
AG
RRS - Paris

We have just had an office conference with Havighurst. The following points were explained by him:

(1) He will pay particular attention to the economic effects of the currency reform on educational institutions and planning.

(2) He will find out as far as possible what he can about the quality of work being done in universities under the present circumstances. This inquiry relates particularly to the meaning of recommendations of candidates for fellowships. There is some evidence, for example, that because of lack of laboratory materials, candidates in chemistry may have an advanced knowledge of theory but be woefully ill prepared in the actual manipulation of chemical apparatus.

(3) The present itinerary, which is subject to change of course, is as follows: Basel, Zurich, Vienna, Graz, Munich, Nuremburg, Stuttgart, Tubingen, Erlangen, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Marburg, Goettingen, Berlin (?), Munster, Cologne, Bonn, Hamburg, Bremen (?), and Amsterdam.

Questions were raised on the following points:

(a) AG hoped that RJH would keep in mind and perhaps collect evidence for or against the assumption that the wisest procedure for the RF or some of its divisions would be to concentrate its efforts in some one university on the assumption that work done there would favorably influence the work in other universities.

(b) GRP hoped that RJH could bring back some news on the question of whether other European countries could be used to provide places of study for Germans and, if so, where and in what approximate amounts and fields.

(c) RJH explained that in contrast to his first visit he hoped that as a result of the forthcoming visit he will be able to define a program for the RF in Germany which within a period of two, three or five years would bring us into the position of being able to deal with opportunities in Germany on approximately the same general footing as those coming from or existing in other European countries. He also hoped to come back with some specific programs in a shape appropriate for presentation to the Trustees.

(d) I said that I thought it was worth keeping in mind that the expenditures in Germany and Austria might tend to involve a larger sum of RF money than the aggregate of several of the neighboring countries and that if this were to be the case we should k ow it in advance or at least as it occurred and not as a surprising discovery of past events.

I think that in conversations that you will have with RJH you will come to the conclusion that he is very willing for you to formulate as MS undertakings projects that will be outside of his own budgetary recommendations and that you will find yourselves in agreement as to their desirability and proper timing. I should like to set aside tentatively the sum of $50,000 out of the 1949 budget as approximately what might be spent in MS undertakings, but I would not expect to be able to take action on any undertakings until January or February. If I were you I would keep note of what looks particularly good and about how much it would cost and how long it would last, and after your visit is over let me know what your conclusions are.

In our conference I spoke to the point of the importance of student health and of providing perhaps in student centers textbooks and note paper or notebooks since things as simple and stark as these needs may well exceed in importance certain other projects that relate to forms of research which, under the circumstances, would have to be regarded as precarious at best. I also suggested that RJH bring back if he could secure them the steps necessary for us to follow in the three different zones in order to appoint fellows or make grants in aid.

ALAN GREGG

AG:SIR

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: EFD

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| CBF | | CBF |
| | SEP 20 1948 | |

German, Austria Program
Committee meeting

September 2, 1948

Those present were: CIB, FMR, RJH, JMP, GKS, AG, GRP, NSB, and EFD.

RJH, at CIB's request, gave a brief statement of the current status of the program. At the May meeting an additional $100,000 was allocated for the work of the program. Of this, $2900 is left, but has been earmarked for special projects. The additional $200,000 authorized will be available upon demand (probably not until January 1, 1949), but a number of projects are already under consideration for the use of these funds. RJH has in mind to examine two main problems: (1) What are the economic consequences of currency reform in Germany as it affects institutional life? What are the prospects of local financial support in Austria? (2) Observation of the quality of research work. If a regular fellowship program were to be instituted in the near future, how many properly qualified candidates would be available? According to present plans, RJH's itinerary will include the following stops: Paris, Basel, Zurich, Vienna, Salzburg, Graz, Munich, Erlangen, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Mainz, Marburg, Göttingen, possibly Berlin, Münster, Köln, Bonn, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, London. RJH will leave September 3 and will return November 10-15.

In response to query by EFD, RJH stated that the funds could certainly be expended for comparable work in Italy, but that he wishes to spend as much time as possible in Germany and consequently will not be able to visit Italy. If, as the result of officers visits to Italy, particular projects should seem desirable, they may be recommended to him for consideration. AG suggested that RJH look into three topics in particular: (1) Student life, health, availability of textbooks, note paper, etc. He stressed the importance for future relations of the RF in these countries in considering now needs of students in these respects. (2) The RF should be prepared to face the fact that more money may have been expended on former enemy countries than on allied countries. He felt that this could be justified, but that nothing is to be gained by avoiding the issue. (3) Determination of the machinery, zone for zone, to be used for future fellowships and grants in aid.

AG asked RJH what different results he expected from his second visit as compared with the first. RJH replied that he wished to see what actual results had been accomplished by RF action. Further, he wished to see if it would now be possible to treat Germany and Austria on the same basis as other countries, and finally to see if projects in SS and NS existed which could be recommended to these divisions. He expressed the opinion, subject to corroboration by personal observation, that after the expenditure of the remaining $200,000 allocated to the program, the necessity for the program would have passed and future action could be carried normally on a divisional basis.

GRP, AG, and EFD suggested names of persons RJH might see in countries adjacent to Germany, since it is still an accepted method to use institutions and agencies in countries other than the United States for the program in Germany and Austria. AG reminded those present that after World War I, there was prolonged discussion of the feasibility of picking out one place in Germany to become a "lighthouse" of RF operations. He suggested that RJH keep this possibility in mind as a possible type of future operation.

EFD

FORM 198

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INTERVIEWS: EFD

Robert J. Havighurst

September 2, 1948

EFD reviewed with RJH present Humanities interests in Germany and Austria which include: consultation with Dr. Patzelt in Vienna on the microfilming of Austrian manuscripts; the possibility of developing projects in fine arts, music, and literature; guest professorships in American studies at the Universities of Cologne and Heidelberg; and the possibility of assistance to Dietrich Seckel at Heidelberg, who needs materials, particularly slides for the teaching of Oriental art. RJH will also try to see Tschizewskij. EFD suggested the advisability of seeing Wiersma rather than Idenburg at Leiden for Dutch-German relations. In particular, he urged RJH to see H. J. Reinink, permanent secretary of the Education Ministry at The Hague.

EFD

EFD:eo

°700
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 3 1948

RJH
HMG

file

September 3, 1948

I have started full time work for the Foundation on September 1st and will continue until sometime in November. Please make out my salary checks, as you have done in the past, to the University of Chicago and send them to the Controller marked "For the services of Robert J. Havighurst."

RJH:am

FORM 198

°700

Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH

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| JMP<br>WW | | JMP<br>WW |
| GRP<br>HMM | SEP 3 '48<br>SEP 14 '48<br>SEP 3 '48 | GRP<br>Hmm |
| MC | | MC |
| | | |

Prof. Richard Courant
New York University

Dr. John T. Edsall
Harvard Medical School

September 3, 1948

NOV 3 1948

Edsall's report not received for filing 1/9/48

RJH talked with each of these men and received typewritten reports of their experience in Germany this summer. Their reports are being circulated. They had one interest in common which RJH wishes to record here. Both of them believed that something ought to be done to restore the flow of German scientific periodicals to this country. There are a number of such journals and none of them seems to be coming regularly to the USA. The reason for this is that it is impossible to pay dollars to a German publisher. The arrangements announced this week for the transfer of dollar funds to Germany, which will then be paid by a German bank in marks to German individuals and corporations, does make it possible to pay for a subscription for a German periodical. However, the German periodicals are overpriced at the present official rate of exchange, which is 30¢ per mark. RJH was told by Courant of a mathematical journal which costs about 60 marks a year, which would be the equivalent of about $20. This will tend to discourage American subscriptions for German periodicals.

On the other hand, the desire of Germans to secure American periodicals should make a barter arrangement fairly easy to organize. For example, an American librarian who wanted a subscription to Die Naturforschung could agree to pay for a subscription to some American journal which could be sent to somebody in Germany, either a publisher or a librarian, who in turn would enter a subscription to Die Naturforschung on behalf of the American institution. Such an operation would require very little money, merely enough to handle the necessary correspondence and perhaps to provide a small revolving fund to purchase subscriptions enough to allow some flexibility to the program. RJH encouraged both Courant and Edsall to see whether they could find an organization that might take care of such a barter arrangement and said that he thought if a small amount of money were needed the RF could provide it.

Nice understatement

RJH:am

RJH

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

SEP - 8 1948

September 7, 1948

Dear Hilda:

I am enclosing a list of addresses for Mr. Robert Havighurst, who has recently gone to Europe for the Foundation and in the interests of our program in Germany and Austria.

As you see from the itinerary, he expects to spend the last few days of his stay in England. He will let you know more definitely just when he will arrive, but he expects it will be about the fourth or fifth of November. I suggested to him that since he is not altogether certain of the date of his arrival, you reserve for him ~~a~~ the room at 56 Curzon Street instead of making a hotel reservation for him. If this is not practicable, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Miss Hilda B. Lynn
The Rockefeller Foundation
56 Curzon Street
London, W. 1, England

JMP:am
Enclosure

700
Rehabilitation program

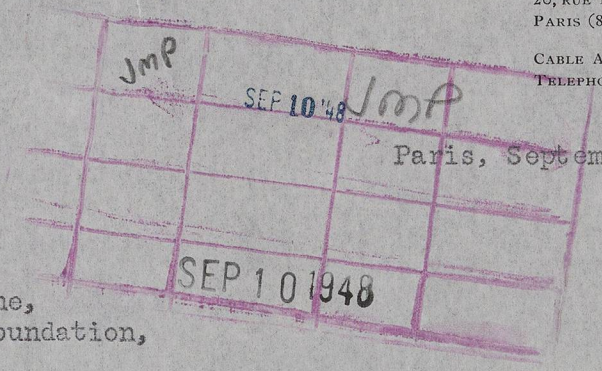
# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

NEW YORK

R. R. STRUTHERS, M.D.
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR THE
MEDICAL SCIENCES

20, RUE DE LA BAUME
PARIS (8e), FRANCE

CABLE ADDRESS: ROCKFOUND, PARIS
TELEPHONE: ÉLYSÉES 92-08




Paris, September 7, 1948.

Miss Janet M. Paine,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Paine:

Thank you for your letter of August 31st enclosing a copy of Mr. Havighurst's report and also some information on the actions which have been passed this summer. This information has not previously been available to me in the Paris Office.

Thank you also for acknowledging Mrs. MacJannet's letter. I hope that the necessary steps will be taken to maintain her interest.

Mr. Havighurst has been here over the week-end and leaves this evening for Switzerland. I hope to join him in Vienna in about ten days.

Yours sincerely,

R.R. Struthers

RRS/mmc

R.R. Struthers, M.D.

9700
Rehabilitation program

~~AA~~ AG
RSM

SEP - 8 1948

Robert J. Havighurst's Tentative Schedule

| | |
|---|---|
| September 3 | Leave New York by plane for Paris. |
| September 4 - 7 or 8 | In Paris. |
| September 8 or 9 - 12 | Basel, Zurich, and one or two other places in Switzerland. |
| September 13 - 23 | Vienna and Salzburg, possibly also Graz, in Austria. |
| September 24 - 25 | To Munich or Nuernberg. (Plan about 6 weeks in Germany in consultation with Division of Education and Cultural Relations, OMGUS, Nuernberg.) |
| Approximately Oct. 25 | Go north from Frankfurt to British zone -- Goettingen, Muenster, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Bremen, Hamburg. |
| Approximately Nov. 5 | Go to England, several days in London with people interested in cultural exchange with Germany and Austria. |
| Approximately Nov. 10 | Fly to New York. |

°700
Rehabilitation Program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: GWG

DATE: September 9, 1948

TO:

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| JMP | SEP-9'48 | JMP |
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COMMENTS:

MAR 7 1949

SUBJECT: ARTICLE ON EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

We should be glad to use an article on this subject in the November 1st issue of the Confidential Monthly Report. Will you, therefore, please get together all pertinent material on the leading projects under this program and let me have them by October 4th? It would be a help, and would be much appreciated, if at the same time you would send a memorandum summarizing the work so far as it has gone, and calling attention to significant aspects, and pointing out any results which have been reported. Have any of the professors, artists, or others who went to Germany on this program, reported observations, experiences, contacts, anything that would add interest to our story?

G. W. G.

GWG:EDC

FORM 106

0700
Rehabilitation program

SEP 21 1948

Munich, Germany
10 September 1948

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20, N.Y.
U.S.A.




Dear Dr. Havighurst:

This morning I received your very welcome letter of 2 September 1948. Thank you for writing me and for giving me an opportunity to be helpful in small ways as preparations are made for your much appreciated plans to visit Munich. We shall secure a room for you either at the Excelsior Hotel or the VIP House, also we shall make arrangements about your travel. It would help us considerably if you could give us a definite date of arrival, at least a day or so in advance.

I shall be happy to meet you personally for your name has become a very familiar one to me, particularly since my colleagues have been so warm in their expressions about your friendliness and sympathetic understanding of our problems over here, also with regard to your fine spirit of helpfulness.

I am sending this letter on the bare chance that it may reach you before you leave the United States, but whether it does or not you will find that we have taken the proper steps to make your visit with us as pleasant and as highly productive as possible.

Sincerely yours,

L. G. DERTHICK

L.G.Derthick, Chief
Education Branch,
E & CR Div, OMGB
APO 407-A,US Army
c/o PM NY NY

9700
Rehabilitation Program

Excerpt from Interview
Interviewer: WW
Interviewee: Professor Paul Weiss
Date: September 10, 1948
Filed: 216D
University of Chicago
Nervous System Conference

(3) On the basis of his experience as a Chicago exchange professor at Frankfurt, W. says that biology, in the modern sense, is simply non-existent in Germany. There is, for example, no Microbiology.

The Germans approached W., asking if he would not come back and help them set up biological curricula in their universities. W. is not willing to go back, under the Chicago scheme, for another semester of teaching. But he would be willing to go back for, say, six weeks to hold a series of meetings with representatives of German institutions, advising them on their plans for developing biology. He has no wish to be any part of a plan to "put a scheme over" on the Germans; and would, therefore, undertake this task only provided an influential group in German universities takes the initiative and invites W. He understands that such a move is under way.

Unless there are complications here which WW does not sense, this would be an excellent move, and WW passes on this information to RJH with enthusiasm. RJH

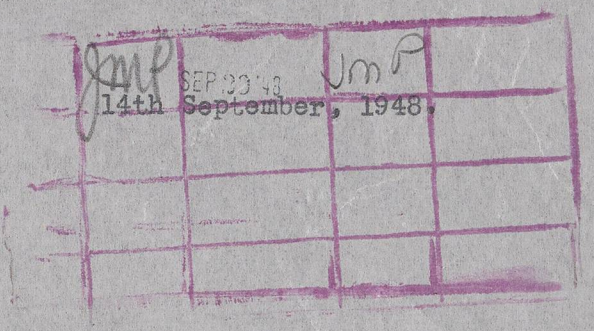
700
Rehabilitation program

# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

OF NEW YORK
56 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE : GROSVENOR 4485
CABLES : ROCKFELLA, LONDON

SEP 21 1948




14th September, 1948.

Miss Janet Paine,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
New York.

Dear Janet,

Not received for filing 10/6/48

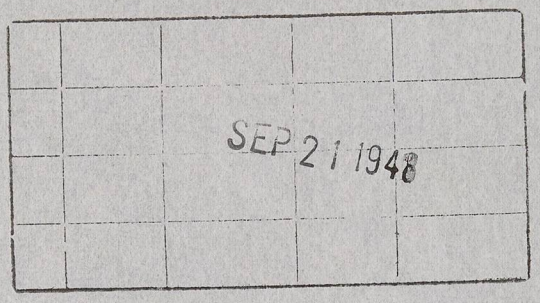
Thank you for your letter of September 7th, and for the European addresses for Mr. Robert Havighurst. I am very glad to have these on file. I shall look forward to seeing him in London early in November, and will make a note to reserve the apartment for him.

Yours sincerely,

Hilda.

H. B. Lynn

°700
Rehabilitation program




RSM Interview

Wednesday, September 15, 1948

Dr. George K. Hirst - Officer's Conference

H. gives an excellent words-of-one-syllable account of educational conditions in Germany. Most noteworthy were his reinforcement of the view that any aid now given to German science will only increase the hierarchial prestige of the people at the top, a far from desirable objective. Even such superficially attractive activity as aid to libraries is likely to be wasted on the prevailing isolationist air. Economic conditions within the western zones have undergone a spectacular change with the currency reform. Stores now present an appearance not too unlike those in the United States, and all classes of society have set actively to work in cleaning up the mess which has lain untouched for three years.

H's unassuming but straight to the point comments helped to confirm my feeling that a well trained biologist makes just as good a social observer as the great majority of so-called social scientists. Remember MET's comment that the meeting gave her the impression that most of the really good men on our staff leave for other jobs.

°700
Rehabilitation program

JMP
CIB
AG
GKS
WW
JHW
FMR
DHS
TBA

September 20, 1948

MAR 7 1949

Attached is a progress report on the European Rehabilitation Program which the officers requested at the conference held on September 2nd. This is arranged project by project, with the most recent information in each case summarized.

I am sending a copy of this report to Mr. Gray as the basis for his article on the European Rehabilitation Program in the Trustees bulletin, as well as special reports on specific projects which I hope to have by the time he needs the information.

JMP:am
Attachment

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program

JMP

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AC

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JMP

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MAR 7 1949

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JMP:AM
Attachment

°700
Rehabilitation program

**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**

**FROM:** JMP

**DATE:** September 20, 1948.

**TO:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIB | | CIB |
| RSM ~~AG~~ | SEP 27 '48 | RSM |
| GKS | | GKS |
| WW | OCT 26 '48 | WW |
| GRP | SEP 22 '48 | GRP |
| JHW | OCT -7 '48 | JHW |
| DHS | OCT -8 '48 OCT 13 '48 | DHS |
| CNL | OCT 23 '48 | CNL |
| TBA | OCT 29 '48 | TBA |
| JMP | NOV -9 '48 | JMP |

**COMMENTS:**

JAN 20 1949

WW if this mat. is ever mimeog., NS would certainly like a few copies.

AG

HMM

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FORM 106

JAN 20 1949

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National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a small mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators will be chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time guide is to be employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission will limit its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group will travel as a unit, each member will have an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice. The RF has awarded this grant to the NEA for the expenses of this visit by the mission.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing younger leaders in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $3,000 has been tentatively allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she will start her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special

reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee is arranging for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel will cover visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are underway. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a co-ordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys for many years and he firmly believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. Kurt Hahn reported in July that immediate steps were being taken to bring the boys to Gordonstoun for a year.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlov W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Krusé, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institue of International Education; Dr. Pendleton Herring, Director, Social Science Research Council; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association, Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. A person in the field of labor organization has not yet been selected. The committee plans to cooperate with the Institute of International Education in the development of student interchange with the occupied areas. It hopes to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

1 copy

Sept. 20, 1948 3700

Rehabilitation program

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA MAR 8 1949

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ment relations, visit unions, meet and confer with officers of trade unions, and visit factories. When possible, they will live in the homes of American workers of their own craft. The A.F. of L. will provide an experienced trade union leader to accompany the delegation and may furnish a translator who will be responsible for the preparation of a report describing the delegation's findings. The group will arrive here in early October and will visit Washington and points south and west, finally concluding its survey with a visit to the convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a small mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators will be chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time guide is to be employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission will limit its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group will travel as a unit, each member will have an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice. The RF has awarded this grant to the NEA for the expenses of this visit by the mission.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing younger leaders in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $3,000 has been tentatively allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she will start her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special

reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee is arranging for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel will cover visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are underway. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a co-ordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys for many years and he firmly believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. Kurt Hahn reported in July that immediate steps were being taken to bring the boys to Gordonstoun for a year.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ((($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlov W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Kruse, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institue of International Education; Dr. Pendleton Herring, Director, Social Science Research Council; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association, Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. A person in the field of labor organization has not yet been selected. The committee plans to cooperate with the Institute of International Education in the development of student interchange with the occupied areas. It hopes to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

FORM 372

700R
Rehabilitation program

EFD

DHS

JM

CBF

September 21, 1948

copy filed 717R
Rehabilitation program

NOV 22 1948

Suggested plans for Germany

Recent information about Germany indicates that Humanities should probably not attempt any major projects in Germany in the immediate future. The traditional atmosphere of universities makes it unlikely that good results could be achieved by primary attention to the academic scene. So far, the best prospects of successful operation appear to be the broadcasters project and the visiting artists program.

The best approach for work in Germany would probably consist of a number of small and different types of grants, perhaps none of them beyond the grant-in-aid level. I would like to suggest the possibility of operations in the following fields:

1 - Continued interest in and observation of media of mass communication.

2 - Further contacts through visiting artists.

3 - Activity in fields of the fine arts, particularly architecture, painting and music.

4 - Work in literature, probably through fellowships.

5 - Observation of and possible assistance to the German theater, with particular reference to amateur (including university) theater.

6 - Continued interest in the grants to universities for specific projects (such as present negotiations with Heidelberg and Cologne in American studies). Special opportunities such as the Philosophy Seminar at Munich or the proposed Institute of American Studies at Munich will deserve careful attention.

7 - Consideration of the possibility of working through German administrators (e.g., Ministries of Education, rectors, etc.), through books on theory, organization and control of universities. Here, too, architecture might be significant in planning for rebuilding.

8 - Encouragement of small groups of individuals personally known, such as the associations of U.S. trained ex-P.W.'s, the discussion group of junior

officials in the Kultusministerium in Wurttemberg-Baden, etc.

9 - Continued interest in the choice of personnel and possible assistance of Americans who go to Germany for specific purposes. Younger scholars of promise rather than those of established reputation should be particularly sought.

A program of this kind would represent activity across the board rather than a concentration through the usual fields of scholarship. It would be more difficult to keep in balance and to administer, but in my opinion is more likely to be successful. The numerous contacts already established would make it possible to operate a program of this kind in Germany.

EFD:eo

Vienna, Saturday Sep 25

700

Rehabilitation program

Dear Janet

MAR 4 1949

I'll send along this note with the remainder of my diary material, which I hope is not proving too difficult for Miss Montgomery to read. !! am

The weather has been good to us and we have had a busy but pleasant time, topped off with a Philharmonic Concert this afternoon with Furtwaengler conducting.

I'm glad to hear about the issue of the Trustees' Bulletin, which I hope goes over well.

Things are different from what I expected, in Austria, I have yet decided what it means. The Salzburg & Alpbach Seminars seem to have been decidedly successful.

If anything now is done along the line of bring youth organization leaders to USA, I think Austria should be included. There is a good man here, Mr. Grossmann, in charge of youth activities, and he could pick the candidates.

We take the plane for Munich tomorrow, and by the end of the week should be in Nuremberg.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

SEP 30 1948

September 29, 1948

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Just a note to let you know that to date the first five diary installments have arrived. I am getting along fairly rapidly with the typing, with just an occasional blank. It is certainly interesting reading.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
c/o Mr. M. J. Muelder, Deputy Director
Education and Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Nuernberg
APO 696-A
c/o Postmaster, New York

am

FORM 198

0700
Rehabilitation program

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INTERVIEWS: EFD

General Robert McClure

September 29, 1948

OCT 11 1948

EFD accompanied CBF to McClure's office and, after the discussion connected with Korean and Japanese radio and press personnel, was able to discuss a few other matters.

McClure will see to it that the RF receives copies of the Military Governor's report and of summary reports issued by Education and Cultural Relations Division and Information Services Division. He will also attempt to make a copy of the report on bureaucratization available to EFD (see Gurland diary). McClure indicated a desire to discuss further the possibility of assistance for Mrs. Lepman's International Youth Library. EFD suggested waiting until RJH's return, since RJH will have an opportunity of examining the situation while in Munich. EFD mentioned to McClure that recent communications from Unesco indicate that Mrs. Lepman has a more optimistic opinion of Unesco participation in the scheme than is warranted. EFD also suggested to McClure the advisability of discussing the Munich aspect of the International Youth Library with Anton Fingerle, Superintendent of Schools in Munich, who is now here with the ten German educators.

Excerpt filed 200 American Music Center

In reviewing the success of the Visiting Artists Program, McClure stressed the fact that the enthusiastic reception of Miss Travers and Mr. Kirkpatrick by the Soviet press and officials offers one of the few means of contact and possibility of improving international relations. In addition to the tremendous impact of the American artists upon the Germans, McClure felt that there were strong reasons for continuing and expanding American cultural programs for the sake of Soviet relations.

0717R - Radio personnel

Excerpt filed 717R Press personnel

McClure expressed complete satisfaction with the Radio Broadcasters Project and will keep EFD informed of related developments after the return of the broadcasters to Germany. He expressed the opinion that it is unfortunate the German editors and publishers can not stay longer and see more of America than New York City and the immediately surrounding area. He asked if the Foundation would consider an extension of a month for the project. CBF and EFD both expressed the opinion that this was essentially a matter for McClure to take up with Taylor and the Press Institute. If it should be found that Taylor has enough funds remaining to enable the Germans to stay longer, discussion would be in order. Whether this would then become a matter for trustee action or officer interpretation of the grant will be considered at the appropriate time.

McClure again mentioned the project sponsored by the Youth of All Nations, Inc. He has not yet been able to find assistance for it, but is convinced of its value for many reasons.

EFD:eo

EFD

°700
Rehabilitation program

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
EDUCATION DIVISION
APO 777, c/o PM, NY, NY

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Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

A letter from the Foundation reached my office on Monday morning, and I immediately returned it to New York, inasmuch as I had no idea of where to reach you in Germany. The attached letter from the University of Graz is forwarded for your information.

Filed 705 Univ of Graz Brandenstein

We thoroughly enjoyed having you and Dr. Struthers here, and I trust that you detected some worthy needs which the Foundation may be interested in supplying. If at any time we can be of any service to you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Again thanking you for the splendid interest you displayed in the conditions which you observed here and ~~the~~ kindest personal regards from myself and staff, I am

Cordially yours,

Sam Williams D

SAMUEL H WILLIAMS
Chief
Education Division

1 Incl.
Letter

SHW:csm

Nuernberg, Oct 2, 1948

MAR 4 1949

700

Rehabilitation program

Dear Janet -

Am just finishing a busy week before starting on another one,

I have not heard from you here, and have had acknowledgment of only #1 of my diary installments. This is #7, Please let me know at the Wiesbaden address whether the intervening ones have been received. I hope they are not too illegible. I'll be in Wiesbaden until ~~Nov.~~ Oct. 15, before going to the British Zone.

Tell Miss Montgomery I have sent some color film to Eastman Kodak to be processed. The resulting slides will come to New York and should be held there for me.

I enclose copy of my letter to Mrs. Lefkowitz. Anyone will see from my diary, I have been unwelcome at the IYL; at the backing has been so strong, from diverse people, that I thought I should give it some slight encouragement

If you can find 2 copies of my Report, please send them at once to Lawrence Dalcher, Information Services Division, OMGUS, Nuernberg, APO 696 A.

Sent 10/18 [illegible]

To my surprise I found they were still using the report here, and are most anxious to have a few more copies. They use it to orient newcomers. Roger Baldwin & Arthur Garfield Hays were here yesterday, talking Civil Liberties to the Germans, and they wanted to see the Report.

Miss Lam will write you soon. She thinks that the only bill we will have for the Youth Leaders to England is the one we already have. She is following things now. She will see that a report comes from a private agency. (Possibly Miss Bridge's Author) If this is the only expense, she wants to use the other $2500 to send a commission of 5-6 people to England, Holland, and Denmark, to look at Youth Leadership Training. The Commission would consist of people with such responsibilities here. I told her I thought we could approve that, without delay, if the $2500 was not needed for the other purpose of paying for the group of young leaders that went to England.

Miss Lam doesn't [illegible] and <u>two</u> <u>more</u> people to USA under the [illegible] for short periods, rather than <u>one</u> for a longer period. I said that if she was convinced of the wisdom of this I thought we would approve. (See my diary for more on Miss Lam)

Mr. Johnson, the coordinator of the Reorientation Committee, ~~which~~ who is supposed to deal with us on project, is setting up a "Non-appropriated Fund" into which money can be paid from private sources, and which will be administered by two or three individuals. He ~~wants to~~ wants to know whether this would meet our needs, ~~for~~ if we make grants to be used in Germany, I told him to write up the plan and send it to you. You can find out from GJB whether it is <u>OK</u> for the RF.

Johnson has had difficulty keeping up with what we have done in Germany. Apparently Washington doesn't keep him informed. I suggest that you send him occasional summaries.

Theron Johnson, Cultural Affairs Branch,
OMGUS, Nuernberg, APO 696-A.

Sincerely,
Bob

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700 Rehabilitation program

FROM: JMP

DATE: October 4, 1948.

TO:

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COMMENTS:

MAR 7 1949

SUBJECT: European Rehabilitation Program

Not necessary for filing 31/1/49

The enclosed folder contains some materials concerning the European Rehabilitation Program. I have included the original Board of Trustees Action making the funds available and certain Officers' Conference minutes and progress reports which have been prepared during the period in which in has been in operation. The final report gives a list of all the projects approved to date with a short descriptive paragraph on each. There are now no further funds available and a request for the $200,000 remaining under the original Trustee authorization will probably be presented at the December Meeting.

There are also in the folder letters and reports on some of the projects. These can be amplified from the files, but I thought you might like to look over this material first before deciding on which specific projects you wished to concentrate. After you have read over the contents of this folder I shall be glad to talk with you again and supplement in any way you think desirable the materials which I am now sending you.

JMP

JMP/S

FORM 106

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

JMP
CMG

October 4, 1948.

MAR 7 1949

European Rehabilitation Program

The enclosed folder contains some materials concerning the European Rehabilitation Program. I have included the original Board of Trustees Action making the funds available and certain Officers' Conference minutes and progress reports which have been prepared during the period in which in has been in operation. The final report gives a list of all the projects approved to date with a short descriptive paragraph on each. There are now no further funds available and a request for the $200,000 remaining under the original Trustee authorization will probably be presented at the December Meeting.

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JMP

JMP/S

FORM 372

700

Rehabilitation program

MAR 21 1949

October 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Williams:

This will merely acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29th to Mr. Havighurst, which will be held for his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Mr. Samuel H. Williams, Chief
Education Division
USACA Section, USFA
APO 777
c/o Postmaster, New York City

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Dr. Edward F. D'Arms
Assistant Director of Humanities
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

NOV 3 1948

Dear Chet:

I certainly did enjoy lunching with you Friday and I am glad to confirm the fact that my good wife will be delighted if you and Crit can dine with us Monday evening, 18 October 1948.

See Stacks 700 RaP

Inclosed for your information and for the files of the Rockefeller Foundation are copies of OMGUS, ECR, pamphlets on cultural material exchange (undated), on the Zone Committee for the Distribution of Cultural Supplies dated 15 September 1948 and an extract from the Cumulative Review of ECR Division contained in the report of the Military Governor for May 1948 to April 1948, Number 34. The paragraph which I have copied for you specifically states the responsibility of ECR for coordination of all requests to Rockefeller Foundation and I am advised by George Finney who attended the OMGUS inter-divisional reorientation meeting of 3 September 1948 that this responsibility was confirmed at that time and that Mr. Theron Johnson is specifically charged with coordination of requests to Rockefeller. It was observed from his own remarks in the meeting, so George tells me, that he is working in extreme ignorance of what Rockefeller has and has not agreed to do. For instance, he stated that the Rockefeller Foundation has assumed financial responsibility for Jella Lepman's International Youth Library and had to be corrected by Mrs. Van Delden and George on that subject during the meeting. It might not be a bad idea to have Havighurst advise him of the facts of life while he is in Germany. You might find an examination of pages 10 and 11 of the report I mentioned above quite interesting. Copies of this report should be in the New York Public Library. I am sorry I have no spares. I notice that they state they have submitted one-half million dollars worth of projects to Rockefeller as of April 1948 but do not touch on any of the projects which Mr. Hay of CAD, OMGUS, or other unauthorized individuals may have attempted to discuss with you.

JMP

See Stacks 700 RaP

I also inclose a copy of the PID Women's Interest Section release on Army assistance to the German Youth Activities program, the issuance of which will no doubt cause some heartburn in ECR since Mr. Norrie of that Division feels irritated enough about the article by Simpich in the October 1948 National Geographic Magazine. It appears that Simpich had spent a month or six weeks in Germany and had completely written his

JM - next page

Dr. Edward F. D'Arms

article before anyone had advised him that the GYA Program was not the one and only program for work with German youth. You may find the article itself interesting. It is entitled "Uncle Sam Bends a Twig in Germany".

I have made a note to furnish Kogon with copies of the distribution list of American magazines distributed by the Germanistic Society from Rockefeller Foundation grants and to furnish you with a copy of Carpenter's report on the library situation as soon as he turns it in to us.

Yours ever,

Tom C

4 Incls
Cultural Materials Exchange
Report dtd 15 Sept 48
Extract
PID Release dtd Sept 48

Further information, reference topic No. 4
"Postal Regulations" of pamphlet on "Cultural Materials Exchange".

Effective 15 August 1948 incoming and outgoing international parcel post service is available in Germany. This service is restricted to ordinary parcel post; no special services are available, for example, no C.O.D., special deliver urgent, etc.

- Limitations on size and weight are as follows:

1. 180 cm in length, width, and depth combined
2. 90 cm in longest dimension
3. 10 kg in weight.

These packages will go through customs and are subject to duty. They are subject to customs examination both going out and coming in to Germany.

Germans desiring to use this service to send packages out of the country should:

1. Obtain the following information from the Post Office:
   a. Are the contents of the package acceptable in the country to which it is being sent.
   b. Type of customs declaration to be made out.
   c. Have the package stamped.
2. Obtain the following information from the Customs Office:
   a. Can the material in the package be exported without a license
   b. If special license is required, an application for export must be submitted to the Aussenhandelskontor. When the license is granted, it will be issued by JEIA.

18 August 1948

ARCHIVAL COPY

Extract from Cumulative Review of ECR Division, OMGUS, for May 1948 to April 1948, Number 34.

Rockefeller Foundation Funds

The Rockefeller Foundation was one of the first private agencies to indicate an interest in the state of education in Germany. In the early spring of 1947, a representative of the Foundation visited Germany. On the basis of conversations held between Military Government representatives and Foundation officials in Germany and in New York, nine initial educational projects were submitted to the Foundation by Military Government in January 1948. Recommendation of these projects raised the question of the type of educational activities the Foundation was interested in supporting. Solutions for most of the administrative problems with respect to Rockefeller grants have been found and, as a result, Military Government agencies in Germany are in a better position to plan and to submit proposals to the Rockefeller Foundation. The Office of the Adviser for Cultural Affairs of the Military Governor assumed the responsibility for co-ordinating the projects to be submitted to the Foundation, and organizing them into an integrated plan by fields and priorities, showing the relation of each activity to basic Military Government objectives with respect to cultural affairs in Germany.

Inc III

FORM 198

700
Rehabilitation program

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INTERVIEWS: EFD

Mr. Henry Kellerman

State Department

October 14, 1948

Kellerman, who is now Chief of POS/G, called to discuss future RF activities and plans for Germany. Kellerman feels that the next six months are the crucial time because an Occupation Statute has already been prepared and will be released in the spring which provides that participation by OMGUS in German affairs will henceforth be limited to a purely advisory capacity. Hence, anything which is to be initiated from the United States must be done before this Occupation Statute becomes effective.

EFD reviewed with Kellerman RF activities to date both through RJH's program and through Humanities. Kellerman seemed surprised to learn that RJH's program is a temporary one. He expressed disappointment with the activities and accomplishments to date of the Stateside Committee on German cultural affairs. So far its activities have been chiefly limited to RF projects, and it has not shown initiative either in blocking out what should be done or in finding other sources of support for its program.

Kellerman promised to make appointments for EFD in Washington on October 27 with William C. Johnstone, Director of the Office of Educational Exchange (OEX), and also with George Allen, Assistant Secretary of State.

EFD

EFD:rmr

700
Rehabilitation program

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 October 1948

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Dr. Edward F. D'Arms
Asst Director, The Humanities
Rockefeller Institute
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. D'Arms:

I have been informed by Col B. B. McMahon, Reorientation Branch that you are interested in receiving several publications and the mailing list of the "Monthly Report of the Military Governor for Germany (U.S.). Inclosed is a copy of "Education and Cultural Relations," No. 34, a resume of education and cultural relations' accomplishments of last year. A copy of the mailing list for the monthly report is also inclosed.

Send on Stacks 700 R.P.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Rex

REX E. GREAVES
Chief, Reports & Analysis Branch
Civil Affairs Division

2 Incls.
1. Rpt #34
2. Mailing List

Wiesbaden, Oct 14, 1948 °700

MAR 4 1949

Rehabilitation program

Dear Janet —

not received for filing 3/11/49

Your letter of Oct 8 arrived today, and it was a relief to know that some of my diary, at least, has arrived safely. I learned suddenly, that every letter using the army mail must have an APO return address with, and I have not been putting any return address on my letters to New York. Since you did not say that any of the series were missing, I assume that they have been arriving regularly. This is ~~no~~ no. 9 ~~#~~, and I shall send # 10 in a day or so. Please make my relief more definite by telling me just what letters have been received.

We leave tomorrow, in Dr. Struthers' car, for North Hesse and the British zone. I know of no good address there, but plan, now, to come to Frankfurt on Monday, Nov. 1, for one day, to have a final conference with Grace and others. You might write me again, c/o Vaughn DeLong, Director,

Education and Cultural Relations Division,

OMGH, Wiesbaden

APO 633

I'll ask DeLong to see that army mail reaches me on Nov. 1.

Then I shall go to Holland and London, according to my schedule.

My letter to you from Nuremberg probably crossed yours in the mail. I do have a copy of Miss Lamm's letter to you of Oct. 6, re the youth leaders to Britain project. I'll try to see the National Volunteer Youth Orgs of G.B. when I am in London, and find out why they cannot request money from us. If you find a good way of paying them immediately, OK. Otherwise, we'll work it out when I return. I also have the dope on the trip of Max Rolfes to Oxford. The Oxford Institute of Agrarian Affairs put up $800. We can work that, too, when I get back.

I think Miss Lamm should have the use of the $1200 for the Youth Commission to go to Holland, England & Denmark, and I hope you can make that sum available. I saw Norris briefly yesterday, just after he landed at Frankfurt. ~~[illegible]~~

We must have a session with Heuser when I return. His trip has done some good, and the librarians are beginning to get the pounds into circulation. But we probably should make a few changes before the next year's ~~[illegible]~~ subscriptions go in.

Sincerely,

B.V.

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 4 1949

October 15, 1948

Dear Bob:

I have just received your letter of October 2nd and feel sure that you will have a letter before you leave Nuernberg, saying that we have received diaries one through six. We have also by now received seven and eight, so that I think we are all up to date.

I was relieved to get the copy of your letter to Mrs. Lepman for from the note in your diary I had a moment of trepidation that you might have gone overboard for the International Youth Library. I received a call the other day from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd about it. She was calling on behalf of a friend of Mrs. Lepman's who is also a friend of hers. Apparently Mrs. Lepman thinks the Foundation is her only hope, and she of course has been in the depths of despair about the whole business. Your letter has certainly made our position clear to her.

I am still not clear on the situation regarding Miss Lam, but I guess that will have to be worked out from here now. She still does not seem to realize that we have to have something more definite from a British agency before we can make the funds available for the travel of youth leaders to Great Britain. I am assuming that such a British organization would not want to administer the funds for a grant to provide travel to Holland and Denmark as well. In fact, that would probably create some difficulties. I am therefore going to talk over the whole situation with Mr. Beal on Monday and see if we can't set up the grant as available for these purposes and then make the payments as they come in. I hate to postpone any longer some action in this matter because GJB is so opposed to making grants retroactive. I will write Miss Lam on Monday, when I have something definite to tell her.

I had heard through EFD of the existence of Mr. Johnson and his desire for some information about our program. I was glad to hear, therefore, that you had seen him in Munich. I shall send him a copy of our most recent list of grants.

I am asking Miss Montgomery to send two copies of your report to Laurence Dolcher. I have a vague feeling that he has already received two copies, but you are probably aware of that. However, this will leave us with not more than three copies for distribution, so that we had better conserve them as long as possible.

A letter from Harold Snyder in Washington announces a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the fourth of November. I have discussed this with Mr. Barnard, and he has asked me to attend the meeting. I will of course make a report to you. I am still concerned that they have no representative from the SSRC on the Committee. Snyder does say that persons representing labor, business, welfare, and possibly one or two other fields ought to be added, so perhaps I will hear more about that when I get to Washington.

A big package of books and other printed matter arrived yesterday for you which I have not yet had the opportunity to examine. Perhaps it is just as well to leave them as they are until you return.

We are going ahead with a Trustees bulletin on the European Rehabilitation Program. I got some excellent material from the University of Chicago and we have quite a number of interesting reports from people whom we sent over this summer. I gave Mr. Gray quite a mass of material, but I do not yet know what he is going to do with it. He certainly had something to work on.

We shall be looking for you about a month from now. Have you any idea at the moment how long you will be in New York after your return? Mr. Barnard was asking me about your plans and wanted to be sure that you were expecting to attend the Board meeting, which will be on the first of December. I told him it was my understanding that you knew that he wanted you to be present then.

I hope all is going well and that you are not getting too exhausted with what appears to be a very strenuous schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert Havighurst
c/o Harry Wann, Director
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMGH, Wiesbaden
APO 633, c/o Postmaster, N.Y.C.

JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

AG 14

RJH DIARY, DILLENBURG

NOV 23 1948

October 16, 1948

School visits. RJH and RRS slept in a room at Military Government headquarters. Since RJH was at this same place a year ago, some indication can be obtained of the change in Military Government in a county-seat (Kreis-stadt) of ten thousand population. Last year there were a Major, Captain, Sergeant, and a CIC (Counter Intelligence Corp) unit in this building. They maintained an apartment on the top floor of the headquarters, where the sergeant lived and where the officers ate their meals. The Major and the Captain each had a house to himself. Now there is a first Lieutenant with his wife and child. The apartment has been closed, but the rooms are not yet being used for any other purpose. The Lieutenant says there is talk of closing the Military Government offices entirely in the county-seat town. This particular Lieutenant (Samual H. Maxwell) is a South Carolinian of about twenty-eight. He takes his work so seriously that he has not yet found time to go hunting. He studies German, has organized a scout troop, leads a couple of public forums each month, and looks after his wife and nine-month-old baby. On the night RJH and RRS arrived, he was holding a bingo party at his home to entertain the eight or ten German employees of his office. He got this idea from the Military Post bingo parties which have become the rage in Military Government cities. Since nobody makes a profit from the bingo parties, the prizes are quite large and numerous, and some people will drive miles to a number of different parties each week. At Wiesbaden they changed the night of the weekly bingo party at the Military Government club so as not to compete with the parties at a neighboring club.

RJH and RRS met Schulrat Witzel, the county superintendent of schools, and spent the morning visiting the different types of schools with him. Witzel, whom RJH had met the previous year, was just back from a two-weeks' conference of youth organization leaders in Switzerland, and was very happy about the experience - his first time out of Germany since the war.

Herborn Volksschule. An eight-year elementary school in a town of nine thousand. Seventeen classes and thirteen rooms; here some classes come mornings only and some come evenings only. Visited a beginning English class of twelve-year-old girls. English is an elective subject and is taught by the "direct method." The elderly lady teacher, whom RJH had seen the previous year, has an English accent and speaks fairly well. In this school, three-quarters of the children get school feeding. If the parents cannot pay 15 pf. a day, the money is taken from a state fund for this purpose.

October 16, 1948 (Continued)

Hoerbach Volkschule. A three-class school in a two-room school building in a village of perhaps five hundred residents. The two male teachers live in the school building, as also do two fluechtling families from the east. The third teacher, who is a single woman, has a room and board with a family in the village. Due to currency reform difficulties, the teachers have not been paid for over a month.

The two lower groups alternate morning and afternoons, while the higher group (girls 5, 6, 7, and 8) has a full school day and a room to itself. The lesson for the older group was on the casting of a churchbell. The village church is to get a new bell. Hence the class studies how bells are made, and also learns a well-know German poem about the making of a churchbell. They are planning a trip to the neighboring city where the bell is being cast.

The 3rd - 4th grades were reading a story and talking about what they had read, the teacher watching their grammar, and especially their word-endings.

In both classes the children were lively and interested, and the relation between teacher and children was an easy one, quite different from the relation between teacher and pupils in a secondary school.

Out of 120/children in this school, only fifteen or so come from fluechtling families, and 25 are fatherless. Some fifty percent have the school feeding, which amounts to 360 calories a day. Usually the food is a hot soup or stew, but today it was a handful of figs. There is a cooking stove in the former shower-bathroom. The stove was bought this summer. School feeding decreases in frequency as one goes from the city to the rural schools, but it is present in all except the most rural of schools.

The children are put into five classes by the doctors, according to weight and nutritional status. The two poorest-nourished classes get school feeding whether they can pay for it or not. About half of the children fall into these two classes. Children who don't get school feeding often bring something with them to eat. For example, several youngsters had large pieces of bread with jam.

In this village we visited the Dorf Baeckhous, or bakery, just when the women were bringing their trays of cake and bread in for the Saturday baking. A wood fire is built in a brick oven, and when the oven is hot, the ashes are raked out and the trays of baking goods slid into the oven. Then the women sit around and talk until the baking is done. Apple-cake, crumb cake, bread, and a

October 16, 1948 (Continued)

variety of fruit cakes were being baked. Tiny children often come with their mothers, carrying small trays of their own waiting to be baked.

A One-Room Village School. In a village, the name of which we did not catch, but high up toward the Westerwald, or West Forest, and containing about 250 residents, there is a one-room school with forty-five pupils. The teacher is a young widow of about thirty years. Her husband was lost in the fighting, she thought on the Russian front, After seeking in vain for news of him for two years, she discovered his grave in the hills a few miles from where she is teaching. He died in the fighting in the Taunus mountains just before the end of the war. She had a child, and decided to take up teaching. Since she had several semesters in a university before her marriage, she was able to qualify for emergency teaching, with a six weeks' course. She lives in the school building, where also lives the former teacher, who was enough of a Nazi to lose his post and to be denied reinstallment to date (he was in Class III). But the community allows him to retain his living quarters.

The young woman is completing two years "on trial" and in a month or so will get her permanent teaching license. She receives about 150 DM a month, and her rooms. She will be advanced to 180 DM when she gets her license, and then 20 DM every two years until she reaches the maximum for Volkschule teachers of 3,600 DM a year, or 300 a month.

In this class of forty-five children, there were thirteen fluechtlinge (from Sudetenland, Hungary, East Prussia, Silesia, and two evac from the bombed cities (Frankfurt and Essen in this case).

RRS was interested in the prevalence of swollen necks (goiter) in the youngsters of twelve years and older. The people blame it on the water.

This teacher was handling the forty-five children aged six to thirteen quite skillfully. She gave an impression of remarkable poise and inner security.

In the school were three boys and one girl all of one Sudeten family. The oldest, a boy of twelve, and very small but sturdy and in good health, took us to the home of his mother. She and her aged mother (75) and the four children, who are at home, have two rooms, one in one house and the other in another house some distance away. The fifth child, a boy of fourteen, is an apprentice in a nearby town.

October 16, 1948 (Continued)

We saw the room where the old grandmother and two of the children, the girl and six-year-old boy, sleep on two beds, one an army cot. This is also the living room and dining room of the family. There is a small iron stove and a small table and some boxes - no chairs. The other room, in which the mother and two children sleep, has no heat. The mother, in a complaining voice, explained that she was being put out of the room in which we were, and was being offered a room in a house at the very edge of the village, some distance away. This would separate the family even more, and she did not like to have her old mother alone with the two children in the cold weather. The old mother sat quietly, in her voluminous black dress and shawl, with her gnarled arthritic hands clasped, and nodded and mumbled something when the conversation turned to the cold weather.

The mother gets from the "welfare" 180 Marks a month, and she gets a little something from her oldest boy, who earns forty-five Marks a month and his keep. She said it was hard to save any money for clothing - she could barely pay for food and wood. However, the children were rather well-clothed and had good shoes. It developed that these had come from a Catholic charity "wahrscheinlich aus Amerika," added Schulrat Witzel.

When asked what she expected of the future, the mother shook her head, rolling her goiter, and said she had no thought of the future. Some people hoped to get back to the Sudetenland, but she didn't think about it. Her husband fell in 1943, in the fighting. He was a wood-cutter. Her father died in 1945, two months before she and her mother and the five children were expelled from the Sudetenland. They came out with nothing.

She is Catholic, as are most Sudetans, and this is an Evangelical district. But a priest comes every two weeks to a neighboring larger village to say mass.

Schulrat Witzel said that the tension between land dwellers and fluechtlinge is declining slowly but perceptibly. A few of the fluechtlinge who had some capital have set up small factories (we passed one of these on the road) and others are starting some home handicrafts. Thus their economic situation is improving. Furthermore, their state-wide organization is supporting them morally. Witzel believes that the children of the two groups have little or no feelings of difference.

The money paid to this woman for her family comes seventy percent from the state, twenty percent from the county, and ten percent from the local community.

October 16, 1948 (Continued)

Mittelschule Herborn. In this county of about 15,000 children aged six to sixteen, there are eight-year elementary schools in every village, two Mittelschulen, for pupils ten to sixteen, and one Gymnasium, for pupils ten to eighteen. The Gymnasium is limited, if possible, to those who will probably go to a university. It has 1,100 pupils, and is the second largest in Hesse.

Pupils who attend the Mittelschule tend to be from lower-middle class homes. In a class of sixteen-year-old girls who were about ready to graduate, we asked what their plans were for the future. Two planned definately to go to nurses' schools, two into kindergarten training, two to business school, and one to a music school. Others were undecided. When asked by RJH at what age they wanted to marry, several gave ages from twenty to twenty-three. All of them seemed to expect to take a job for several years before marrying.

An English class of fourteen-year-old girls was reporting in English on a story they had read. Again the teaching was by direct method. The teacher's pronunciation was very poor, and she permitted very poor pronunciation on the part of the pupils. She did not speak English as well as the teacher in the Volkschule whom we had seen, yet she had a better position, and had more academic training. She was a youngish person, and had never been to England, while the teacher in the Volkschule, an elderly woman, had spent time in England.

The Gemeinde Arzt (County Physician). This man has his office in the county health department building and has several nurses on his staff. He said that nutrition was better than a year ago; tuberculosis had passed its peak in 1947, as did other diseases traceable to poor nutrition.

On the whole, this visit, when compared with that of a year ago, showed substantial material improvements - seen best in the children's footwear. None of the children had sore feet, and there were very few of the wooden-soled sandals which were common a year ago. School feeding, with American help, is doubtless an essential element in the bettered nutritional state. School supplies are in fair quantity, though there is still not a book for every child in many subjects. The basic social problem brought about by the settling of Catholic refugees in a Lutheran population without new housing has not been solved, and no positive measures have been taken to solve it, aside from a degree of economic betterment. New houses are not being built in these communities, though the same are being built in other rural communities.

700
Rehabilitation program

Excerpt from letter
From: Warren Weaver
To: Professor Paul Weiss
Date: October 20, 1948
Filed: 216D
University of Chicago
Nervous System Conference

Relative to the other two matters of which you spoke to me, I hope that you will let us know when and if you hear that a responsible group of German university authorities have, of their own wish, formulated some plan for having you come over for a short time to advise with them concerning the development of biology in their universities .

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

OCT 21 1948

October 20, 1948

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Your letter of October 14th from Wiesbaden has just come in, and as Miss Paine isn't available at the moment, I am writing you immediately to let you know that to date diaries I through IX have arrived safely. I am certainly very sorry that you have been uneasy about their receipt here. Apparently my letter to you of September 29th, in which I wrote that diaries I through V had arrived, never reached you. By now you must have Miss Paine's letter acknowledging diaries VI, VII, and VIII. (Written on the fifteenth)

You will be glad to hear that I am finding the diaries easier to read, now that I am used to your style, and manage to keep fairly up to date. Tomorrow I will be starting diary VIII. So you see that though it may not have appeared so at your end, everything has been going along smoothly.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Anita Montgomery

am

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
c/o Vaughn DeLong, Director
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMGH, Wiesbaden
APO 633, c/o Postmaster, New York City

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation Program

NOV 3 1948

October 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Greaves:

Mr. D'Arms is away from the office for a couple of weeks and, therefore, I should like to acknowledge your letter of October 14. Thank you for sending the copy of "Education and Cultural Relations," No. 34, and the mailing list of the "Monthly Report of the Military Governor for Germany (U.S.)." I know Mr. D'Arms will be interested in seeing these when he returns.

Send to States
700
Rep

Sincerely yours,

Elaine Ojala
Secretary to Mr. D'Arms

Mr. Rex E. Greaves, Chief
Reports and Analysis Branch
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 4 1949

October 21, 1948

Dear Bob:

Your letter of October 14th has just arrived, and I am hastening to send you one which you should receive on November 1st. You should not be concerned about your diary. All installments have arrived; and by this time you have probably had other letters from Miss Montgomery and me assuring you that it is intact. With your letter of the fourteenth, we got #9, and I believe you said #10 would be on its way soon.

I wrote you earlier about the meeting of the Advisory Committee in Washington on the fourth of November. I have since had a letter from Harold Snyder asking me to get in touch with you and to find out whether or not there are any subjects you would like to have discussed. That does not seem to be as easy to do as it might sound, but if you get this letter on the first, and there is anything which you feel is extremely important, you can cable me.

I am sending a note to the London office, to await you there, on the German Educational Reconstruction Organization, of which Mr. S. H. Wood is Chairman and Sir Earnest Barker is the President. Mr. and Mrs. Wood called here yesterday and explained the work of GER, and I said I would send you the information so that you might look up their office while you are in London. Unfortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Wood will be over here until the fifteenth of December, and it may not be possible for you to see them here. I will send all the information to England so you won't need to bother to carry it with you. It seems to me, however, that this organization might be the answer to our prayer, in providing a British agency for handling funds for some of our projects.

We had a very interesting time yesterday afternoon. The Humanities gave a tea for the journalists who are over here under their auspices. They are indeed an impressive group, and I was sorry our time was so short. They are meeting a pretty tough schedule, and I think are all thoroughly exhausted. However, an extension of their stay has been arranged, which will mean that they will have two months here instead of the six weeks which had been originally contemplated.

I hope you will let me know as soon as possible just how long you expect to be here in New York after your return from Germany. I am planning to make two trips during the next six weeks, one to Cambridge and the other to Chicago. I should not like to be away when you are planning to be here, and I should also prefer to go to Chicago when you will be there, although I do not expect I shall have to bother you. If you do have any definite plans, I should appreciate your letting me know so that I can make out my schedule for the next couple of months.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
c/o Vaughn DeLong, Director
Education and Cultural Relations Division
OMGH, Wiesbaden
APO 633, c/o Postmaster New York City

JMP:am

NSB 700
Rehabilitation program

RJH DIARY, Duesseldorf, October 24, 1948

Conference with Col. Walker, Chief of Education Control, CCG for North Rhine-Westphalia, and Dr. R.G.J. Fraser, Scientific Adviser to Research Central Branch.

Walker and Fraser took up the various points in Hume's letter to RJH which the British felt would be useful for the RF to do. Walker had two principal interests; a Scholar Center of Social Science Research, and a residential Folk High School.

Walker said that the British had no real function now in German education beyond making suggestions and helping the Germans to carry some of their ideas into effect. He finds a real interest among the Germans in:

(a) A School of Social Studies at Muenster and Dortmund
(b) A residential Folk High School in the Ruhr area
(c) An Institute of Educational Research at Bonn.

Fraser then brought the conversation around to the idea of an RF sponsored survey of the economic and political problems of the Ruhr. Both F and W agreed that the Ruhr is the key to the problem of Western Europe, and that the Germans in the Ruhr needed to have the opportunity to study their role in Europe with the aid of outside experts who could not be charged with having political interests in the Ruhr. Germans are inclined to adopt a narrow nationalist position with respect to the Ruhr, in the face of pressure from foreign governments for internationalization. But a chance to study the Ruhr and its relation to the economic and political relations of the Ruhr to Europe, in an impartial setting might lead to a more constructive solution of the problem. F thought it might be possible for the RF to pick a team of people to study the Ruhr, working closely with leading Germans, and giving their report for what it might be worth to anyone who asked for it.

~~JMP~~
~~EPD~~
~~JM~~
~~HGB~~
~~JHW~~

Finally, F is interested in the development of the instruction in the Technische Hochschulen along more "liberal" and "humanistic" lines. He finds the leaders of the T.H.s groping for something of this sort. He thinks some of the ideas of Lewis Mumford might apply.

700
Rehabilitation program

AG
~~NGB~~
JHW

RJH DIARY, Bad Rothenfelde, October 25, 1948

Brigadier R.V. Hume, Director of Education Control, Walker, Deputy Director, and Percival, Deputy to Mr. Birley.

Hume is an army officer of 30 years' experience. He was military government officer of a Regierungs Bezirk before entering Education Control Branch. Though not experienced as an educational administrator, he impressed RJH as a clear-headed person, good on matters of general policy, and a good administrator. He and Birley are first-rate people, and their advice should be listened to.

Discussion went down the list of proposals Hume had sent RJH for possible RF consideration.

(a) Establishment of scholarships for German students, both graduate and undergraduate, in as many countries as possible. RJH said that the RF would probably not support undergraduate scholarships, but could probably bring Germany within its regular fellowship program at once.

(b) Assistance to the Bonn Institute of Educational Research, in the securing and training of staff and the securing of books

RJH



and equipment. RJH agreed to look into this matter at Bonn. He said that insofar as the plans involved emphasis upon child study and child guidance, he thought the RF might be interested.

(c) An international, cooperative research program under the guidance of a distinguished non-German group, e.g. an interested scientific organization might sponsor a coordinated research program in some problem of general interest, in medicine, natural science, or social science, and recruit research teams from several countries. This would give German scholars a chance to work, as equals, with scientists of other countries on a common task. RJH said he recognized the psychological value of such a project to German scholars. He did not see, however, just how the project could get started. It would need a sponsoring group with high prestige, and should command the interest of the best scientists in several countries. He said that if such a group was found with an interest in this kind of proposal, he would be glad to hear from them.

(d) Assistance in the development of a School of Social Sciences. It is felt that the establishment of a center for empirical social science research could have a considerable influence on German universities, and at the same time would help the Germans to fill out a serious gap in their scholarship. The location of such a center has been a subject of discussion. The projected University of Bremen is a possibility, but it is not sure when this will become a reality. The University of Muenster, with its Research Center in Social Studies at Dortmund, has good possibilities. RJH said he had been in touch with the possibilities at Muenster-Dortmund on his visit last year, and he would explore there further in the next few days.

(e) Assistance in establishing a residential Volkshochschule for the training of workers in the field of adult education. The field of adult education is especially important in Germany now, because of the need for educating German adults. There was a great interest in adult education immediately after the end of the fighting, and Peoples High Schools sprung up all over, consisting of a few courses of a "liberal" sort, which

RJH



October 25, 1948 (Continued) Bad Rothenfelde

appealed to middle class but not working class people or farmers. Now these ventures are having difficulties, because of currency reform and the unwillingness of trade unions to support them. A more effective type of leadership in adult education must be developed. Perhaps it could be done through a residential People's College which specializes in this kind of training. The difficulty about this project is that the need for it is perceived more by the British than the Germans. RJH said he thought the project was not in shape to be discussed realistically, but that it might be discussed later if important German organizations or people were to sponsor it.

(f) Assistance in setting up a council for school broadcasting in Western Europe, with exchange of information, scripts, recordings, etc. between the various nations of Western Europe. This is an idea, rather than a project. RJH said he thought this idea might well be brought to the attention of UNESCO, and the suggestion made that UNESCO sponsor a summer seminar in radio education, with emphasis on Western Europe. RJH said he thought RF assistance would probably not be required for such a project.

In a later discussion with Hume, RJH said that he would pay special attention to the projects for a Center for Social Science Research and for the Institute for Educational Research. He said that if there was a chance of RF assistance on these projects, he would let Hume know in December, and would welcome the cooperation of the British Military Government in carrying them out.

~~JMP~~
~~EPD~~
~~GIB~~
~~PS~~
~~WGB~~
~~JHW~~

The project for a residential People's College and for an international cooperative research project seemed to RJH hardly ready for consideration by the RF. If they should develop far enough to be more than "good ideas," perhaps the RF would be interested in them.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

JMP
FMR

October 27, 1948.

NOV 0 1948

Do you wish anything from me in the way of a docket item for the European Rehabilitation Program, at the December meeting? I assume that Mr. Havighurst's oral report to the Trustees will make unnecessary the inclusion of any exhibit in the docket.

JMP

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: JMP

DATE: October 27, 1948.

TO:

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| FMR | OCT 27 | FMR |
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COMMENTS:

NOV 1948

SUBJECT:

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JMP

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

EFD | NOV-1 48 | E7D | 11/3/48
~~27 October 1948~~

Mr. Edward F. D'Arms
Assistant Director of Humanities
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

NOV 13 1948

Dear Mr. D'Arms:

In order that the Rockefeller Foundation, which has financed so many projects for the revival of cultural interchange between German and American scholars, universities, libraries and other institutions, may be kept currently advised of progress in these fields, there are inclosed for your files copies of the Cultural Exchange Program of the Education & Cultural Relations Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), and of a report made by the same Division on the functions of the German Zone Committee for the Distribution of Cultural Supplies. The latter Committee has now accepted responsibility for the distribution not only of Smithsonian Institution exchange material intended for libraries in the three Western Zones of Germany but also for distribution of donations by the Germanistic Society (financed, I understand, with Rockefeller Foundation funds) and other donations of printed material which it is not possible to send through international mails.

Gilbert Stacks
700
Re-P

In accordance with your informal suggestion of recent date, copies of the list of American magazines sent to German and Austrian universities by the Germanistic Society of America are being transmitted to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) for delivery to Mr. Eugene Kogon, the Editor of Frankfurter Hefte, who advised you of his interest in publicizing the location of such material in Germany to assist scholars in that country.

Sincerely yours,

for EDGAR ERSKING HUME
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Reorientation Branch
Civil Affairs Division

2 Incls
Cultural Materials Exchange Program
Report dtd 15 Sept 48

700
Rehabilitation program

27 October 1948

NOV 17 1948

Mr. Edward F. D'Arms
Assistant Director of Humanities
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

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Jud on Stacks 700 Re-P

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Sincerely yours,

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Reorientation Branch
Civil Affairs Division

2 Incls
Cultural Materials Exchange Program
Report dtd 15 Sept 48

700
Rehabilitation program

Files

FMR

JMP

October 28, 1948

NOV 1 5 1948

European Rehabilitation

I should be glad to have a brief summary of the history of the European Rehabilitation program showing RJH's original appointment (purpose and dates of trip), report to Trustees and action taken, allocations under this action (not detailed, simply totals by classification), and balance available for appropriation. We can then use such a statement either for considerations under a resolution, or for an exhibit.

F.M.R.

?700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: FMR

DATE: October 28, 1948

TO:

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COMMENTS:

MAR 7 1949

SUBJECT: European Rehabilitation

I should be glad to have a brief summary of the history of the European Rehabilitation program showing RJH's original appointment (purpose and dates of trip), report to Trustees and action taken, allocations under this action (not detailed, simply totals by classification), and balance available for appropriation. We can then use such a statement either for considerations under a resolution, or for an exhibit.

FMR

F.M.R.

FORM 106

°700
Rehabilitation Program
Re memo JMP - FMR
Oct 28, 1948

In the late spring of 1947 Prof. Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago was asked by the President of the Rockefeller Foundation to spend two or three months in Germany to undertake the survey which was begun by the late Dr. Mann. His appointment was approved in June and he spent the months of September and October in Germany, ~~and in November made his report to the officers of the Foundation, and subsequently to the Trustees at their Meeting of December~~ He reported in November to the officers of the Foundation and attended the December, 1947, meeting of the Board of Trustees where he presented his findings and recommendations. At that meeting the following resolution was passed:

> RESOLVED that in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation; and that the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized to appropriate at any time or from time to time additional sums in the total amount of not to exceed Three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for similar use by the officers, report of the use of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 21, 1948, an additional $100,000 was allocated for this program.

On December 22, 1947, Professor Havighurst was appointed as adviser in the program of European rehabilitation for one year beginning December 1, 1947, with the understanding that he would give one quarter of his time to the program. On September 3, 1948, he left this country to visit Germany and Austria for the purpose of evaluating what has already been accomplished and of making recommendations for further activities. He expects to return about November 15th. The program has been carried out under Prof. Havighurst's general direction with the benefit of the advice and consultation of the officers of the Fouddation. Each month Prof. Havighurst has met with a group of officers, usually those most closely concerned with European

programs of the different divisions at which time general policy and specific proposals were discussed.

The program has had two main objectives:

1. The promotion of interchange of knowledge and ideas between the former enemy countries in Europe and the democratic countries of Europe and America;

2. The assistance to young people who show promise of leadership in the former enemy countries of Europe in obtaining training and experience in the democratic countries.

To date 37 separate projects have been assisted from this fund. They may be classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Aid to Intercultural Exchange | $102,000 |
| Interchange of personnel | |
| Foreign experts to Germany and Austria | 42,500 |
| Germans to the United States | 80,780 |
| Youth Activities | 33,880 |
| Student Assistance | 36,000 |

A total of $295,160 has been allocated to date, leaving a balance of $4,840 of the $300,000 made available to the program by the Trustees.

This program has been well received by the U. S. Militart Governments in Germany and Austria as well as by the British Control Commission. Assurances have been received from the French Concol Commission that they will also welcome Rockefeller Foundation activity in their zone. In the United States, educational and cultural groups have welcomed the program and have found it useful in their own plans for cultural interchange with Europe. There has not yet been time to evaluate the program on the basis of performance since many of the projects are still in their preliminary stages.

°700
Rehabilitation program
see memo JMD - FMR
Oct 29/1948

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1. The promotion of interchange of knowledge and ideas between the former enemy countries in Europe and the democratic countries of Europe and America;

2. The assistance to young people who show promise of leadership in the former enemy countries of Europe in obtaining training and experience in the democratic countries.

To date thirty-seven separate projects have been assisted from this fund. They may be classified as follows:

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CRANES CREST

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: October 28, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FMR | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

NOV 12 1948

SUBJECT: European Rehabilitation Program.

I am attaching the brief summary which you requested. If you have any suggestions as to where you would like to have it elaborated, just let me know.

I am attaching, also, for your further information the latest report which we have prepared on the projects assisted under the European Rehabilitation Program.

JMP

jmp/am
Attachments (2)

FORM 106

Oct '48

MAR 8 1949

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CRANES OF CREST

Sept. '48

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

One of the primary objectives of the European Rehabilitation Program is to aid in restoring communication between Germans and the people of other countries through the interchange of scholars in various fields. In sending Americans to Germany and Austria, the Foundation required a formal invitation from the German or Austrian university as well as the sponsorship of the scholar's own university or organization. The following grants have been made under this program to enable scholars to go to Germany and Austria for teaching and study. Most of the grants cover only travel and living expenses. However, in the cases of Emil Witschi and John Ladd, salary items are included because both men are taking the entire academic year away from their work in the United States.

University of Chicago ($120,000)

This grant, to be spent over a two and a half year period, was given to the University of Chicago to set up an American faculty at the University of Frankfurt. From six to ten university professors from Chicago will be constantly in residence at Frankfurt, each professor serving for at least six months. They are being selected primarily from the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, specifically in American culture and history, English language and literature, sociology, political science, psychology, American public law, international law and philosophy. The first faculty group, consisting of seven members, arrived in Frankfurt in April. (Special report.)

Karl Brandt ($6,500)

Professor Brandt, of Stanford University's Food Research Institute, has been teaching agricultural economics at the University of Heidelberg since May. He has also been assisting in the setting up of a research institute in this field at Heidelberg.

College of William and Mary ($1,000)

Curt Bondy of the Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary, lectured on social pedagogics at Goettingen and Hamburg during the summer semester.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at various German universities, principally at Bonn, during the summer semester.

New School for Social Research ($1,400)

Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research has been lecturing for the past six months at the universities of Goettingen and Hamburg.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Ferdinand Hermens, a Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at the universities of Muenster and Bonn during the summer.

American Council of Learned Societies ($1,000)

Paul Schilpp, Professor of Philosophy at Northwestern University, will be lecturing at the University of Munich during the fall and early winter.

Union Theological Seminary ($1,500)

Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary lectured at the universities of Marburg and Frankfurt during the summer semester.

Institute of International Education ($500)

Werner Richter of Elmhurst College lectured in philosophy this summer at the universities of Marburg and Munich.

Dr. Max Horkheimer ($1,000)

Dr. Horkheimer of the Institute of Social Research lectured in social philosophy during the spring semester at the University of Frankfurt.

Princeton University ($1,500)

Oskar Morgenstern of Princeton University participated in an economics seminar this summer at the University of Vienna.

State University of Iowa ($10,000)

Emil Witschi, Professor of Zoology at the State University of Iowa, is lecturing at the University of Tuebingen commencing this month, as well as collaborating with other professors there on two research projects: neoplastic growth in amphibians as induced by the condition of over-ripeness of the egg; factors causing sterility during embryonic and fetal development. He will remain in Tuebingen a year.

Harvard University ($1,500)

Gottfried Haberler of Harvard's Department of Economics, participated in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna this summer.

University of Rochester ($1,000)

Arthur May, Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Rochester, lectured at the University of Vienna as well as at a number of German universities during the summer.

Duke University ($500)

Herbert von Beckerath, of the Economics Department at Duke University, is lecturing at the University of Bonn as well as at the universities of Hamburg, Munich and Nuernberg during the summer and fall. If possible, he will remain a year.

Institute of International Education ($4,600)

John Ladd, who has done considerable teaching the past two years at the University of Virginia and at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, 1947-1948, will teach philosophy at the University of Goettingen, under the supervision of Professor Nicolai Hartmann, a distinguished older German philosopher, for the year commencing September 1948.

Professor F. A. Hayek ($1,000)

Professor Hayek, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, participated in economics seminars in Austria and Switzerland during the summer. (Professor Hayek is the only British subject in this group.)

American Music Center, Inc. ($7,500)

This grant constitutes a contribution toward the expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists, including musicians, actors, and ballet dancers, has been worked out by the Center together with officers in Military Government. Between the time the grant was approved and the first of September three artists were sent, all of whom have had highly successful tours. Admissions are paid only by American military personnel and these go back into the general fund for travel of artists. The majority of the audiences are of course German.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

University of Maryland ($2,400)

Dr. Daniel Prescott, Director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Maryland, recently spent three months in Germany as consultant in teacher education for Military Government. As a result of his work in Wuerttemburg-Baden and in Hesse, the Kultminister of Wuerttemburg-Baden established an Institute for Child Study and Human Development in Stuttgart. Professor Prescott believes it is essential for the success of the Institute to have a group of its staff members visit the United States for a period of study and observation. This grant will enable a German national on the Stuttgart Institute's staff to spend a year here, working at first under Professor Prescott.

Mrs. Jella Lepman ($2,200)

Mrs. Jella Lepman has been attempting to establish a center in Munich for the collection of books and art materials for children. She recently returned

to Germany after three months in the US. She succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the International Youth Library and made useful contacts during her stay here. The RF grant provided for the expenses of her trip.

Columbia University ($25,000)

This sum was appropriated to bring to Great Britain, the United States and Canada leading German personnel attached to German radio stations. Since April, six German radio experts have been studying broadcasting techniques in the US and Canada. They will leave shortly for England, where they will observe BBC operations for about ten days before returning to Germany. This grant was a part of the Humanities program.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education ($42,060)

This Association recently established a Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education. One concern of this committee is the plight of teacher education in ex-enemy countries. It has therefore drawn up a plan for providing facilities and overall guidance for a number of leaders in teacher education representing institutions or ministries of education in Germany and Austria. This grant will defray the expense of bringing nine Austrian and German leaders in teacher education to the United States for a year of study and observation. Six teachers arrived here the middle of August. After spending ten days at Illinois State Normal University upon their arrival, they attended the School for Executives of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education held at Estes Park in August. Plans for the remainder of their stay include at least one semester at a teachers college. Dean Chris deYoung of Illinois State Normal University has been appointed coordinator for this project by the Association.

New School for Social Research ($1,700)

This grant will enable Dr. Eugen Fink of the University of Freiburg to visit American institutions for three or four months after his lecturing commitments at the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research for the spring term of 1949 have been fulfilled.

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton ($2,000)

Professor Max von Laue, an eminent German physicist, admired not only for his work but for his courageous and uncompromising stand during the Nazi regime, has been awarded this grant to enable him and his wife to visit the US. He attended the first international congress of the newly-founded Crystallographic Union in July and will be lecturing at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton through October.

Free Trade Union Committee ($5,500)

This grant will defray the expenses of a six weeks' visit to the US by a delegation of five outstanding trade union leaders from Germany and Austria who will make a study of American labor conditions. The group will study labor manage-

ment relations, visit unions, meet and confer with officers of trade unions, and visit factories. When possible, they will live in the homes of American workers of their own craft. The A.F. of L. will provide an experienced trade union leader to accompany the delegation and may furnish a translator who will be responsible for the preparation of a report describing the delegation's findings. The group will arrive here in early October and will visit Washington and points south and west, finally concluding its survey with a visit to the convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a small mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators will be chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time guide is to be employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission will limit its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group will travel as a unit, each member will have an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice. The RF has awarded this grant to the NEA for the expenses of this visit by the mission.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing younger leaders in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $3,000 has been tentatively allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she will start her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special

reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee is arranging for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel will cover visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are underway. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a co-ordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys for many years and he firmly believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. Kurt Hahn reported in July that immediate steps were being taken to bring the boys to Gordonstoun for a year.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlov W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Kruse, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institue of International Education; Dr. Pendleton Herring, Director, Social Science Research Council; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association, Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. A person in the field of labor organization has not yet been selected. The committee plans to cooperate with the Institute of International Education in the development of student interchange with the occupied areas. It hopes to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

FORM 372

| JMP | NOV-1 '48 | vmp |
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| | | |

0700
Rehabilitation program

NOV 3 1948

October 29, 1948

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

Just a note to report that diaries X and XI have arrived safely and are now being processed.

Your slides have not yet arrived, but when they do I shall be sure to hold them here for your arrival, as you requested.

Sincerely,

Anita Montgomery

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
c/o The Rockefeller Foundation
56 Curzon Street
London, W. 1, England

am

~~JMP~~ 0700
RM
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 696-A
NURNBERG, Germany
Cultural Affairs Branch

29 October 1948

Dr. Robert Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

FEB 3 1956

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

During your few days stay in Nuernberg you requested that the funds available through U.S. appropriation be described for the guidance of the Rockefeller Foundation in its allocation for new projects.

U.S. Government appropriated funds are available for the following programs:

a. Appropriated funds can be utilized to bring into Germany a total of 144 U.S. experts and consultants to work with Military Government for a period of approximately three months on projects designed to forward the objectives of Military Government. These programs have been in operation since the beginning of the occupation.

b. Funds can be utilized to bring into Germany a total of 50 U.S. professors to lecture as members of the staffs of German institutions of higher learning. This program is in operation. For the first time these professors will be in residence during the summer semesters beginning in April 1949.

c. U.S. Government funds can be utilized to bring into Germany approximately 200 Europeans to participate in the Reorientation programs. These individuals may work on projects forwarding Military Government objectives. During the time of their stay in Germany they are temporary employees of Military Government, but have a greater freedom of operation than Military Government.

d. U.S. Government funds are available to send to the United States individuals or groups of Germans for non-enrolled study and training. These individuals during their stay in the United States will work under some group or association directing their educational experiences.

e. U.S. Government funds are available for the transportation of 156 students to the United States for enrolled study at a recognized institution of higher learning.

No funds are presently available for scholarships and fellowships for students nor are funds available to send Germans to countries other than the United States for a period of training.

I trust that this information will be of value to your foundation in its consideration of projects designed to aid in the rebuilding of Germany.

Sincerely yours,

THERON A. JOHNSON
Senior Education Specialist

TAJ:res

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1949

# EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

## A List of Projects to October 1948

| | |
|---|---|
| American Association of Colleges for Teacher Training, to bring German and Austrian teachers for year of study in the U.S., | $38,000 |
| American Council on Education, for German student interchange, | 25,000 |
| Am. Council of Learned Societies, Paul Schilpp to Univ. of Munich, | 1,000 |
| American Friends Service Committee, neighborhood centers in Germany, | 5,000 |
| American Friends Service Committee, books for German libraries, | 3,000 |
| American Music Center, travel expense for American artists, | 7,500 |
| Karl Brandt of Stanford, tp spend a year teaching in Heidelberg, | 6,500 |
| College of William and Mary, Prof. Bondy to Göttingen and Hamburg, | 1,000 |
| Columbia University, to bring over German radio specialists | 25,000* |
| Columbia University, to bring over German journalists | 36,246* |
| Duke University, Prof. von Beckerath to Bonn and other universities | 500 |
| Free Trade Union Committee, travel grant for German and Austrian labor leaders to visit the United States, | 5,500 |
| Germanistic Society of America, for periodicals and books, | 69,000 |
| Gordonstoun School, Scotland, scholarships for 8 German boys, | 10,000 |
| Harvard University, Professor Haberler to University of Vienna, | 1,500 |
| F.A. Hayek, to attend seminarsin Austria and Switzerland, | 1,000 |
| Max Horkheimer, Institute of Social Research, to teach in Frankfurt, | 1,000 |
| Institute for Advanced Study, travel grant for Max von Laue, | 2,000 |
| Institute of International Education, Werner Richter to Marburg | 500 |
| Institute of International Education, John Ladd to teach in ~~Munich~~ Tübingen, | 4,600 |
| International Holiday Courses, travel and honoraria for lecturers, | 6,000 |
| International People's College, Denmark, scholarships for 10 Germans, | 2,000 |
| Jella Lepman, ~~Munich~~ Youth Library, for visit to United States, | 2,200 |
| National Education Association, for 10 German educators to visit United States, | 24,920 |
| National Social Welfare Assembly, for training 8 youth leaders, | 28,280 |
| National Social Welfare Assembly, salary, youth-leader consultant, | 1,800 |
| New School for Social Research, Prof. Heimann to Gottingen and Hamburg, | 1,400 |
| New School for Social Research, Prof. Fink of Freiburg to U.S., | 1,700 |
| Princeton University, Oskar Morgenstern to University of Vienna, | 1,500 |
| Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Tillich to Marburg and Frankfurt, | 1,500 |
| University of Basel, educational plan for German frontier students, | 5,000 |
| University of Chicago, exchange professorships at Frankfurt, | 120,000** |
| University of Iowa, Prof. Witschi to teach a year in Tubingen, | 10,000 |
| University of Maryland, scholarship in teacher-training for a German, | 2,400 |
| University of Notre Dame, Prof. Gurian to Bonn and other universities, | 1,000 |
| University of Notre Dame, Prof. Hermens to Bonn and Münster, | 1,000 |
| University of Rochester, Prof. May to University of Vienna | 1,000 |
| World Student Service Fund, for expenses of Alpbach Seminar, | 2,000 |
| World Student Service Fund, for expenses of Salzburg Seminar, | 13,000 |
| Youth leaders to study in Great Britain, 9 persons, | 1,800 |

* Grant financed from the Humanities
**Grant financed from general fund

P-159

FILES

°700
Rehabilitation program

April 15, 1931

NOV 30 1948

RESOLVED that the officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to add to the staff from time to time one or more consultants or other temporary assistants and arrangements to be reported to the Executive Committee; it being understood that the personnel so employed shall be eligible for group insurance under the usual plan provided services are on a full-time basis or foreign travel is required.

1. Mr. Robert J. Havighurst was appointed in June 1947 to make a survey of opportunities for Foundation program in Germany. Beginning December 1, 1947, he was appointed Adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation, at a salary of $3,000 a year and necessary travel and living expenses while absent from the University of Chicago, for a period of one year beginning December 1, 1947.

2. Mr. Havighurst visited Germany and Austria in the fall of 1948. His appointment was amended on June 24, 1948 to provide for payment of his full salary, at the rate of $12,000 annually, during his trip to Europe. He returned to this country November 10, 1948.

Acting under the above authority we hereby approve the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Havighurst as Adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation for a period of five months beginning December 1, 1948, with salary at the rate of $3,000 annually and necessary travel and living expenses while absent from Chicago.

C K Barnard
President

Comptroller

APPROVED: November 29, 1948

0700
Rehabilitation program

copy filed
Personnel
Havighurst

ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST - AMENDMENT TO APPOINTMENT

An amendment dated June 24, 1948, of the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Havighurst, adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation, during the year ending December 31, 1948, to provide for payment of his full salary during his trip to Europe (approximately two and one half months) in the fall of 1948, was reported.

RF
Ex. Com. Mtg.
9/17/48

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P-157

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SEP 21 1948

Rehabilitation program

AMENDMENT OF APPOINTMENT

April 15, 1931.

RESOLVED that the officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to add to the staff from time to time one or more consultants or other temporary assistants for periods in no case exceeding one year, such appointments and arrangements to be reported to the Executive Committee; it being understood that the personnel so employed shall be eligible for group insurance under the usual plan provided services are on a full-time basis or foreign travel is required.

1. Dr. Robert J. Havinghurst of the University of Chicago was appointed as Adviser in the program of European rehabilitation for one year, beginning December 1, 1947, at a salary of $3,000 a year and necessary travel and living expenses while absent from the University of Chicago.

2. Dr. Havinghurst is going to review the situation in Europe for the Foundation in September. He will be away for a period of approximately two and one half months and it is suggested that during this time the Foundation assume his full salary.

The amendment of the appointment of Dr. Robert J. Havinghurst to include full salary, $12,000 a year, during his trip to Europe in the fall of 1948 is hereby approved.

SIGNED COPY FILED IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE

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Comptroller

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President

Date: _____

0700
Rehabilitation program R-147
REPORTED 9-19-1947.
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April 15, 1931

FEB 11 1949

RESOLVED that the officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to add to the staff from time to time one or more consultants or other temporary assistants for periods in no case exceeding one year, such appointments and arrangements to be reported to the Executive Committee; it being understood that the personnel so employed shall be eligible for group insurance under the usual plan provided services are on a full-time basis or foreign travel is required.

1. It has become known to the officers that Robert J. Havighurst is available to go to Germany in connection with the studies begun by the late Dr. Albert R. Mann. Mr. Havighurst is going to Paris on business for UNESCO but would be free to undertake a study of the situation in Germany on or about the end of August.

2. Mr. Havighurst was formerly a member of the General Education Board's staff and is now at the Department of Education of the University of Chicago. He is well known to officers and Trustees of the Foundation, and his availability offers an exceptional opportunity for the completion of Dr. Mann's work.

Acting under the authority quoted above, we hereby approve the temporary appointment of Robert J. Havighurst as consultant for a period of approximately three months beginning about September 1, 1947, with salary at the rate of $9,000 per year payable to the University of Chicago and all expenses including those incurred here in the preparation of a report.

Comptroller

Vice-President

APPROVED: June, 1947

Excerpt from
Trustees Confidential Bulletin
November 1948

700
Rehabilitation program
1948

Grants from the Foundation:

$476,406 for European Rehabilitation

$200,000 — 1947
100,00 1948

THE FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM TO HELP EUROPE

Eleven months ago the Trustees received the report of Robert J. Havighurst on his extensive survey of postwar conditions of universities, research institutes, and other cultural resources of Germany. The program to assist European rehabilitation which was authorized on the basis of this information began to operate ten months ago, and to date 40 projects have been supported. Many of these represent small travel grants to enable American teachers to visit strategic centers of education in the war-wrecked lands; others are of longer range and larger outlay, but all may be classified under two groupings:

1. Efforts to promote the interchange of knowledge and ideas between the former fascist countries and the democratic countries of Europe and America;

2. Efforts to find young people of promise in the former fascist countries and to assist them to obtain training for leadership and experience with democratic ways.

Mr. Havighurst, Professor of Education at the University of Chicago, is serving the program as consultant. He has been spending a week each month at the Foundation's offices in New York, working in close collaboration with the divisional officers. For example, projects involving some aspect of social-science interest are considered in consultation with Mr. Willits; those which have a connection with the natural sciences call upon the advice of Mr. Weaver; and so with each field. In some instances projects have had their origin in a division's interest. In three such

cases $61,246 from divisional funds and $120,000 from the general fund have been used to finance this type of work. But apart from these, the support has come entirely from the $500,000 which the Trustees set aside for European rehabilitation last December, and up to the end of October $295,160 has been appropriated. The 40 grants thus have totaled $476,406. Every month brings new applications for consideration, and in September Mr. Havighurst left for a two months' visit in Europe to check on results and to evaluate the practicability of some proposed projects.

## The Restoration of Communication

An important element in promoting the interchange of knowledge and ideas is the restoration of communication. Even before the outbreak of the war, the circulation of books and periodicals in the totalitarian countries and the exchange of professors and other ambassadors of the arts and sciences had been discouraged, and in some cases actively hampered, by the dictators. When war came, of course all these connections were abruptly severed. The end of hostilities found a whole generation grown up in isolation. Scholars and research workers were ignorant of recent developments in their fields, and there are stories, for example, of medical specialists in some of the occupied countries who knew nothing of the wartime applications of penicillin and DDT.

Quite early in planning the rehabilitation program it was decided to provide key institutions with the more important periodicals in representative fields of scholarship and research. Accordingly, last January, a grant of $69,000 was made to the Germanistic Society of America for this purpose. Most of the money is being used to subscribe to 200 American

journals for a selected list of German and Austrian university libraries. The subscriptions have been paid for three years, after which it is hoped the libraries may be sufficiently on their feet to care for renewals. The balance of the grant not used for periodicals is being applied to the purchase of current medical books for presentation to medical schools, academies, and research institutes of the two countries.

While the Foundation was working out this plan for supplying periodicals and books, it received from the University of Chicago a proposal to send American scholars to teach at the University of Frankfurt. The idea of restoring communication by assisting educators and cultural leaders to visit the former enemy countries had previously been discussed, and this Chicago proposal offered an opportunity to put such an idea into effect. A grant of $120,000 was accordingly voted last January to finance the plan at Frankfurt for two years. The first group of Chicago professors went over in March, and in six months the project has provided a striking demonstration of what can be done.

Meanwhile, the idea of sending in democratic scholars has been widely applied. Travel grants to the American Council of Learned Societies, Duke University, Harvard, the Institute of International Education, Iowa, the New School for Social Research, Notre Dame, Princeton, Rochester, Union Theological Seminary, and William and Mary, have enabled members of the faculties of these institutions to visit German and Austrian universities. The visitors give lectures, hold seminars, participate in conferences, and serve in many ways as confidants and advisers on rehabilitation problems of education and research. In some instances grants have been made to individuals. Thus, $6,500 to Karl Brandt of Stanford is enabling him to spend a

year at Heidelberg where he has been teaching agricultural economics since May and is assisting in the establishment of a food research institute. Similarly, $1,000 to F. A. Hayek of the London School of Economics and Political Science made it possible for him to participate in summer seminars in Austria and Switzerland.

But these ambassadorships are not confined to scholars. It was decided last spring to support the plan of the American Music Center to send musicians, ballet dancers, and actors to give public performances in Germany and Austria. A tour was worked out in consultation with the military authorities, and during the summer three artists went over under this plan. Their concerts were attended by crowded houses, and they returned in September delighted with the applause they had received. It is expected that a second group will leave next summer. The Foundation's grant of $7,500 is applied to transportation only, living expenses in Europe being cared for by other means. Admissions to the performances are paid only by American military, and these receipts go into the general fund. Germans and Austrians make up most of the audiences, and admission to them is free. This project is enabling the rehabilitation program to make contacts with a much wider segment of the population than the other projects afford, since most of them are limited to cooperation with universities, libraries, and other cultural institutions.

Communication is not a one-way traffic, however. In addition to those made to send visitors to Germany and Austria, grants have been given to bring selected scholars, educators, journalists, radio specialists, trade-union leaders, and other key persons on visits to democratic lands. Tours have been arranged to enable them to inspect our institutions, observe

working methods and other conditions, and meet men and women in their fields. In a few instances provision has been made for the visitors to spend periods of several months in training.

## Chicago in Frankfurt

Of all the projects, the University of Chicago's plan to contribute to the restoration of the University of Frankfurt is both the largest, in terms of manpower and financial expenditure, and the longest established, for it has been operating since the beginning of the spring semester last April. Before Frankfurt was chosen several universities were considered, and in Germany some surprise has been expressed that older, larger, and more famous universities were passed by. But Frankfurt is pathetically understaffed, it suffered seriously during the war, and its size, youth, and strategic position commended it to the University of Chicago for what was frankly undertaken as an experiment.

The plan for the experiment was submitted to the Secretary of State, the Department of National Defense, and the Office of Military Government in Germany, and received their prompt approval. The OMG agreed to provide billets in Frankfurt for housing the educators and to give them access to the commissary for food. In selecting professors and instructors for the mission abroad, it was decided to draw them from the humanities and social sciences. The group of seven chosen to launch the project included two psychologists, a sociologist, a zoologist, professors of historical theology, of English, and a professor of French and German who serves as executive secretary and administrative officer. Each was released from university duties in Chicago several weeks prior to departure to enable him

to prepare for the task ahead, and each was supplied with a working library of 50 to 60 books. The group reached Frankfurt early in April and were greeted by the rector of the university and the city fathers.

From all accounts, the Chicagoans have made a completely favorable impression. "They are bringing into their lectures," wrote the Neue Zeitung in a welcoming editorial, "not only the most recent international developments that are connected with their fields of knowledge, but also a spiritual Marshall Plan for Europe." Enrollments in their classes were large, applicants for advanced work quickly filled the seminars, and invitations came to lecture in other institutions. As the program worked out, they spent three days of each week at Frankfurt, and in the rest of the time lectured at Bonn, Heidelberg, Marburg, and other universities. Part of the equipment of the project is an American automobile, which facilitates this circuit riding from university to university.

At the close of the summer, all members of the group returned to Chicago except the executive secretary, who will remain throughout the duration of the project, and the professor of historical theology whose courses are continuing into another term. The autumn semester began in Frankfurt on October 25, and another seven were on hand from Chicago in addition to the two remaining from last term. The new arrivals include a child psychologist, a modern historian, professors of law, philosophy, and anatomy, and two graduate fellows. It is intended that the graduate fellows will assist the faculty members, pursue graduate work under their direction, and in general serve as student ambassadors of good will. All members of the group speak German.

In addition to the professors and graduate fellows, this winter's visiting group will include an occasional distinguished guest lecturer. The first will be Thornton Wilder, who has agreed to spend two and a half weeks at Frankfurt beginning in late November. Mr. Wilder will give two public lectures in the German language - "American Traits as Reflected in American Literature" and "A Comparison of the Problems of the Novelist and the Dramatist" - and a seminar on American literature which will be restricted to students who understand and speak English.

The funds now in hand will finance the project in Frankfurt for two years. At the end of that time, it is hoped, the experiment will have demonstrated its value as a permanent arrangement. The eventual objective is a two-way exchange, with Frankfurt sending members of its faculty to teach in Chicago as the Chicagoans go to teach in Frankfurt.

## Summer Seminars

During the summer, a number of courses, seminars, and other intensive educational projects were held in various centers, and three of them received support under the rehabilitation program. A grant of $6,000 provided travel expenses and honoraria for visiting lecturers at the International Holiday Courses held at Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich. At Alpbach in the Tyrol, four Austrian universities, which have been joining together for many years to offer a seminar, had their 1948 session of several hundred students assisted by a $2,000 grant from the Foundation. In the Castle Leopoldskron at Salzburg a seminar which concentrated on the study of American civilization attracted 90 students from 14 countries, and a grant of $13,000 assisted in meeting its expenses.

Henry Nash Smith of the University of Minnesota, passing through New York last month on his way home from Salzburg, gave a lively account of the Seminar. One of ten Americans who constituted the faculty, he found the six weeks at Castle Leopoldskron a never-to-be forgotten experience. "Where else," he asked, "could one find eighty or ninety economists, historians, political scientists, sociologists, and students of literature, from fourteen European countries as widely separated as Finland and Greece, living and working together at joint tasks in a single community? The choice of the United States as the topic of study meant that the main intellectual concern of the participants was relatively neutral ground, so that political disagreements were minimized without being explicitly ruled out of order. At the same time, differences of training and scholarly concern, as for example between economists and literary critics, created a hundred occasions for cross-fertilization of academic disciplines. And the fact that professors and students lived the common life of the castle, sharing all their meals and most of their leisure hours, meant that the Salzburg Seminar provided an unprecedentedly high degree of personal interchange between teacher and pupil. With all allowance for the grim predicaments of contemporary Europe, the Seminar was an approximation of the Abbey of Thélème envisioned by Rabelais as an institution for release of the human spirit through perfect freedom in intellectual expression and shared cultural endeavor."

The Salzburg project had an interesting beginning. Early in 1947 a group of Harvard students decided that in the present stage of world history, with Europe turning increasingly to the United States for leadership, there was need in Europe for an American institute. The group won the sponsorship of the Harvard Student Council and the financial support of a few

alumni and other well-wishers, and raised $23,000 for expenses. They assembled a library of American civilization and sent a committee to Europe to enroll students and make other arrangements, while a committee in this country selected scholars from several American universities to serve as a faculty. The idea was to study the United States, its history, its literature, its way of life, and in the summer of 1947 the Seminar opened in a country house near Salzburg. When it adjourned at the end of August, every participant agreed "this thing must be continued," and immediately plans began to be laid for the 1948 session. The Salzburg Seminar, therefore, was already a going concern when the Foundation's European Rehabilitation Program was organized, but it would be difficult to find a project more completely in line with the program's purposes.

"Oddly enough," said Dr. Smith, "several students remarked that they had learned more about American democracy from observing the personal relations of the Americans with one another and with the Europeans than from all their reading. Instead of an almost military feeling of caste, which seems to prevail at least in Austria and Germany, they saw in the attitude of American students toward their teachers a feeling of comradeship. All the Europeans who commented on this fact considered it admirable, and expressed a desire to modify European attitudes in the direction of American practice. But one German suffered an almost traumatic shock when he saw an American professor come into a dormitory room to speak to his student assistant, and the assistant answered without even taking his feet off the table."

Were there no suspicions or resentments? "Yes, many of the Europeans arrived in a suspicious state of mind, expecting to be subjected to American propaganda," said Dr. Smith. "If, in spite of this, they came, it

was because they thought they would at least have a pleasant vacation and hear some good music. Or they looked forward to making their own use of the library. This attitude was especially characteristic of students with leftist leanings, pre-eminently of the six or eight communists. In every case these men underwent a marked transformation in the course of the session. Originally tight-lipped and reticent, they gradually relaxed when they found that all problems were open to free discussion in an atmosphere of academic integrity, and that the Americans were perfectly willing to examine criticisms of the United States."

## The Development of Youth Leaders

The future comes on the shoulders of the young people. Recognizing this, the rehabilitation program has sought to find worth-while projects for strengthening wholesome youth movements. German as well as British and American authorities in Germany have set up centers there for the training of youth leaders, but these facilities are limited, and inferior to many outside training institutions both in Europe and the United States. The rehabilitation program has therefore allocated funds for three projects to enable German youth leaders to go abroad for training.

One, a grant of $1,800, has been set apart to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain where they will be enrolled in short training courses.

The second, a grant of $2,000, is providing scholarships in the International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark, for ten German youth, church, and labor leaders.

The third project, a grant of $28,280 to the National Social Welfare Assembly, is financing the visits of eight German youth leaders to the United States. Seven have arrived, and the eighth is expected in January. Four are men and four are women. All have had experience in youth work, and range in age from 21 to 36 years. Some have been employed on youth activities under the Office of Military Government. An itinerary has been worked out for each visitor. It calls for visits to camps and conferences, social settlements, boys' clubs and girls' clubs, and attendance at a training school. Thus one visitor, a young woman who has been a teacher of sports and folk dancing in an OMG school near Stuttgart, is taking the training course at the Springfield YMCA College. Another, a Berlin teacher who is active in youth work in Catholic parishes of that city, is studying at the School of Social Work of Boston University. Two, a young woman Evangelical Church worker from Manheim and a young man from the University of Munich, are enrolled in the School of Social Work at the University of Minnesota. Two are at Western Reserve in Cleveland, another is in training at Denver, and the eighth is yet to be assigned. These visitors will be in training here from eight to ten months.

In Germany, systematic efforts are being made to develop three adequate training schools for youth leaders: one in Berlin, a second in Bavaria, and the third in Hesse, all under OMG. The Berlin school, known as the Wannsee Leadership Center, has been in operation for some time. It has had a chequered career, but in August a grant of $1,800 from the Foundation enabled the authorities to engage as director an American woman recently with the American Friends Service Committee. She is a competent teacher and administrator, and under her direction adequate curriculum and modern systems

of training are being introduced. The Bavarian school has just been launched, but the Hesse school is still in the paper stage. The Germans are so inured to totalitarian concepts that it has been hard to win acceptance for the idea of inter-confessional and inter-political training for leaders.

## To Help Europe Help Itself

It would require more space than is available here to describe in detail each of the 40 projects. Enough examples have been reviewed to indicate the fundamental policy of the European Rehabilitation Program. The idea is to help the stricken countries to help themselves. In these defeated lands, where stable government does not exist, the Foundation cannot operate in its accustomed way. It cannot follow its usual procedures, making grants to finance programs of research, to provide supplies and equipment, to build libraries, laboratories, and other construction. If for no other reason, the unsettled economy of our former enemies would rule out many such projects as impracticable. Moreover, the depleted staffs and lost morale make most of the universities unsuitable candidates for research grants. The problem is one of restoring morale to the intellectual and moral forces of the country, of acquainting them with democratic standards, methods, and accomplishments, and of providing the youth with sane and balanced leadership. In these ways, it is believed, Europe may be helped to a measure of self-sufficiency in the hoped-for fraternity of civilized peoples.

The question has been raised whether the defeated countries can be completely rehabilitated. "Is it likely that Germany will ever be in condition to sustain a stable society?" was asked at an interdivisional conference of Foundation officers. In view of the cold war now raging, the doubt

might be broadened to apply to most of the European continent. A French cabinet minister, addressing the students assembled for the opening session of the Alpbach Seminar last July, reaffirmed his faith in the cultural dominance of Europe. "We still have the greatest scientists in the world," he declared, "the greatest artists, the greatest thinkers and men of letters. Why should we not hope to re-establish the European cultural tradition once more?" His claims might be debated, but his hope is one which many share in blind faith.

Without venturing to compare European and American contributions, we nevertheless recognize that for some years, even before the war, the intellectual traffic between Europe and the United States has been in two directions. As Henry Nash Smith expressed it, "the United States has now begun to pay back some of its enormous cultural debt to Europe. For fifteen years or more American poetry has been exerting a formative influence on that of England. The sociologists at Salzburg found European sociology very backward in comparison with that of the United States. The same is true of economics. In other words, the situation this summer in which Americans acted as teachers of European scholars, which seemed so paradoxical to many observers of the Salzburg Seminar, was not wholly inaccurate as a reflection of the actual intellectual situation. American scholars do have a fund of knowledge and method which can be of use to European scholars, not merely in the study of American history and literature, but in such international sciences as sociology and economics."

This, then, is the philosophical foundation of the European Rehabilitation Program. America can teach Europe. The United States has something to contribute beyond the dollars of the Marshall Plan.

# EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

## A List of Projects to October 30

| | |
|---|---|
| American Association of Colleges for Teacher Training, to bring German and Austrian teachers for year of study in the U.S., | $42,060 |
| American Council on Education, for German student interchange, | 25,000 |
| Am. Council of Learned Societies, Paul Schilpp to Univ. of Munich, | 1,000 |
| American Friends Service Committee, German neighborhood centers, | 5,000 |
| American Friends Service Committee, books for German libraries, | 3,000 |
| American Music Center, travel expense for American artists, | 7,500 |
| Karl Brandt of Stanford, to spend a year teaching in Heidelberg, | 6,500 |
| College of William and Mary, Prof. Bondy to Göttingen and Hamburg, | 1,000 |
| Columbia University, to bring over German radio specialists | 25,000* |
| Columbia University, to bring over German journalists | 36,246* |
| Duke University, Prof. von Beckerath to Bonn and other universities | 500 |
| Free Trade Union Committee, travel grant for German and Austrian labor leaders to visit the United States, | 5,500 |
| Germanistic Society of America, for periodicals and books, | 69,000 |
| Gordonstoun School, Scotland, scholarships for 8 German boys, | 10,000 |
| Harvard University, Professor Haberler to University of Vienna, | 1,500 |
| F.A. Hayek, to conduct seminars in Austria and Switzerland, | 1,000 |
| Max Horkheimer, Institute of Social Research, to Frankfurt, | 1,000 |
| Institute for Advanced Study, travel grant for Max von Laue, | 2,000 |
| Institute of International Education, Werner Richter to Marburg | 500 |
| Institute of International Education, John Ladd to Göttingen | 4,600 |
| International Holiday Courses, travel and honoraria for lecturers, | 6,000 |
| International People's College, scholarships for 10 Germans, | 2,000 |
| Jella Lepman, International Youth Library, for visit to United States, | 2,200 |
| National Education Association, for 10 German educators to visit United States, | 24,920 |
| National Social Welfare Assembly, for training 8 youth leaders, | 28,280 |
| National Social Welfare Assembly, salary, youth-leader consultant, | 1,800 |
| New School for Social Research, Prof. Heimann to Göttingen and Hamburg, | 1,400 |
| New School for Social Research, Prof. Fink of Freiburg to U.S., | 1,700 |
| Princeton University, Oskar Morgenstern to University of Vienna, | 1,500 |
| Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Tillich to Marburg and Frankfurt, | 1,500 |
| University of Basel, educational plan for German frontier students, | 5,000 |
| University of Chicago, exchange professorships at Frankfurt, | 120,000** |
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**Grant financed from general fund

Trustees Bulletin
Nov 1948

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Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1949

Grants from the Foundation:

$477,606 for European Rehabilitation

THE FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM TO HELP EUROPE

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him to spend a year at Heidelberg where he has been teaching agricultural economics since May and is assisting in the establishment of a food research institute. Similarly, $1,000 to F. A. Hayek of the London School of Economics and Political Science made it possible for him to participate in summer seminars in Austria and Switzerland.

But these ambassadorships are not confined to scholars. It was decided last spring to support the plan of the American Music Center to send musicians, ballet dancers, and actors to give public performances in Germany and Austria. A tour was worked out in consultation with the military authorities, and during the summer three artists went over under this plan. Their concerts were attended by crowded houses, and they returned in September delighted with the applause they had received. A second group of five persons left in October. The Foundation's grant of $7,500 is applied to transportation only, living expenses in Europe being cared for by other means. Admissions to the performances are paid only by American military, and these receipts go into the general fund. Germans and Austrians make up most of the audiences, and admission to them is free. This project is enabling the rehabilitation program to make contacts with a much wider segment of the population than the other projects afford, since most of them are limited to cooperation with universities, libraries, and other cultural institutions.

Communication is not a one-way traffic, however. In addition to those made to send visitors to Germany and Austria, grants have been given to bring selected scholars, educators, journalists, radio specialists, trade-union leaders, and other key persons on visits to democratic lands.

Tours have been arranged to enable them to inspect representative institutions, observe working methods and other conditions, and meet men and women in their fields. In a few instances provision has been made for the visitors to spend periods of several months in training.

## Chicago in Frankfurt

Of all the projects, the University of Chicago's plan to contribute to the restoration of the University of Frankfurt is both the largest, in terms of manpower and financial expenditure, and the longest established, for it has been operating since the beginning of the spring semester last April. Before Frankfurt was chosen several universities were considered, and in Germany some surprise has been expressed that older, larger, and more famous universities were passed by. But Frankfurt is pathetically understaffed, it suffered seriously during the war, and its size, youth, and strategic position commended it to the University of Chicago for what was frankly undertaken as an experiment.

The plan for the experiment was submitted to the Secretary of State, the Department of National Defense, and the Office of Military Government in Germany, and received their prompt approval. The OMG agreed to provide billets in Frankfurt for housing the educators and to give them access to the commissary for food. In selecting professors and instructors for the mission abroad, it was decided to draw them from the humanities and social sciences. The group of seven chosen to launch the project included two psychologists, a sociologist, a zoologist, professors of historical theology, of English, and a professor of French and German who serves as executive secretary and administrative officer. Each was released from

university duties in Chicago several weeks prior to departure to enable him to prepare for the task ahead, and each was supplied with a working library of 50 to 60 books. The group reached Frankfurt early in April and were greeted by the rector of the university and the city fathers.

From all accounts, the Chicagoans have made a completely favorable impression. "They are bringing into their lectures," wrote the ~~Neuen~~ Neue Zeitung in a welcoming editorial, "not only the most recent international developments that are connected with their fields of knowledge, but also a spiritual Marshall Plan for Europe." Enrollments in their classes were large, applicants for advanced work quickly filled the seminars, and invitations came to lecture in other universities. As the program worked out, they spent three days of each week at Frankfurt, and in the rest of the time lectured at Bonn, Heidelberg, Marburg, and other universities. Part of the equipment of the project is an American automobile, which facilitates this circuit riding from university to university.

At the close of the summer, all members of the group returned to Chicago except the executive secretary, who will remain throughout the duration of the project, and the professor of historical theology whose courses are continuing into another term. The autumn semester began in Frankfurt on October 25, and another seven were on hand from Chicago in addition to the two remaining from last term. The new arrivals include a child psychologist, a modern historian, professors of law, philosophy, and anatomy, and two graduate fellows. It is intended that the graduate fellows will assist the faculty members, pursue graduate work under their direction, and in general serve as student ambassadors of good will. All members of the group speak German.

In addition to the professors and graduate fellows, this winter's visiting group will include an occasional distinguished guest lecturer. The first will be Thornton Wilder who has agreed to spend two and a half weeks at Frankfurt beginning in late November. Mr. Wilder will give two public lectures in the German language - "American Traits as Reflected in American Literature" and "A Comparison of the Problems of the Novelist and the Dramatist" - and a seminar on American literature which will be restricted to students who understand and speak English.

The funds now in hand will finance the project in Frankfurt for two years. At the end of that time, it is hoped, the experiment will have demonstrated its value as a permanent arrangement. The eventual objective is a two-way exchange, with Frankfurt sending members of its faculty to teach in Chicago as the Chicagoans go to teach in Frankfurt.

## Summer Seminars

During the summer, a number of courses, seminars, and other intensive educational projects were held in various centers, and three of them received support under the rehabilitation program. A grant of $6,000 provided travel expenses and honoraria for visiting lecturers at the international holiday courses held at Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich. At Alpbach in the Tyrol, four Austrian universities, which have been joining together for many years to offer a seminar, had their 1948 session of several hundred students assisted by a $2,000 grant from the Foundation. In the Castle Leopoldskron at Salzburg a seminar which concentrated on the study of American civilization attracted 90 students from 14 countries, and a grant of $13,000 assisted in meeting its expenses.

Henry Nash Smith of the University of Minnesota, passing through New York last month on his way home from Salzburg, gave a lively account of the seminar. One of ten Americans who constituted the faculty, he found the six-weeks at Castle Leopoldskron a never-to-be forgotten experience. "Where else," he asked, "could one find eighty or ninety economists, historians, political scientists, sociologists, and students of literature, from fourteen European countries as widely separated as Finland and Greece, living and working together at joint tasks in a single community? The choice of the United States as the topic of study meant that the main intellectual concern of the participants was relatively neutral ground, so that political disagreements were minimized without being explicitly ruled out of order. At the same time, differences of training and scholarly concern, as for example between economists and literary critics, created a hundred occasions for cross-fertilization of academic disciplines. And the fact that professors and students lived the common life of the castle, sharing all their meals and most of their leisure hours, meant that the Salzburg Seminar provided an unprecedentedly high degree of personal interchange between teacher and pupil. With all allowance for the grim predicaments of contemporary Europe, the Seminar was an approximation of the Abbey of Theleme envisioned by Rabelais as an institution for release of the human spirit through perfect freedom in intellectual expression and shared cultural endeavor."

The Salzburg project had an interesting beginning. Early in 1947 a group of Harvard students decided that in the present stage of world history, with Europe turning increasingly to the United States for leadership, there was need in Europe for an American institute. The group won the sponsorship of the Harvard Student Council and the financial support of a few alumni

and other well wishers, and raised $23,000 for expenses. They assembled a library of American civilization, and sent a committee to Europe to enroll students and make other arrangements, while a committee in this country selected scholars from several American universities to serve as a faculty. The idea was to study the United States, its history, its literature, its way of life, and in the summer of 1947 the Seminar opened in a country house near Salzburg. When it adjourned at the end of August, every participant agreed "this thing must be continued," and immediately plans began to be laid for the 1948 session. The Salzburg Seminar, therefore, was already a going concern when the Foundation's European rehabilitation program was organized, but it would be difficult to find a project more completely in line with the program's purposes.

"Oddly enough," said Dr. Smith, "several students at the 1948 session commented that they had learned more about American democracy from observing the personal relations of the Americans with one another and with the Europeans than from all their reading. Instead of an almost military feeling of caste, which seems to prevail at least in Austria and Germany, they saw in the attitude of American students toward their teachers a feeling of comradeship. All the Europeans who commented on this fact considered it admirable, and expressed a desire to modify European attitudes in the direction of American practice. But one German suffered an almost traumatic shock when he saw an American professor come into a dormitory room to speak to his student assistant, and the assistant answered without even taking his feet off the table."

Were there no suspicions or resentments? "Yes, many of the Europeans arrived in a suspicious state of mind, expecting to be subjected to American

propaganda," said Dr. Smith. "If, in spite of this, they came, it was because they thought they would at least have a pleasant vacation and hear some good music. Or they looked forward to making their own use of the library. This attitude was especially characteristic of students with leftist leanings, pre-eminently of the six or eight communists. In every case these men underwent a marked transformation in the course of the session. Originally tight-lipped and reticent, they gradually relaxed when they found that all problems were open to free discussion in an atmosphere of academic integrity, and that the Americans were perfectly willing to examine criticisms of the United States."

## The Development of Youth Leaders

The future comes on the shoulders of the young people. Recognizing this, the rehabilitation program has sought to find worth-while projects for strengthening wholesome youth movements. German as well as British and American authorities in Germany have set up centers there for the training of youth leaders, but these facilities are limited, and inferior to many outside training institutions both in Europe and the United States. The rehabilitation program has therefore allocated funds for three projects to enable German youth leaders to go abroad for training.

One, a grant of $1,800 has been set apart to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain where they will be enrolled in short training courses.

The second, a grant of $2,000, is providing scholarships in the International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark, for ten German youth, church, and labor leaders.

The third project, a grant of $28,280 to the National Social Welfare Assembly, is financing the visits of eight German youth leaders to the United States. Seven of the young people have arrived, and the eighth is expected in January. Four are men and four are women. All have had experience in youth work, and range in age from 21 to 36 years. Some have been employed on youth activities under the Office of Military Government. An itinerary has been worked out for each visitor by a committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly. It calls for visits to camps and conferences, social settlements, boys clubs and girls clubs, and attendance at a training school. Thus one visitor, a young woman who has been a teacher of sports and folk dancing in an OMG school near Stuttgart, is taking the training course at the Springfield YMCA College. Another, a Berlin teacher who is active in youth work in Catholic parishes of that city, is studying at the School of Social Work of Boston University. Two of the visitors, a young woman Evangelical Church worker from Manheim and a young man from the University of Munich, are enrolled in the School of Social Work at the University of Minnesota. Two are at Western Reserve in Cleveland, another is in training at Denver, and the eighth is yet to be assigned. These visitors will be in training here from eight to ten months.

In Germany, systematic efforts are being made to develop three adequate training schools for youth leaders: one in Berlin, a second in Bavaria, and the third in Hesse, all under OMG. The Berlin school, known as the Wannsee Leadership Center, has been in operation for some time. It has had a chequered career, but in August a grant of $1,800 from the Foundation enabled the authorities to engage as director an American woman recently with the American Friends Service Committee. She is a competent teacher and administrator, and under her

direction adequate curriculum and modern systems of training are being introduced. The Bavarian school has just been launched, but the Hesse school is still in the paper stage. The Germans are so inured to totalitarian concepts that it has been hard to win acceptance for the idea of inter-confessional and inter-political training for leaders.

## To Help Europe Help Itself

It would require more space than is available here to describe in detail each of the 40 projects. Enough examples have been reviewed to indicate the fundamental policy of the European Rehabilitation Program. The idea is to help the stricken countries to help themselves. In these defeated lands, where stable government does not exist, the Foundation cannot operate in its accustomed way. It cannot follow its usual procedures, making grants to finance programs of research, to provide supplies and equipment, to build libraries, laboratories, and other construction. If for no other reason, the unsettled economy of our former enemies would rule out many such projects as impracticable. Moreover, the depleted staffs and lost morale make most of the universities unsuitable candidates for research grants. The problem is one of restoring morale to the intellectual and moral forces of the country, of acquainting them with democratic standards, methods, and accomplishments, and of providing the youth with sane and balanced leadership. In these ways, it is believed, Europe may be helped to a measure of self-sufficiency in the hoped-for fraternity of civilized peoples.

The question has been raised whether the defeated countries can be completely rehabilitated. "Is it likely that Germany will ever be in condition to sustain a stable society?" was asked at an interdivisional conference of

Foundation officers. In view of the cold war now raging, the doubt might be broadened to apply to most of the European continent. A French cabinet minister, addressing the large audience of students assembled for the opening session of the Alpbach Seminar last July, reaffirmed his faith in the cultural dominance of Europe. "We still have the greatest scientists in the world," he declared, "the greatest artists, the greatest thinkers and men of letters. Why should we not hope to re-establish the European cultural tradition once more?" His claims might be debated, but his hope is one which many share in blind faith.

Without venturing to compare European and American contributions, we nevertheless recognize that for some years, even before the war, the intellectual traffic between Europe and the United States has been in two directions. As Henry Nash Smith expressed it, "the United States has now begun to pay back some of its enormous cultural debt to Europe. For fifteen years or more American poetry has been exerting a formative influence on that of England. The sociologists at Salzburg found European sociology very backward in comparison with that of the United States. The same is true of economics. In other words, the situation this summer in which Americans acted as teachers of European scholars, which seemed so paradoxical to many observers of the Salzburg Seminar, was not wholly inaccurate as a reflection of the actual intellectual situation. American scholars do have a fund of knowledge and method which can be of use to European scholars, not merely in the study of American history and literature, but in such international sciences as sociology and economics."

This, then, is the philosophical foundation of the European Rehabilitation Program. America can teach Europe. The United States has something to contribute beyond the dollars of the Marshall Plan.

700
Rehabilitation program

48420

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Professor Robert J. Havighurst, who had just returned from Germany and Austria, presented a report on the program in European rehabilitation.

Whereupon, it was, on motion,

RESOLVED RF 48120 that, in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary in addition to RF 47116 and RF 48052, be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation during the period ending April 30, 1949, report on the allocation of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee.

The following were the considerations presented:

1. In the late spring of 1947, Professor Havighurst of the University of Chicago was asked by the President of The Rockefeller Foundation to spend two or three months in Germany to undertake the survey of German education which was begun by the late Dr. Mann. His appointment was approved in June, and he spent the months of September and October in Germany. He reported in November to the officers of the Foundation and attended the December, 1947 meeting of the Board of Trustees in Williamsburg, where he presented his findings and recommendations. At that meeting the following resolution was passed:

   RESOLVED RF 47116 that in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation; and that the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized to appropriate at any time or from time to time additional sums in the total amount of not to exceed Three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for similar use by the officers, report of the use of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee.

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM (Continued)

2. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 21, 1948, an additional $100,000 was appropriated for use by the officers for new projects in European rehabilitation (RF 48052), leaving a balance of $200,000 in the fund authorized by the Board for appropriation by the Executive Committee. Of the funds already appropriated, a total of $295,160 has been allocated, leaving an uncommitted balance of $4,840.

In addition to the funds appropriated by the Executive Committee for use by the officers, a grant of $120,000 was made to the University of Chicago toward a program of faculty exchange with the University of Frankfurt.

3. On December 22, 1947, Professor Havighurst was appointed as adviser in the program of European rehabilitation for one year beginning December 1, 1947, with the understanding that he would give one-quarter of his time to the program. On September 3, 1948, he left this country to spend approximately two and a half months in Germany and Austria for the purpose of evaluating what has already been accomplished and of making recommendations for further activities.

4. The Foundation's program in European rehabilitation has been carried out under Professor Havighurst's general direction, with the advice of and in consultation with the officers of the Foundation. Each month Professor Havighurst has met with a group of officers, usually those most closely concerned with European programs of the several divisions, at which time general policy and specific proposals were discussed. The program has had two main objectives:

a. The promotion of interchange of knowledge and ideas between the former enemy countries in Europe and the democratic countries of Europe and America;

b. Assistance to young people who show promise of leadership in the former enemy countries of Europe, to enable them to obtain training and experience in the democratic countries.

To date thirty-seven separate projects have been assisted. They may be classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General aid to Intercultural Exchange | $102,000 |
| Interchange of Personnel | |
| Foreign experts to Germany and Austria | 42,500 |
| Germans to the United States | 80,780 |
| Youth Activities | 33,880 |
| Student Assistance | 36,000 |
| Total | $295,160 |

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM (Continued)

5. This program has been well received by the U.S. Military Government in Germany and Austria as well as by the British Control Commission. Assurances have been received from the French Control Commission that it welcomes Rockefeller Foundation activity in its zone. In the United States, educational and cultural groups have welcomed the program and have found it useful in their own plans for cultural interchange with Europe. Since many of the projects are still in their preliminary stages, there has not yet been time to appraise the program on the basis of performance.

A descriptive list of appropriations was presented in Exhibit I. of the docket

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°700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 3 1956

Exhibit I
Docket
Trustees
Meeting
11/30 ⇨ 12/1/1948

# European Rehabilitation Program

Record of Allocations, January 1 - November 15, 1948

## AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

One of the primary objectives of the European Rehabilitation Program is to aid in restoring communication between Germans and the people of other countries through the interchange of scholars in various fields. In sending Americans to Germany and Austria, the Foundation required a formal invitation from the German or Austrian university as well as the sponsorship of the scholar's own university or organization. The following grants have been made under this program to enable scholars to go to Germany and Austria for teaching and study. Most of the grants cover only travel and living expenses. However, in the cases of Emil Witschi and John Ladd, salary items are included because both men are taking the entire academic year away from their work in the United States.

### University of Chicago ($120,000)

This grant, to be spent over a two and a half year period, was given to the University of Chicago to set up an American faculty at the University of Frankfurt. From six to ten university professors from Chicago will be constantly in residence at Frankfurt, each professor serving for at least six months. They are being selected primarily from the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, specifically in American culture and history, English language and literature, sociology, political science, psychology, American public law, international law and philosophy. The first faculty group, consisting of seven members, arrived in Frankfurt in April. Professors from Frankfurt will begin teaching at Chicago next spring. (Special report.)

### Karl Brandt ($6,500)

Professor Brandt, of Stanford University's Food Research Institute, has been teaching agricultural economics at the University of Heidelberg since May. He has also been assisting in the setting up of a research institute in this field at Heidelberg.

### College of William and Mary ($1,000)

Curt Bondy of the Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary, lectured on social pedagogics at Goettingen and Hamburg during the summer semester.

### University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at various German universities, principally at Bonn, during the summer semester.

New School for Social Research ($1,400)

Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research has been lecturing for the past six months at the universities of Goettingen and Hamburg.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Ferdinand Hermens, a Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at the universities of Muenster and Bonn during the summer.

American Council of Learned Societies ($1,000)

Paul Schilpp, a Professor of Philosophy at Northwestern University, will be lecturing at the University of Munich during the fall and early winter.

Union Theological Seminary ($1,500)

Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary lectured at the universities of Marburg and Frankfurt during the summer semester.

Institute of International Education ($500)

Werner Richter of Elmhurst College lectured in philosophy this summer at the universities of Marburg and Munich.

Dr. Max Horkheimer ($1,000)

Dr. Horkheimer of the Institute of Social Research lectured in social philosophy during the spring semester at the University of Frankfurt.

Princeton University ($1,500)

Oskar Morgenstern of Princeton University participated in an economics seminar this summer at the University of Vienna.

State University of Iowa ($10,000)

Emil Witschi, Professor of Zoology at the State University of Iowa, is lecturing at the University of Tuebingen commencing this month, as well as collaborating with other professors there on two research projects: neoplastic growth in amphibians as induced by the condition of over-ripeness of the egg; factors causing sterility during embryonic and fetal development. He will remain in Tuebingen a year.

Harvard University ($1,500)

Gottfried Haberler of Harvard's Department of Economics, participated in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna this summer.

University of Rochester ($1,000)

Arthur May, Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Rochester, lectured at the University of Vienna as well as at a number of German universities during the summer.

Duke University ($500)

Herbert von Beckerath, of the Economics Department at Duke University, is lecturing at the University of Bonn as well as at the universities of Hamburg, Munich and Nuernberg during the summer and fall. If possible, he will remain a year.

Institute of International Education ($4,600)

John Ladd, who has taught at the University of Virginia and at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, 1947-1948, will teach philosophy at the University of Goettingen, under the supervision of Professor Nicolai Hartmann, a distinguished older German philosopher, for the year commencing September 1948.

Professor F. A. Hayek ($1,000)

Professor Hayek, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, participated in economics seminars in Austria and Switzerland during the summer. (Professor Hayek is the only British subject in this group.)

American Music Center, Inc. ($7,500)

This grant constitutes a contribution toward the expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists has been worked out by the Center together with officers in Military Government. Between the time the grant was approved and the first of September three artists were sent, all of whom have had highly successful tours. Admissions are paid in dollars only by American military personnel and these go back into the general fund for travel of artists. The majority of the audiences are of course German.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

University of Maryland ($2,400)

Dr. Daniel Prescott, Director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Maryland, recently spent three months in Germany as consultant in teacher education for Military Government. As a result of his work in Wuerttemburg-Baden and in Hesse, the Kultminister of Wuerttemburg-Baden established an Institute for Child Study and Human Development in Stuttgart. Professor Prescott believes it is essential for the success of the Institute to have a group of its staff members visit the United States for a period of study and observation. This grant will enable a German national on the Stuttgart Institute's staff to spend a year here, working at first under Professor Prescott.

Mrs. Jella Lepman ($2,200)

Mrs. Jella Lepman has been attempting to establish a center in Munich for the collection of books and art materials for children. She recently returned to Germany after three months in the US. She succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the International Youth Library and made useful contacts during her stay here. The RF grant provided for the expenses of her trip.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education ($42,060)

This Association recently established a Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education. One concern of this committee is the situation of teacher education in ex-enemy countries. It has therefore drawn up a plan for providing facilities and overall guidance for a number of leaders in teacher education representing institutions or ministries of education in Germany and Austria. This grant will defray the expense of bringing nine Austrian and German leaders in teacher education to the United States for a year of study and observation. The teachers arrived here the middle of August. After spending ten days at Illinois State Normal University upon their arrival, they attended the School for Executives of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education held at Estes Park in August. Plans for their stay include one semester at a teachers college and one semester at a graduate school of education. Dean Chris deYoung of Illinois State Normal University has been appointed coordinator for this project by the Association.

New School for Social Research ($1,700)

This grant will enable Dr. Eugen Fink of the University of Freiburg to visit American institutions for three or four months after his lecturing commitments at the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research for the spring term of 1949 have been fulfilled.

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton ($2,000)

Professor Max von Laue, an eminent German physicist, admired not only for his work but for his courageous and uncompromising stand during the Nazi regime, has been awarded this grant to enable him and his wife to visit the US. He attended the first international congress of the newly-founded Crystallographic Union in July and lectured at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton through October. Professor von Laue was given an honorary degree by the University of Chicago.

Free Trade Union Committee ($5,500)

This grant will defray the expenses of a six weeks' visit to the US by a delegation of five trade union leaders from Germany and Austria who will make a study of American labor conditions. The group will study labor management relations, visit unions, meet and confer with officers of trade unions, and visit factories. When possible, they will live in the homes of American workers of their own craft. The A.F. of L. will provide an experienced trade union leader to accompany the delegation and may furnish a translator who will

be responsible for the preparation of a report describing the delegation's findings. The group will arrive here in early October and will visit Washington and points south and west, finally concluding its survey with a visit to the convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators have been chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time coordinator has been employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission limits its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group travels as a unit, each member has an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing leaders of youth organizations in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $1,800 has been allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she started her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee has arranged for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel covers visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are under way. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a coordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys in Germany and Scotland for many years and he believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. The boys have been chosen from the Salem School formerly headed by Dr. Hahn, and are now at Gordonstoun.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman D. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlev W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Kruse, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institute of International Education; Mrs. Harper Sibley; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association; Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. The committee plans to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society has just returned from Europe and reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

December 1, 1948 - April 30, 1949

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Queen's College ($3,000)
To permit Professor Richard Alewyn to spend the academic year 1949-50 as visiting professor in German Literature at the University of Cologne.

Catholic University of America ($1,500)
To permit Professor Engel-Janosi to lecture at the University of Vienna during the summer of 1949 on historical and political science.

Columbia University ($23,000)
To permit Professor Arensberg and an assistant to spend six months to two years in Germany to advise and assist the Dortmund Center for Social Science Research in a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Cornell University ($2,100)
To permit Professor Karl Von Frisch of the University of Graz to lecture in the United States on his recent discoveries concerned with the sensory mechanisms and the behavior of animals.

Professor Erich Schneider ($3,000)
A former SS fellow, Professor Schneider wishes to visit England and the United States to observe economic research institutes and current research methods. He is Director of the Economics Seminar at the University of Kiel.

University of Maryland ($35,000)
As an aid to the improvement of teacher education in Germany the grant will be used for the training of staff for two institutes of child study in Germany at the Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland.

CIO - Department of Education ($25,000)
To permit the CIO to invite three or four Germans to participate in their summer institutes in 1949.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

National Social Welfare Assembly ($40,000)
To permit the NSWA to continue its program for training youth leaders in the United States, to act in an advisory capacity to youth leaders here under Government sponsorship and to aid in any way possible the program of the Youth Activities Branch of the Military Government.

American Library Association ($22,300)
For the general budget over a two-year period of an International Youth Library in Munich and to permit a trained librarian to spend two months in Germany in getting the project under way.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

World Student Service Fund ($15,000)
Toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in 1949.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)
Toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar in 1949.

New York University ($40,000)
$10,000 available for the exploration of the facilities for setting up a program of international work-student exchange between the United States and Germany similar to that which existed before the war. Upon presentation of a workable program the balance of $30,000 which is herein set aside may be released by the officers for setting up such a program.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Max Rolfes ($900)
To permit Dr. Max Rolfes of the Giessen Agricultural College to visit the Institute of Agrarian Affairs at Oxford University.

Max Planck Gesellschaft, Goettingen ($5,500)
For the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library.

Harvard University ($1,200)
For subscriptions to the International Education Review, an Austrian journal, for distribution in this country.

Austro-American Institute of Education ($7,000)
This organization is the Institute of International Education for Austria and operated before the war as a means of stimulating and administering student exchange. The grant is intended as a contribution to general budget for a two-year period.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE (Continued)

Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany ($3,000)
This committee coordinates the activities of twenty-five organizations in Holland. It maintains a headquarters in Germany which serves as a location for conferences between Germans and foreigners under Dutch auspices. The bulk of its budget comes from the Dutch Government. The RF grant is for general budget over a two-year period.

Professor L. Von Wiese, University of Cologne ($500)
For the purchase of books and periodicals in the field of sociology.

American Council on Education ($50,000)
Toward the general budget of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

American Council on Education ($8,000)
For the expenses of a panel on teacher education of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

National Education Association ($7,000)
For the expenses of a panel on public education of the Advisory Committee.

Wuerttemberg Library Society ($2,500)
To permit the Library in Stuttgart to set up under its director a central exchange office to further the exchange of books and periodicals and to provide informational service for German librarians.

SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Dortmund Center for Social Science Research ($15,000)
Up to $15,000 for a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area. This grant will take care of the German expenses in connection with the study in which Professor Arensberg of Columbia is interested.

International Health Division ($25,000)
This sum has been set aside for a survey of public health organization in Germany by Dr. Franz Goldmann of the School of Public Health at Harvard University. The plan involves the selection of German assistants who will accompany Dr. Goldmann on a travel tour of Western Europe and the United States observing developments in public health outside Germany. On completing the evaluation of programs outside Germany, the group will congregate there and draw up recommendations for a public health program for Germany.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

NOV 3 1948

November 1, 1948

Dear Tom:

Your letter of October 11 arrived just before my leaving for Washington, where I knew I'd see you and thank you for it, but for the record I should like to acknowledge it herewith. The different parts have been read with interest by those concerned with various phases of our German program here.

I was glad to learn that you seem to be pretty well set with the liaison position under the new reorganization. I hope you will keep me informed of developments in connection with the reorganization and particularly with the persons in the New York Field Office with whom we may have occasion to deal. I am passing on the word concerning Eppelsheimer.

Crit and I both enjoyed our dinner and evening with Virginia and you and hope that you will soon give us the chance to see you in Princeton.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

EDWARD F. D'ARMS

Mr. T. W. Simpson
Department of the Army
Special Staff, United States Army
Washington 25, D.C.

EFD:eo

700

DEC 21 1948 Rehabilitation program

~~DHS~~

RJH DIARY, Frankfurt, November 1, 1948

Meeting of the Inter-Divisional Reorientation Committee, OMGUS, I.G. Farben Building, Frankfurt.

This Committee consists of representatives of the several OMGUS Divisions that are interested in German "reorientation." In the chair was Milton Mueldes, Deputy Director of the Division of Education and Cultural Relations, and Secretary was Theron Johnson, of Cultural Exchange Branch of Education and Cultural Relations Division. RJH arrived after the meeting started, and listened to a discussion of some of the logistic problems involved in the coming of a large group of American professors and "experts" under the Cultural Exchange Program, which is getting under way.

Then the group turned to consideration of RF activities. Johnson distributed a summary of projects submitted to RF and their present status. RJH explained the motive of the RF program in Germany, saying that the "regular" divisional programs would be coming into Germany, and that in addition ther was a "special" program of a temporary nature, with somewhat wider interests than those of the "regular" program.

There was discussion of three points:

1) How should projects be submitted to the RF?

RJH said that any agency in OMGUS or outside, German, American, or British, etc. was free to bring projects to the attention of the RF. The RF might follow these up, and if it acted favorably, should inform the Secretary of the Reorientation Committee, so that this Committee would know what the RF was doing in Germany.

It was further agreed that the Reorientation Committee might call projects to the attention of the RF, indicating its estimate of their importance. It was agreed by the Committee members present that if any of their organizations submitted anything to the RF, the Committee should be informed of it.

RJH tried to make it clear that German agencies were free to make a direct approach to the RF, as far as the RF was concerned, and so were other agencies (British, French, Dutch, etc.) with interest in Germany.

2) How could RF make payments on projects taking place in Germany under Military Government sponsorship?

RJH said he understood it to be impossible for the RF to make payments to a government agency. Johnson said he was exploring the possibilities of setting up an "Unappropriated Fund" with Military Government people as private trustees and sponsors. This Fund could be handled in Military Government offices and be accounted for by sound book-keeping and accounting methods. But it would be a private fund. He expects to work out the

DEC 21 1948

details and submit them to the RF for approval.

3) Areas of RF interest.

RJH said that the five divisions of the RF might all have interests in Germany, and that, in addition, the "special" program might have other interests. He was not prepared to give an indication of priorities in importance from the point of view of the RF, but he thought such an indication might be forthcoming after December when the RF Board had held its meeting.

RJH asked what the War Department was doing about arrangements in the U.S.A. for receiving the visiting Germans under the Cultural Exchange Program. Johnson said an administration offices would probably be set up by the War Department in New York to deal with these matters.

There followed a discussion of an appeal by the Hessian Ministry of Education for Military Government funds to aid in the reconstruction of the Goethe Haus in Frankfurt. RJH stayed to listen, but did not indicate any RF interest. The Committee decided that Military Government funds should not be used for this purpose and that Military Government might assist in calling the project to the attention of individuals and societies in the U.S.A. which might help. The need is for about $20,000, to put the building back into usable shape. The interior furniture and museum pieces and library have all been saved.

~~JMP~~
~~EPD~~
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~~JM~~
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Rehabilitation program

RJH DIARY, Frankfurt, November 1, 1948

Manpower Division

Nels Anderson, ~~[illegible]~~, OMGUS. Anderson was present at the meeting of the Reorientation Committee. He spoke with RJH afterward, briefly, about the projected Community Studies project, in which he is interested, along with Leo R. Werts of the Manpower Division. The idea is to study two German industrial communities, of different sizes, with the methods of community study developed in the U.S.A. This would serve 1) to give useful information about the social structure and function of German communities today, and 2) to train a number of German social scientists in methods of community study. It is proposed that two American social scientists be brought in to get the work started, and that they bring one or two of their more advanced students to help in the teething process. Most of the work, however, would be done by German social scientists and students. Anderson has written to E.C. Hughes, sociologist at the University of Chicago, who was in the University of Chicago faculty group at Frankfurt last spring, asking Hughes to come over as one of the American leaders.

RJH had heard of the project from Hughes, and considers it a good one, especially if it can be related to the work of the Dortmund Sozialforschungsstelle. While no specific request has been made for RF funds for this particular project, RJH would propose to follow it up with Hughes and to assist if further assistance is needed.

Dr. Fr. Frohwein, Director of Research, Economics Ministry, Land Hesse, Wiesbaden, Frankfurterstr. 8. Frohwein had aided RJH a year earlier in seeing research people in Hesse, and RJH arranged to confer with him briefly again this time. Frohwein had collected reams of requests for research equipment, etc. last year, but this time he limited himself to three or four notes from people at the Darmstadt Technische Hochschule, indicating their needs. In particular, Prof. Kohlschuetter, physical chemist, wrote to say that he hoped to receive a visit from the RF representative. RJH said he hoped GRP would be in Germany before long and would visit some of the people.

Fr. said that tomorrow a meeting is being called to establish a Research Foundation in Hesse, supported by industry, for the benefit of the scientific laboratories in the universities and hochschulen of Hesse. He hopes that industrialists will put up a fund of 200,000 D.M. as a starter.

Fr. showed RJH a letter written within the last month from a professor at Darmstadt saying that he had asked the librarian about American scientific journals, and the librarian said none had been received. RJH said he would check with the Germanistic Society. He was sure Darmstadt was on the list to receive journals with funds at the disposal of the Germanistic Society.

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Rehabilitation program
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JAN 13 1949

RJH DIARY, LEIDEN, NOVEMBER 2, 1948

General Remarks on Dutch-German Relations. The Dutch feel that they suffered especially severely at the hands of the Germans during the war. While Belgium and France had military occupations which were relatively easy, Holland was governed by the Nazi Party, on the assumption that the Dutch would become part of the Thousand Year Reich. As it became clear that the Dutch would not become Nazis, the Nazi Party governors resorted to terror and pressure which has made the Dutch people bitter. Yet the Dutch have been readier than any other occupied country to enter into relations with the Germans - readier than Norway, Denmark, or Belgium. The reasons for this seem to be three:

(1) A strong religious-ethical drive, especially on the part of the Catholic South, and on the part of the Protestant Church which follows Barth.

(2) A realization that the economic welfare of Holland depends largely on the economic welfare of the Rhine Valley.

(3) A growing conviction on the part of Dutch intellectuals that Western European Union is their only salvation, and that the rebuilding of Germany is essential to the success of Western European Union. The day of Dutch "neutrality" is past, they say. Holland must take part in Western European political and economic union.

The people in Holland who are really interested in entering into close cultural relations with Germany are a minority, but a growing one. At first, they found government officials standoffish because of general Dutch anti-German sentiment, but now the officials are becoming more cooperative, presumably because anti-German sentiment is decreasing in Holland. Resently, for example, the residents of Nijmegen, which suffered severly at the hands of the Germans, filled a Rhine River ship with clothing and toys for the children of Cologne.

The Dutch who have an interest in Germany stand high with the British Military Government, with which they are in close contact. The

RJH

November 2, 1948 (Cont.)



argument is that they are close to Germany in culture and economic relations, and consequently they understand the Germans better than people farther away.

The Dutch themselves accept this view of the matter, without, so far as RJH can tell, having clearly stated just what their policies are with respect to German political and social reorientation. On the whole, RJH is inclined to agree that the Dutch can be very useful in the matter of reorientation of Germany, but there are two dangers to keep in view: (1) that the Dutch, with their "small nation" point of view, will be unable to understand German problems as a "big nation"; and (2) that the Dutch will become jealous of German success in rehabilitation after a while, when Germany again becomes strong enough to treat the Dutch as a small nation - this might lead the Dutch to attempt to prevent certain developments which included Germany's restoration to a leading status in Western Europe.

~~JHP~~
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JHW

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

NOV 17 1948

November 3, 1948

Dear General Hume:

I should like to thank you for your letter of October 27 and for the enclosed copies of the Cultural Exchange Program of the Education & Cultural Relations Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), and of a report made by the same Division on the functions of the German Zone Committee for the Distribution of Cultural Supplies. These will be of great interest to those of us who are concerned with the Foundation's activities in Germany. It is also good to know that the copies of the list of American magazines sent to German and Austrian universities by the Germanistic Society of America are being transmitted to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) for delivery to Mr. Eugen Kogon, the Editor of Frankfurter Hefte. It is hoped that this information will be used to advantage by many Germans who are at present unaware of the existence of these materials in German and Austrian libraries.

Reed on Stacks
700
Re-P

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. D'ARMS

Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume
Chief, Reorientation Branch
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

EPD:eo

700
Rehabilitation program

NOV 8 1948

November 5, 1948

MKB:

Please send the following cable:

"Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
c/o The Rockefeller Foundation
56 Curzon Street
London, W. 1, England

Go Henry Hudson on arrival.

Janet Paine"

JMP

JMP/am




STILL GET IT DONE THIS WEEK IF YOU...

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Rehabilitation project

HAVICHURST.

JMP

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TO

MRS. ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST
5616 SOUTH KENWOOD AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOV 5 1948

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NOV 8 1948

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DR. ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST
c/o ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION
56 Curzon St.
London, W. 1. England

Nov. 5th 1948

GO HENRY HUDSON ON ARRIVAL

JANET PAINE

JAP

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Rockefeller Foundation 49 W. 49thSt.

Form 100-50-SM 23 S

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700
Rehabilitation program

~~CIB -~~

~~TBA -~~

~~FMR -~~

NOV 10 1948

RJH is arriving from Germany early Wednesday morning, November 10. He plans to be in New York until November 20. He also plans to attend the meeting of the Trustees on December 1.

JMP

11/8/48

NOV 10 1948

WW - ww

HHM - HHM

GRP - GRP

RJH is arriving from Germany on Wednesday morning, November 10. He plans to be in New York until November 20.

JMP

11/8/48

NOV 12 1948

700
Rehabilitation Program

AG - KwB

RSM - SIR

WO - WO

RJH is arriving from Germany early Wednesday morning, November 10. He plans to be in New York until November 20.

JMP

11/8/48

~~GJB~~
~~JMP~~

This is the result of discussions in Germany between RJH and MG staff. I do not think that it settles anything for us, but I should like to know what you think,

JMP

11/9/48

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
Nuernberg, Germany
APO 696-A

APR 19 1949

5 October 1948

RE : Establishment of Non-Appropriated Fund

TO : Control Office
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
APO 757, US Army
Attn: Mr. Mitchell

1. It is requested that the establishment of a non-appropriated fund Rockefeller Foundation account be approved under the following conditions:

a. Income shall be from funds deposited to this account by the Rockefeller Foundation for certain projects in Germany approved by the Rockefeller Foundation and by E&CR Division.

b. Expenditures shall be made from this fund in payment of personal services and salaries or for material and equipment to carry out the project as outlined and approved.

2. The custodian of this fund is to be Theron A. Johnson, Cultural Affairs Branch, E&CR Division, OMGUS.

3. The Interdivisional Reorientation Committee OMGUS will act as an advisory board to periodically review the disposition of funds and to establish all policies pertaining to the use of funds.

4. It is further requested that concurrences needed from Finance Offices in the European Theater be secured and that the audit service in the American Zone of Occupation be made available to audit these funds quarterly.

ALONZO G. GRACE
Deputy Director

Tel: Nuernberg 61241

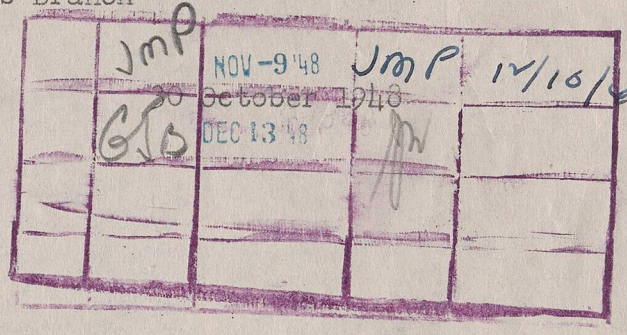
AGG/TAJ/res

(Procedure should provide for report & Return of unexpended balance at termination of each project)

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 696-A
NURNBERG, Germany

Cultural Affairs Branch




Dr. Robert Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Doctor Havighurst:

The problem has frequently been discussed between the Rockefeller Foundation and Military Government as to how funds can be placed in Germany at the disposal of certain approved projects which are carried out in the American Zone of Occupation.

To meet this problem a request has been made to the Control Office of Military Government for the establishment of a non-appropriated fund to handle this account. A copy of this letter is inclosed.

The non-appropriated fund account is not a governmental account. Funds are physically kept in the American Express Company and an individual is appointed custodian to supervise the disbursement and receipt of money. These funds are regularly audited so that projects conform to good fiscal policies.

It is the recommendation of Military Government that funds be handled in this way. It is our opinion that this is the most satisfactory solution to the problem. This office is the supervisor of all reorientation programs in Germany, including Rockefeller projects. The supervision is carried out in conjunction with the Reorientation Committee composed of the chiefs of the major Divisions of Military Government.

Sincerely yours,

THERON A. JOHNSON
Senior Education Specialist

1 Incl

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation Program

HMG

ER

November 12, 1948

DEC 3 1948

Kindly sell the enclosed 7 Netherlands Gulden which Mr. R. Havighurst has returned to us.

Upon notification of the proceeds, we shall be glad to issue a voucher to cover.

H. M. GILLETTE

LJH

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 696-A
NURNBERG, Germany
Cultural Affairs Branch

JMP

NOV 22 '51 JMP

RJH 12/3/48

15 November 1948

DEC 1 5 1948

Dr. Robert Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Doctor Havighurst:

The Cultural Affairs Branch of the Education and Cultural Relations Division is interested in receiving from the Rockefeller Foundation copies of reports which are available. These we wish to circulate among offices of OMGUS participating in the Reorientation Program.

Such reports would give information to the various Military Government branches and divisions here which might like to enlist Rockefeller aid for some of their projects through the Interdivisional Committee.

Your cooperation in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Theron A. Johnson

THERON A. JOHNSON
Senior Education Specialist

TAJ/ew

Cultural Affairs Branch

15 November 1948

Dr. Robert Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Doctor Havighurst:

The Cultural Affairs Branch of the Education and Cultural Relations Division is interested in receiving from the Rockefeller Foundation copies of reports which are available. These we wish to circulate among offices of OMGUS participating in the Reorientation Program.

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Your cooperation in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

THERON A. JOHNSON
Senior Education Specialist

TAJ/ew

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Rehabilitation program

FEB 3 1956

European Rehabilitation Program

Record of Allocations, January 1 - November 15, 1948

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

One of the primary objectives of the European Rehabilitation Program is to aid in restoring communication between Germans and the people of other countries through the interchange of scholars in various fields. In sending Americans to Germany and Austria, the Foundation required a formal invitation from the German or Austrian university as well as the sponsorship of the scholar's own university or organization. The following grants have been made under this program to enable scholars to go to Germany and Austria for teaching and study. Most of the grants cover only travel and living expenses. However, in the cases of Emil Witschi and John Ladd, salary items are included because both men are taking the entire academic year away from their work in the United States.

University of Chicago ($120,000)

This grant, to be spent over a two and a half year period, was given to the University of Chicago to set up an American faculty at the University of Frankfurt. From six to ten university professors from Chicago will be constantly in residence at Frankfurt, each professor serving for at least six months. They are being selected primarily from the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, specifically in American culture and history, English language and literature, sociology, political science, psychology, American public law, international law and philosophy. The first faculty group, consisting of seven members, arrived in Frankfurt in April. Professors from Frankfurt will begin teaching at Chicago next spring. (Special report.)

Karl Brandt ($6,500)

Professor Brandt, of Stanford University's Food Research Institute, has been teaching agricultural economics at the University of Heidelberg since May. He has also been assisting in the setting up of a research institute in this field at Heidelberg.

College of William and Mary ($1,000)

Curt Bondy of the Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary, lectured on social pedagogics at Goettingen and Hamburg during the summer semester.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at various German universities, principally at Bonn, during the summer semester.

New School for Social Research ($1,400)

Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research has been lecturing for the past six months at the universities of Goettingen and Hamburg.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Ferdinand Hermens, a Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at the universities of Muenster and Bonn during the summer.

American Council of Learned Societies ($1,000)

Paul Schilpp, a Professor of Philosophy at Northwestern University, will be lecturing at the University of Munich during the fall and early winter.

Union Theological Seminary ($1,500)

Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary lectured at the universities of Marburg and Frankfurt during the summer semester.

Institute of International Education ($500)

Werner Richter of Elmhurst College lectured in philosophy this summer at the universities of Marburg and Munich.

Dr. Max Horkheimer ($1,000)

Dr. Horkheimer of the Institute of Social Research lectured in social philosophy during the spring semester at the University of Frankfurt.

Princeton University ($1,500)

Oskar Morgenstern of Princeton University participated in an economics seminar this summer at the University of Vienna.

State University of Iowa ($10,000)

Emil Witschi, Professor of Zoology at the State University of Iowa, is lecturing at the University of Tuebingen commencing this month, as well as collaborating with other professors there on two research projects: neoplastic growth in amphibians as induced by the condition of over-ripeness of the egg; factors causing sterility during embryonic and fetal development. He will remain in Tuebingen a year.

Harvard University ($1,500)

Gottfried Haberler of Harvard's Department of Economics, participated in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna this summer.

University of Rochester ($1,000)

Arthur May, Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Rochester, lectured at the University of Vienna as well as at a number of German universities during the summer.

Duke University ($500)

Herbert von Beckerath, of the Economics Department at Duke University, is lecturing at the University of Bonn as well as at the universities of Hamburg, Munich and Nuernberg during the summer and fall. If possible, he will remain a year.

Institute of International Education ($4,600)

John Ladd, who has taught at the University of Virginia and at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, 1947-1948, will teach philosophy at the University of Goettingen, under the supervision of Professor Nicolai Hartmann, a distinguished older German philosopher, for the year commencing September 1948.

Professor F. A. Hayek ($1,000)

Professor Hayek, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, participated in economics seminars in Austria and Switzerland during the summer. (Professor Hayek is the only British subject in this group.)

American Music Center, Inc. ($7,500)

This grant constitutes a contribution toward the expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists has been worked out by the Center together with officers in Military Government. Between the time the grant was approved and the first of September three artists were sent, all of whom have had highly successful tours. Admissions are paid in dollars only by American military personnel and these go back into the general fund for travel of artists. The majority of the audiences are of course German.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

University of Maryland ($2,400)

Dr. Daniel Prescott, Director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Maryland, recently spent three months in Germany as consultant in teacher education for Military Government. As a result of his work in Wuerttemburg-Baden and in Hesse, the Kultminister of Wuerttemburg-Baden established an Institute for Child Study and Human Development in Stuttgart. Professor Prescott believes it is essential for the success of the Institute to have a group of its staff members visit the United States for a period of study and observation. This grant will enable a German national on the Stuttgart Institute's staff to spend a year here, working at first under Professor Prescott.

Mrs. Jella Lepman ($2,200)

Mrs. Jella Lepman has been attempting to establish a center in Munich for the collection of books and art materials for children. She recently returned to Germany after three months in the US. She succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the International Youth Library and made useful contacts during her stay here. The RF grant provided for the expenses of her trip.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education ($42,060)

This Association recently established a Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education. One concern of this committee is the situation of teacher education in ex-enemy countries. It has therefore drawn up a plan for providing facilities and over-all guidance for a number of leaders in teacher education representing institutions or ministries of education in Germany and Austria. This grant will defray the expense of bringing nine Austrian and German leaders in teacher education to the United States for a year of study and observation. The teachers arrived here the middle of August. After spending ten days at Illinois State Normal University upon their arrival, they attended the School for Executives of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education held at Estes Park in August. Plans for their stay include one semester at a teachers college and one semester at a graduate school of education. Dean Chris deYoung of Illinois State Normal University has been appointed coordinator for this project by the Association.

New School for Social Research ($1,700)

This grant will enable Dr. Eugen Fink of the University of Freiburg to visit American institutions for three or four months after his lecturing commitments at the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research for the spring term of 1949 have been fulfilled.

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton ($2,000)

Professor Max von Laue, an eminent German physicist, admired not only for his work but for his courageous and uncompromising stand during the Nazi regime, has been awarded this grant to enable him and his wife to visit the US. He attended the first international congress of the newly founded Crystallographic Union in July and lectured at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton through October. Professor von Laue was given an honorary degree by the University of Chicago.

Free Trade Union Committee ($5,500)

This grant will defray the expenses of a six weeks' visit to the US by a delegation of five trade union leaders from Germany and Austria who will make a study of American labor conditions. The group will study labor management relations, visit unions, meet and confer with officers of trade unions, and visit factories. When possible, they will live in the homes of American workers of their own craft. The A.F. of L. will provide an experienced trade union leader to accompany the delegation and may furnish a translator who will

be responsible for the preparation of a report describing the delegation's findings. The group will arrive here in early October and will visit Washington and points south and west, finally concluding its survey with a visit to the convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators have been chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time coordinator has been employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission limits its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group travels as a unit, each member has an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing leaders of youth organizations in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $1,800 has been allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she started her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee has arranged for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel covers visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are under way. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a coordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys in Germany and Scotland for many years and he believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. The boys have been chosen from the Salem School formerly headed by Dr. Hahn, and are now at Gordonstoun.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman D. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlev W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Kruse, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institute of International Education; Mrs. Harper Sibley; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association; Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. The committee plans to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society has just returned from Europe and reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

National Social Welfare Assembly ($40,000)
To permit the NSWA to continue its program for training youth leaders in the United States, to act in an advisory capacity to youth leaders here under Government sponsorship and to aid in any way possible the program of the Youth Activities Branch of the Military Government.

American Library Association ($22,200)
For the general budget over a two-year period of an International Youth Library in Munich and to permit a trained librarian to spend two months in Germany in getting the project under way.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

World Student Service Fund ($15,000)
Toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in 1949.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)
Toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar in 1949.

New York University ($40,000)
$10,000 available for the exploration of the facilities for setting up a program of international work-student exchange between the United States and Germany similar to that which existed before the war. Upon presentation of a workable program the balance of $30,000 which is herein set aside may be released by the officers for setting up such a program.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Max Rolfes ($900)
To permit Dr. Max Rolfes of the Giessen Agricultural College to visit the Institute of Agrarian Affairs at Oxford University.

Max Planck Gesellschaft, Goettingen ($5,500)
For the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library.

Harvard University ($1,200)
For subscriptions to the International Education Review, an Austrian journal, for distribution in this country.

Austro-American Institute of Education ($7,000)
This organization is the Institute of International Education for Austria and operated before the war as a means of stimulating and administering student exchange. The grant is intended as a contribution to general budget for a two-year period.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE (Continued)

Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany ($3,000)
This committee coordinates the activities of twenty-five organizations in Holland. It maintains a headquarters in Germany which serves as a location for conferences between Germans and foreigners under Dutch auspices. The bulk of its budget comes from the Dutch Government. The RF grant is for general budget over a two-year period.

Professor L. Von Wiese, University of Cologne ($500)
For the purchase of books and periodicals in the field of sociology.

American Council on Education ($50,000)
Toward the general budget of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

American Council on Education ($8,000)
For the expenses of a panel on teacher education of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

National Education Association ($7,000)
For the expenses of a panel on public education of the Advisory Committee.

Wuerttemberg Library Society ($2,500)
To permit the Library in Stuttgart to set up under its director a central exchange office to further the exchange of books and periodicals and to provide informational service for German librarians.

SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Dortmund Center for Social Science Research ($15,000)
Up to $15,000 for a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area. This grant will take care of the German expenses in connection with the study in which Professor Arensberg of Columbia is interested.

International Health Division ($25,000)
This sum has been set aside for a survey of public health organization in Germany by Dr. Franz Goldmann of the School of Public Health at Harvard University. The plan involves the selection of German assistants who will accompany Dr. Goldmann on a travel tour of Western Europe and the United States observing developments in public health outside Germany. On completing the evaluation of programs outside Germany, the group will congregate there and draw up recommendations for a public health program for Germany.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

December 1, 1948 - April 30, 1949

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Queen's College ($3,000)
To permit Professor Richard Alewyn to spend the academic year 1949-50 as visiting professor in German Literature at the University of Cologne.

Catholic University of America ($1,500)
To permit Professor Engel-Janosi to lecture at the University of Vienna during the summer of 1949 on historical and political science.

Columbia University ($23,000)
To permit Professor Arensberg and an assistant to spend six months to two years in Germany to advise and assist the Dortmund Center for Social Science Research in a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Cornell University ($2,100)
To permit Professor Karl Von Frisch of the University of Graz to lecture in the United States on his recent discoveries concerned with the sensory mechanisms and the behavior of animals.

Professor Erich Schneider ($3,000)
A former SS fellow, Professor Schneider wishes to visit England and the United States to observe economic research institutes and current research methods. He is Director of the Economics Seminar at the University of Kiel.

University of Maryland ($35,000)
As an aid to the improvement of teacher education in Germany the grant will be used for the training of staff for two institutes of child study in Germany at the Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland.

CIO - Department of Education ($5,000)
To permit the CIO to invite three or four Germans to participate in their summer institutes in 1949.

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INTERVIEWS: RJH

Lt. Col. L. P. Irvin
Civil Affairs Division
War Department

Washington, D. C.

November 16, 1948

xref 717 Visiting Scholars

RJH and Snyder spent two hours with Irvin, going over the cultural relations situation. Irvin made it clear that he is counting very heavily on Snyder to handle cultural relations problems which involve work with organizations and individuals on this side of the ocean. Irvin had begun to receive requests through the various Land Headquarters of military government in which they asked for people to come over and work in German institutions, giving only such general characterizations as "a professor of child psychology," and "expert in school administration." Irvin said that he would have to turn to Snyder and his panels for assistance in securing people of this sort.

The conversation dealt largely with ways in which the government cultural relations fund of $1,200,000 will be used before July 1, 1949, which is the end of the fiscal year. Plans for the use of this money will have to be completed within the next two or three months if the projects are to be completed by the end of the fiscal year. The following questions were raised, with the following answers:

(1) Who is going to work on this program in the War Department in Washington? Answer: Mr. Hay will represent the Civil Affairs Division after he completes his work for the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization, which should be around the first of January. Irvin is looking for an assistant to help him, buthas not yet found such a person.

(2) Will it be possible to continue any projects beyond the present fiscal year? Answer: People who are sent to Germany, or from Germany to the U.S.A. before the first of July can probably have their expenses paid out of this year's appropriation. There may also be a further appropriation for the next fiscal year, but that depends on the War Department budget, and Irvin knows nothing about plans for the budget for next year.

(3) Can the present War Department funds be used to bring Americans to institutions in the British or French zone in Germany? Answer: Irvin thinks that this would not be possible.

(4) Can Germans from the British and French zones come to the U.S.A. on these funds? Answer: In principle, Irvin thinks this could be done, although in practice it would be difficult because the American Military Government does not have good contacts outside of its own zone.

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INTERVIEWS: RJH



(5) Can War Department funds be used to pay expenses of panels in the U.S.A. in the planning and arranging of study and observation experiences of Germans in the U.S.A. In other words, can War Department funds be used to pay a coordinator for a panel? Answer: Irvin thinks this might be possible through the employment of a coordinator as an "expert," and the assignment of this "expert" to work in the U.S.A. It would be a fairly complicated procedure. Another possibility would be for the War Department to contract with some organizations for certain services in connection with this program. This is being done by the War Department in connection with the Institute of International Education, which will sign a contract to handle the transportation arrangements for people under the program. However, the Institute has no plan to employ people to do the job that a panel coordinator would do. Answer: In general then, the answer to this question is not yet clear.

(6) To whom can the RF refer people who write and ask for assistance in getting to Germany as visiting professors? Answer: Irvin said that where an individual has an invitation from a German university, the individual might write to the OMGUS officer in charge of higher education in that particular area, sending a copy to Irvin for his information. The initiative for the appointment of a person to a visiting professorship under the War Department fund should come from OMGUS.

There was also some discussion of the status of Austria in the cultural relations program. Irvin said that money for cultural relations with Austria was much less than that available for Germany. However, there is money in the current fiscal year for bringing ten to fifteen Austrian "experts" to the U.S.A. to study and also for bringing fifteen or twenty Austrian students to the U.S.A. on scholarships. There had been a mix-up between the Education Office in the U. S. Forces for Austria and the Finance Office, the latter arguing that it could not pay government funds to Austrians. However, when Irvin was in Austria last month he thought that he got this cleared up so that this much cultural relations work can be done this year under USFA. Nevertheless, Irvin feels that Austria is not being treated as well as Germany in the War Department in the cultural relations sphere.

At the conclusion of this interview, it seemed quite clear that Irvin was intending to count rather heavily on Snyder's Committee and its panels in the discovery of people for cultural interchange purposes and in the planning of cultural interchange projects.

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Rehabilitation program

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE, November 17, 1948

Present: CIB, TBA, GKS, AJW, AG, JHW, DHS, EFD, WW, GRP, RJH, and JMP

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the report on his recent trip to Germany and Austria submitted by Mr. Havighurst to the officers, and of formulating a recommendation concerning the European Rehabilitation Program for the meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 1st.

RJH reported the situation in Central Europe was very different from that of a year ago. He was much surprised at the general improvement. The relief phase is practically over, and in economic terms Austria and Germany are now in the procession with Western Europe. However, it makes the problem of what to do more complex. The main problem is that of the integration of Germany with Western Europe, not only in economic and political terms, but also in intellectual and moral areas. It is appropriate for the Foundation to be concerned with the intellectual and, to some extent, with the political areas, and Mr. Havighurst's recommendations are made with that in mind. He believes that there are great possibilities in Austria and he would like to see the Foundation do something dramatic soon in Austria. In speaking of Austria, he is referring specifically to Vienna which is infinitely more important to Austria than Berlin is to Germany. We must necessarily proceed on the assumption that Vienna will not be overrun by Russia. On the administrative side, he thinks that the divisions can handle programs in Germany with perhaps three or four more months of general program. Grants in that time may be recommended for two years or more, but they can be approved within the next three or four months.

WW inquired what arguments RJH would put forward for the resumption of divisional activity in Germany. Even admitting it is possible, he feels uncertain that the time has yet arrived for such activities. DHS said that Humanities is ready to go along and has already recommended two projects - the journalists and radio people from Germany. Humanities is also prepared to recommend projects relating to the development of American studies in Germany. WW would not have the same reservations concerning either Humanities or Social Sciences, but cannot see, for example, the building up of centers of physical chemistry in Germany. He would be willing to consider fellowships as the one activity of NS. JHW believes there are arguments both for and against divisional operation. The statement reported by RJH that a Dutch professor has serious doubts that German universities will become places where current social and political problems can be studied effectively would argue

against it. However, divisional officers who have become familiar with the German situation can be very useful to Military Government officers in the selection of personnel for the cultural exchange program upon which the government is now embarking. RJH feels that in terms of getting the job done there is no reason why the divisions should not do it. In a few months divisional representatives will not have to depend on Army facilities. IHD and MS representatives have already gone in and have found things to do which they will recommend in terms of divisional activity. The Occupation Statute will soon be passed, and after that, Military Government will have only a kind of ultimate veto power. The real need is to bring Germany into line with the other countries of Western Europe.

DHS asked why RJH felt the need of a dramatic expression of interest in Austria. RJH replied that the Austrians are very much worried about their present position politically and that such an expression of interest would be important for morale. The political and intellectual life in Vienna is much freer than anywhere in Germany. GKS said that the experience of the IHD between the two wars led him to think that the Austrians lack leadership, at least in the medical field. RJH feels that in the Humanities and Social Sciences there is every reason to expect leadership, even though he did not find it in the medical schools. That will probably have to wait for another feneration. GRP feels that the uncertain political situation of Vienna argues against going into Austria. RJH replied that we could make the situation hopeless by not going in. Austria's general economic situation is improving as part of the economic organization of Western Europe, but the morale is low.

WW asked about the Max Planck Gesellschaft. RJH said that some kind of organization of resear ch institutions will come about, and it seems reasonably clear now that the Max Planck Gesellschaft will be that organization. It will try to operate tri-zonally, and its board represents all three zones. It is not different in objectives from the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft and will gradually assume the same role in attempting to get support for the research institutes. The main support will come at first from the state governments, but eventually it is hoped that German industry will be able to contribute. The currency reform has badly hit German industry as well as all German institutions that had any reserves. Gradually, of course, institutions will build up reserves again from the German economy

JHW asked RJH what priority he would give to Germany as against other countries of Europe. RJH replied that he is naturally a special pleader for Germany, but that he thought a case could be made for the importance of France. His recommendations, however, are made without attempting to state relative importance. Interest in Germany by other European countries is increasing since many, such as Holland and Switzerland, have a large economic stake in Germany.

CRANE'S CREST

At CIB's request RJH then made his recommendation in terms of what he thought the RF should do. At the meeting of the Trustees last December, $500,000 was authorized for a European rehabilitation program, of which $300,000 has now been spent. The program has been confined to Germany and Austria, largely because RJH has not been able to visit Italy and few opportunities in Italy have been brought to his attention. $200,000 now remains to be appropriated, either by the Executive Committee or the Board of Trustees. RJH would like to have this sum appropriated with an additional $100,000 for Austria to continue the general rehabilitation program for the next few months, after which time the divisions would take over operation in these countries.

In the discussion which followed, CIB raised the question of the extent to which non-divisional opportunities exist in Europe about which we can do nothing since we are not set up to do them. Such requests are now declined if they do not fit into divisional pattern and the machinery does not now exist to catch them. The task in Germany and Austria seems to be an on-the-spot job. Perhaps there is a functional need here which should be explored in the discussion of the role of the Paris office. WW pointed out that divisional officers do not feel they have the competence to make judgments outside their own fields and that these fields of operation are specifically designated by the Trestees. CIB replied that Trustees' instructions apply from one meeting to the next, but that these orders may be changed.

There was general agreement that the non-divisional program should continue for a period of months, and that divisions should begin to operate at the discretion of the respective directors. It was also agreed that the Trustees be asked to release the remaining $200,000 at present in the authorization, and to authorize an additional $100,000 for the operation of the non-divisional program.

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INTERVIEWS: RJH

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Henry Kellerman, Chief
German-Austrian Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program
Department of State

J. Franklin Ray, Special
Assistant to Assistant Sec'ty
of State, Mr. Saltzman.

Washington, November 16, 1948

Harold Snyder and RJH saw Kellerman briefly in the morning and again in the afternoon. The morning interview was interrupted by the arrival of Bishop Meiser, the Evangelical Bishop of Munich. Bishop Meiser has been in the U.S.A. for several weeks - he had been asked to be heard at the Department of State. He had been referred to Mr. Kellerman, who arranged a meeting which included Hans Speier, Mr. Kirchheimer, and three or four other people in the Department of State who have some interest in Germany. There was also to have been a representative of the War Department, although this person did not arrive during the first half-hour while RJH was there. Bishop Meiser said that, without wanting to be unpleasant or ungrateful, he felt it was his duty to report a number of matters on which he felt the military government was making a mistake in Bavaria. He commenced with a complaint against the process by which some 240 minor Nazis had been condemned to death for crimes against American army personnel during the war and also crimes against concentration camp inmates. The German bishops have made a common protest against the procedure in this case, claiming that the military courts ~~apprehended~~ acted over-hastily and without adequate evidence. Kellerman responded that this matter was not under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, and there was nothing he could do about it. The meeting went on for two hours after RJH left, and Kellerman reported later that it was a rather painful affair, with the Bishop listing a series of complaints against military government over which the State Department has no jurisdiction. These complaints were much the same as those which RJH had heard from Catholic churchmen in Bavaria. It appears that the Protestant and Catholic church in Bavaria have joined to criticize military government policy on certain matters and are waging a determined war on these points.

In the afternoon Kellerman reported on developments in the State Department with respect to cultural relations with Germany and Austria. He said that the State Department was in the process of naming a public affairs officer or cultural relations officer to be attached to the Legation in Vienna, and that a similar post would be filled in Germany. The person to be appointed to the post in Austria almost certainly is Wilder Spaulding. He said that the State Department expected to have increasing responsibility for cultural relations with Austria and Germany, and there was some prospect of the War Department's turning this matter over entirely to the Department of State.

With respect to Austria, he said he thought that the Salzburg Seminar had been quite successful and he hoped the RF would continue to assist the Seminar, if necessary. He also felt that RF assistance to organizations such as the Austro-American Institute would be useful.

RJH:am

700
Rehabilitation program

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE, November 17, 1948

Present: CIB, TBA, GKS, AJW, AG, JHW, DHS, EFD, WW, GRP, RJH, and JMP

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the report on his recent trip to Germany and Austria submitted by Mr. Havighurst to the officers, and of formulating a recommendation concerning the European Rehabilitation Program for the meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 1st.

RJH reported the situation in Central Europe was very different from that of a year ago. He was much surprised at the general improvement. The relief phase is practically over, and in economic terms Austria and Germany are now in the procession with Western Europe. However, it makes the problem of what to do more complex. The main problem is that of the integration of Germany with Western Europe, not only in economic and political terms, but also in intellectual and moral areas. It is appropriate for the Foundation to be concerned with the intellectual and, to some extent, with the political areas, and Mr. Havighurst's recommendations are made with that in mind. He believes that there are great possibilities in Austria and he would like to see the Foundation do something dramatic soon in Austria. In speaking of Austria, he is referring specifically to Vienna which is infinitely more important to Austria than Berlin is to Germany. We must necessarily proceed on the assumption that Vienna will not be overrun by Russia. On the administrative side, he thinks that the divisions can handle programs in Germany with perhaps three or four more months of general program. Grants in that time may be recommended for two years or more, but they can be approved within the next three or four months.

WW inquired what arguments RJH would put forward for the resumption of divisional activity in Germany. Even admitting it is possible, he feels uncertain that the time has yet arrived for such activities. DHS said that Humanities is ready to go along and has already recommended two projects - the journalists and radio people from Germany. Humanities is also prepared to recommend projects relating to the development of American studies in Germany. WW would not have the same reservations concerning either Humanities or Social Sciences, but cannot see, for example, the building up of centers of physical chemistry in Germany. He would be willing to consider fellowships as the one activity of NS. JHW believes there are arguments both for and against divisional operation. The statement reported by RJH that a Dutch professor has serious doubts that German universities will become places where current social and political problems can be studied effectively would argue

against it. However, divisional officers who have become familiar with the German situation can be very useful to Military Government officers in the selection of personnel for the cultural exchange program upon which the government is now embarking. RJH feels that in terms of getting the job done there is no reason why the divisions should not do it. In a few months divisional representatives will not have to depend on Army facilities. IHD and MS representatives have already gone in and have found things to do which they will recommend in terms of divisional activity. The Occupation Statute will soon be passed, and after that, Military Government will have only a kind of ultimate veto power. The real need is to bring Germany into line with the other countries of Western Europe.

DHS asked why RJH felt the need of a dramatic expression of interest in Austria. RJH replied that the Austrians are very much worried about their present position politically and that such an expression of interest would be important for morale. The political and intellectual life in Vienna is much freer than anywhere in Germany. GKS said that the experience of the IHD between the two wars led him to think that the Austrians lack leadership, at least in the medical field. RJH feels that in the Humanities and Social Sciences there is every reason to expect leadership, even though he did not find it in the medical schools. That will probably have to wait for another generation. GRP feels that the uncertain political situation of Vienna argues against going into Austria. RJH replied that we could make the situation hopeless by not going in. Austria's general economic situation is improving as part of the economic organization of Western Europe, but the morale is low.

WW asked about the Max Planck Gesellschaft. RJH said that some kind of organization of research institutions will come about, and it seems reasonably clear now that the Max Planck Gesellschaft will be that organization. It will try to operate tri-zonally, and its board represents all three zones. It is not different in objectives from the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft and will gradually assume the same role in attempting to get support for the research institutes. The main support will come at first from the state governments, but eventually it is hoped that German industry will be able to contribute. The currency reform has badly hit German industry as well as all German institutions that had any reserves. Gradually, of course, institutions will build up reserves again from the German economy.

JHW asked RJH what priority he would give to Germany as against other countries of Europe. RJH replied that he is naturally a special pleader for Germany, but that he thought a case could be made for the importance of France. His recommendations, however, are made without attempting to state relative importance. Interest in Germany by other European countries is increasing since many, such as Holland and Switzerland, have a large economic stake in Germany.

At CIB's request RJH then made his recommendation in terms of what he thought the RF should do. At the meeting of the Trustees last December, $500,000 was authorized for a European rehabilitation program, of which $300,000 has now been spent. The program has been confined to Germany and Austria, largely because RJH has not been able to visit Italy and few opportunities in Italy have been brought to his attention. $200,000 now remains to be appropriated, either by the Executive Committee or the Board of Trustees. RJH would like to have this sum appropriated with an additional $100,000 for Austria to continue the general rehabilitation program for the next few months, after which time the divisions would take over operation in these countries.

In the discussion which followed, CIB raised the question of the extent to which non-divisional opportunities exist in Europe about which we can do nothing since we are not set up to do them. Such requests are now declined if they do not fit into divisional pattern and the machinery does not now exist to catch them. The task in Germany and Austria seems to be an on-the-spot job. Perhaps there is a functional need here which should be explored in the discussion of the role of the Paris office. WW pointed out that divisional officers do not feel they have the competence to make judgments outside their own fields and that these fields of operation are specifically designated by the Trustees. CIB replied that Trustees' instructions apply from one meeting to the next, but that these orders may be changed.

There was general agreement that the non-divisional program should continue for a period of months, and that divisions should begin tooperate at the discretion of the respective directors. It was also agreed that the Trustees be asked to release the remaining $200,000 at present in the authorization, and to authorize an additional $100,000 for the operation of the non-divisional program.

FORM 198

900
Rehabilitation program

INTERVIEWS: RJH
JMP
EFD

NOV 23 1948

Dr. T. J. Alexander, Chief
Education Branch
Education & Cultural Relations
Division
OMGUS

November 18, 1948

Alexander stopped in to talk over the program of the ECR. He returns to Germany next Monday. He reported that he had been very successful in getting sponsoring groups for his projects in teacher education and that he usually did this on an individual basis. We gathered, for example, that he got one university to take one or two people. He does not have need for a panel, but will be quite willing to work with a panel if Snyder sets one up.

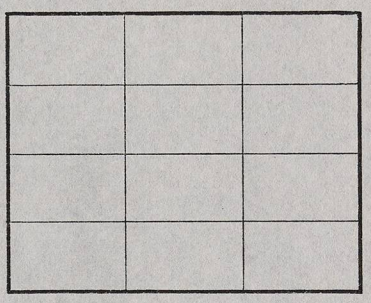
He reported that he has been recruiting personnel for a workshop in teacher education at Eslingen for next summer. He has a number of good people already signed up such as Counts and Mildred English, and he is trying to get Evenden and Karl Bigelow of Teachers College.

We talked about the procedure for dealing with the applications which we have been receiving for aid to American professors who wish to lecture at German universities. He said that the most direct line of approach would be through the University Officers in the field. He promised to give RJH a list of the University Officers. RJH raised the question of whether military government funds would be available to send professors to the British zone. Alexander thought that it was not impossible, but seemed to think that in practice it might bog down. He suggested, in the case of such inquiry, a letter should be sent to the office in Nuernberg, and that he personally would try to follow it through.

Alexander also mentioned that there were funds in the military government appropriation for six community studies. He would be willing, however, to see one started and going well. He said that Daniel Prescott of the University of Maryland was interested in getting one started and that he might go over to Germany and laave two graduate students to work on it in his absence.

Alexander was extremely critical of the kind of cooperation he is getting from military government officials in this country and spoke of the fact that he had had thirty requests from universities in Germany for American professors, which had been on Irvin's desk since the sixth of October and on which no action had been taken. He reported that Snyder

INTERVIEWS:



Dr. T. J. Alexander, Chief



said that he had neither the time nor the set-up to handle such requests. Alexander also feels that the money which the government will allocate to the Institute of International Education for meeting the visiting Germans in this country constitutes an unnecessary expense. He said when he handled such affairs at Teachers College no such intermediary was necessary. EFD and JMP, however, assured Alexander that this was an important part of the cultural exchange program and should not be overlooked.

JMP:am

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program

CIB

GJB

November 18, 1948

As of December 1 please arrange to return Dr. Havighurst to the basis of compensation obtaining before his recent trip to Germany and Austria, i.e. $250 per month. I have asked him to wind up his work by devoting about a quarter of his time to it during the next four or five months.

CIB:JLT

5 mos Dec 1

700
Rehabilitation program

DATE November 18,1948 T

October 29,1948 F

RECEIVED FROM AEM for RJH

SENT TO Smith

RELATING TO UNESCO's program in Germany

WILL BE FOUND WITH 100

UNESCO

FORM 212

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

DEC 0 1948

November 22, 1948

Gentlemen:

This is a resolution which has been drafted to go with the item in the docket on European Rehabilitation. If you have any changes to suggest, perhaps you will telephone me.

Sincerely yours,

FLORA M. RHIND

Secretary

Messrs. Chauncey Belknap and
Vanderbilt Webb
Patterson, Belknap and Webb
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Enclosures: 2

FORM 372

°700
Rehabilitation program

APR 19 1949

November 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Johnson:

At Mr. Havighurst's request, I am sending you the enclosed copy of a trustees bulletin which reports on the Foundation program in Germany.

Exhibit I
Docket 12/2/48

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

Janet M. Paine

Mr. Theron A. Johnson
Cultural Affairs Branch
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMGUS, Nuernberg, Germany
APO 696-A, c/o Postmaster, N.Y.C.

700
Rehabilitation program

DATE November 23,1948 F

RECEIVED FROM JMP

SENT TO Rey

RELATING TO forwarding latest ER reports on Germany for Paris office

WILL BE FOUND WITH 700
Administration

FORM 212

Rehabilitation program

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
APO 696-A
Nuernberg, Germany
Cultural Affairs Branch

ARCHIVAL COPY

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| | JMP | [illegible] | 25 November 1948 |
| | | | JMP 12/10/48 |
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| | | | |
| | | | |

APR 19 1949

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 W 49th St
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Havighurst:

The following question has been raised by the Military Government University Office in Stuttgart concerning certain professors whose lectures at the University of Heidelberg are, or were, to be subsidized by Rockefeller funds.

1. Originally Dr. Karl BRANDT and Dr. Alexander RUESTOW were approved for a 6-month professorship at Heidelberg, supported by your Foundation. Passport difficulties have hindered Dr. Ruestow from arriving at Heidelberg. I have been informed that Dr. Brandt is continuing a second 6-month lectureship. Does this mean the the funds originally allocated for Dr. Ruestow are being used for the extended lectureship for Dr. Brandt, or are the original funds still available for Dr. Ruestow's services?

2. Consideration was given by Rockefeller Foundation for a lectureship at Heidelberg University for Dr. John ANDERSON. It is my understanding that the program was approved; however, it was impossible for Dr. Anderson to accept the lectureship for this year. Does this approval carry over for the school year beginning 1949 and should Dr. Anderson and Heidelberg therefore make appropriate plans?

We will take no action on these matters until your reply has been received.

Sincerely,

THERON A. JOHNSON
Senior Education Specialist

Tel.: NUERNBERG 61328
TAJ/mus

700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

November 26, 1948

JMP NOV 30 '51 JMP
AM NOV 30 48 am

NOV 30 1948

Dear Janet:

I am planning to spend Monday in Washington, Tuesday in Williamsburg, and to arrive in New York Wednesday morning. Will you please reserve a room for me at the Henry Hudson Hotel? } done JMP

In case anybody in Washington should know of my being there I suggest that you tell them to inform Harold Snyder's office. I will telephone his office sometime Monday morning.

Sincerely yours,

RJH

Robert J. Havighurst

mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

JMP
FMR
WW
DHS

700
Rehabilitation
Program

November 29, 1948

NOV 29 1948

Copy filed
Personnel
Havighurst

This is to let you know that Mr. Havighurst's appointment as Adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation has been continued until April 30, 1949.

F.M.R.

Also to: TBA, RDC, AG, JHW, GKS.

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: FMR

DATE: November 29, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AG | NOV 29 '48 | AG |
| JHW RSM | NOV 30 '48 DEC -3 '48 | JHW RSM |
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COMMENTS:

DEC 3 1948

SUBJECT:

This is to let you know that Mr. Havighurst's appointment as Adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation has been continued until April 30, 1949.

F.M.R.

FORM 106

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation Program

FROM: FMR

DATE: November 29, 1948

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WW | NOV 29 '48 WW | |
| DHS | DEC-1 '48 | DHS |
| GRP | | GRP |
| | | |
| | | |
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COMMENTS:

DEC 9 1948

SUBJECT:

This is to let you know that Mr. Havighurst's appointment as Adviser in the program of European Rehabilitation has been continued until April 30, 1949.

F.M.R.

FORM 106

0700

Rehabilitation program

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WORK OF THE AUSTRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY AND
THE AUSTRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, VIENNA

FEB 3 1956

December 3, 1948

Dr. Otto Kauders, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the University, is President of the Austro-American Society, which has three thousand dues-paying members.

Mrs. A. M. Schaemminger is Secretary of the Austro-American Institute of Education, 4 Operngasse, Vienna 1. The Institute was active after World War I, under Dr. Paul Dengler, in promoting educational interchange between Austria and the USA. It was aided by grants of $86,000 a year from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. RJH asked Howard Wilson, of the Carnegie Endowment, whether there was any prospect of renewed assistance, and Wilson said that the Endowment did not have enough money to do more than pay for the program of its Paris office, as far as European expenditures were concerned. Paul Dengler is now at the University of Kansas City and has definitely cut himself off from the Institute. The Institute sponsors lectures on the USA, gives courses in English, sponsors clubs, and does the detail work of selecting Austrian students for exchange with the USA. It is this latter function, together withthat of arranging for living quarters, university registration, etc. of American students in Austria, for which RF aid might be given.

At present Mrs. Schaemminger is the Secretary of the Committee of Austrians and Americans that selects Austrian students for scholarships in the USA. She is on the payroll of the U.S. Military Government part-time as a translator. But her salary and the rent on the quarters of the Institute are being paid on a strictly temporary basis.

There is talk of making the Institute a kind of Cultural Relations Division of the Austro-American Society. This might be possible, since the same people tend to head the two organizations. It might help to solve the financial problem of the Institute if it were part of a large membership organization.

RJH proposes a grant of about $6,000 on a tapering basis over two years to aid the cultural exchange program of the Institute, or of the combined Austro-American Society and Institute, in case such a combination comes

into existence.

It is recognized that the Institute remained financially dependent on the Carnegie Endowment throughout the pre-war years, and that its financial future is by no means assured. But support for the next two years would (a) help to establish educational interchange during an important period, and (b) give time for the working out of a stable financial plan.

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:am

December 2, 1948

FEB 3 1956

# Proposal for Assistance to a Research and Training Center in the Social Sciences at Dortmund

It is proposed to assist in the development of the Dortmund Center for Social Research (Sozialforschungsstelle) by providing for temporary participation on the staff by British and American social scientists, by providing fellowships for study at Dortmund by German students, and by providing foreign books and periodicals for the library.

The Center was established in 1946 by the city of Dortmund and the University of Muenster. A budget of about 120,000 marks is provided by the state governments of North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony, the city of Dortmund, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and industrial corporations. By charter the scientific director of the Institute must be a member of the University of Muenster (at present Professor Walther Hoffmann, a young economist). Professor Bruno Kuske (Economic History) of the University of Cologne is one of the division heads, and some of the other staff members hold university posts.

Dortmund is in the midst of the Ruhr area, and makes a good laboratory for empirical social research. The Institute has the following seven divisions:

Economic and social history
Sociology
Social Law
Social psychology
Social pedagogy
Social statistics
Editorial

The Editorial division publishes two series of monographs, a monthly bulletin, and a monthly journal entitled Soziale Rundschau.

Among the studies completed and published are:

1. Wages and Costs of Living in the Ruhr.
2. Problems of Labor Law.
3. Law and the Miner.
4. A Study of Expellees (from the East) in a Westphalian County.
5. The Economic Development of a Westphalian Community since 1800.
6. A Statistical Study of Aptitudes.

Visits by a British social scientist (Professor Heron of Manchester) and an American (Professor Hughes of Chicago) as well as by RJH, have resulted in reports indicating that the work of this Institute is the most promising work going on in the field of empirical social science in Germany today.

Proposals for Assistance

Professor Hoffmann and the Executive Secretary of the Center, Dr. Otto Neuloh, have requested assistance of the following kinds:

1. A two-year sojourn by British and American social scientists in the Center, working on common projects with the staff.

2. Research stipends for younger Germans to enable them to work at the Institute.

3. Fellowships or study tours by staff members of the Institute abroad.

4. Development of the library.

5. Development of the physical plant.

6. Cooperative research by the entire German and foreign staff.

It is proposed to assist in activities 1,2,4, and 6, on a two-year basis, by providing money for the following:

1. One American and one British social scientist of some maturity and standing, each with an assistant of proven ability. The principals to start the project and then return home, while the junior members stay the full two years. The principals may return at the end of the two years.

2. Stipends for German fellows, about six at a time, to be drawn from the universities, especially Muenster, Frankfurt, and Cologne.

3. Funds for purchase of books, periodicals, and a small amount of equipment recommended by the American and British visitors. Also funds for secretarial assistance and field expense of the visitors.

To recruit the two principal visitors, the following method would be used. Professor Hoffmann is acquainted in England. With the assistance of F. R. Perraudin, British University Officer, he would select and invite the British principal. The staff members of the Institute have

met Professor E. C. Hughes of the University of Chicago, and have said they would like to invite him. Hughes is a sociologist, well known for his studies in French-Canada. He taught at the University of Frankfurt in the summer of 1948, and is definitely interested in going to Dortmund, where he could teach his field work methods. If he could not get away from Chicago this spring, he might be able to help find another American social scientist to join the project.

Living quarters can be provided by the Center in the house which it controls for the use of staff members. The group would probably have to live on the German food economy, which is now possible, especially if supplemented by food parcels from the USA.

The cost of this project for two years is estimated at $45,000. Future implications are not clear. The project could terminate at the end of two years and would certainly have to be evaluated and revised at that time. It is possible that SS interest in the kind of research going on there would indicate a continuation of interest.

RJH

RJH:am

CRANES CREST

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RJH

DATE: December 3, 1948

TO:

COMMENTS:

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL TO ASSIST THE CULTURAL RELATIONS WORK OF ENGLISH AND DUTCH ORGANIZATIONS.

England and Holland are both carrying on cultural relations with Germany largely through exchange of students, scholars, and representatives of other social groups. This work is just getting under way and is meeting with good popular reception in both countries. More and more exchanges are being arranged which require very little out-of-pocket expense beyond that of providing for transportation. However, neither the British nor the Dutch organization is adequately financed for handling in its office the increasing amount of administrative work that goes with a large program of this sort.

In order to give this kind of work greater momentum, it is proposed to make grants to a Dutch and a British organization toward the expenses of their cultural relations work with Germany over a period of two years. No definite figure is indicated as yet, but we expect letters from these organizations describing their financial status and plans in the near future.

The Dutch organization is the Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany. Secretary Dr. V. A. M. Beermann, 5 Korte Vijverberg, and President, Dr. W. Verkade. This organization works with and through several organizations in Holland that are carrying on exchange of students and scholars with Germany. The Coordinating Committee gets a certain amount of support from the Dutch government, but not by any means enough to handle the program of a desirable magnitude.

The British organization which we propose to assist is the Educational Interchange Council, 43 Parliament Street, London, Richard Rowntree, Secretary. The situation is more complicated in England than in Holland as will be seen by reading RJH's diary for November 8 - 10. There are several

organizations in the cultural relations field with Germany and Austria. They supplement each other, but also duplicate to some extent. After considering the four principal organizations, only two of which might be eligible for Rockefeller Foundation assistance, RJH concludes that the Educational Interchange Council should receive rather substantial help. The financial plans for the Educational Interchange Council are now being worked over thoroughly in the light of its increasing program in Germany and its continuing program in Austria. As soon as a report on these plans arrives, we should consider them and decide what to do about the Educational Interchange Council.

RMM

Recent conversations we had with Dean Woerdeman of the Med. Fac. at the U of Amsterdam indicated that there was little collaboration bet. Dutch + German scientist and "none at all at an official level!" Is this Dutch organiz. in good standing with the Univ? Does it play a good role in Dutch Educ. circles? Etc. The Dutch suffered so much at German hands that I hesitate to see the RF play a signif. role in Holland aimed at sponsoring a rapprochement with Germany. It seems to me we might aid a strongly going concern but that it would be unwise to help materially in the development of such a scheme.

GLP

Is W's evidence categorical?

RMM

December 2, 1948

## A Proposal for Assistance to an Exploratory Study by the Central Exchange Office of German Libraries in Stuttgart

The Foundation has received a request from the Württemberg Library Society for funds to set up a central exchange office with the expectation that this office would be financed, commencing next spring, by the Notgemeinschaft which is now being formed to support scholarly and scientific work in Germany. The proposed central exchange office grows out of meetings held by leading university and state librarians in Germany. They have asked Dr. Wilhelm Hoffmann, the librarian of the Württemberg State Library in Stuttgart, to organize such an office in Stuttgart. The functions of this office would be (a) to promote exchange of books and periodicals with libraries and publishers abroad and (b) to set up an information service for German librarians to help them make wise choices of foreign material.

With the development of the United States Book Exchange, it appears that an analogous organization in Germany would immediately be able to work out a cooperative arrangement and, indeed, that such an organization will be necessary in Germany if the United States Book Exchange is to work with Germany. Accordingly, it seems desirable to encourage the development of the central exchange office. RJH talked with Dr. Hoffmann in Stuttgart and found him to be an energetic young man in his forties and of the administrative type. Dr. Hoffmann has attended meetings sponsored by UNESCO on the problems of book exchange and is looked upon both by UNESCO and by German librarians as the German representative for such activities.

A request has been received for approximately $15,000 to start the exchange office and operate it until next spring when it is expected that the Notgemeinschaft will support it. However, it does not seem wise for the Foundation to get involved so heavily before the financial status of the central exchange office is actually cleared up in Germany. On the other hand it does seem wise to encourage preliminary work by the central exchange office, and it was quite clear that the office has no sources of support at the present time. Accordingly, RJH recommends a grant of approximately $3,000 to the Württemberg Library Society for the use of the central exchange office. If this were done immediately, EFD would have a chance to evaluate the progress made when he gets to Stuttgart in the spring. At that time it would be expected that the Humanities division would look at the entire library situation in Germany and decide whether this is an area in which it can usefully work.

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:rl

PR

HVW 12/14/48 HVW

~~JMP~~

FEB 3 1956

Attached are a few pages which RJH wrote in res ponse to my request that he send us a few paragraphs which might be given to Mr. Barnard for the President's Review. I thought you might like to have a copy to help you in the draft of the Annual Report which you are working on. I have only two copies, one of which I have already given to Mr. Barnard, so I shall appreciate having this returned when you turn over the draft of the Report on the European Rehabilitation Program.

JMP

DR
700
Rehabilitation program

# EUROPEAN REHABILITATION

# or

# GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

FEB 3 1956

Since early 1948 the Rockefeller Foundation has carried on a program especially adapted to the needs of democratic reconstruction in Germany and Austria. While the Foundation's work in other European countries has followed its regular pattern, the situation in Germany and Austria seemed so different that a special program was needed for these countries.

Visits made by several of the Foundation's officers to central Europe in 1947 and again in 1948 have provided the information which guided policy for work in these two countries. The reports of the officers have made it clear that the people of Germany and of Austria suffer from two pervasive problems -- poverty and isolation. Poverty was brought on by war devastation and the general post-war dislocations which threaten the economic stability of all Europe. Isolation is the result of systematic efforts by the Nazi masters to cut off the German peoples from communion with the rest of the world, followed by the war-time break.

The German people fell to their lowest point in terms of food, fuel, and shelter in 1947. In that dreadful year the plagues of drought, economic inflation, and slum-like housing reduced them almost to hopelessness. The only thing to save them was school-feeding for the children, millions of food and clothing parcels from friendly people all over the world, and the large-scale provision of flour and other food-stuffs by the American and British governments. Whether their suffering was justifiable as punishment for the

crimes of the Nazis and for waging an aggressive war may be argued pro and con, but certainly Germany lacked the basis for a democratic rebirth and for a constructive effort toward the economic recovery of Europe.

But 1948 has been much better. A good harvest, and the currency reform of June, and the consequent acceleration of industrial production, have combined to relieve the acute symptoms of social and economic chaos and to give Germans hope again for their future. Germany will, however, continue to be a poor land, with little meat and fat in her people's diet, with most children attending double-shift schools, and with most families crowded into half of their pre-war dwelling space. Austria is only less poverty-stricken than Germany, but she has recovered more rapidly, because she suffered less war-damage.

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The role of the Rockefeller Foundation and of other private organizations was clearly to help relieve the cultural isolation of Germany and Austria, while the economic rebuilding was a matter for the allied governments to work out as part of plans for general economic recovery in Europe. Progress in solution of the two basic problems must go hand in hand. As Germany and Austria become economically and politically integrated into post-war Europe, they must also become intellectually and morally a part of the larger whole. Otherwise, their economic recovery, if unaccompanied by internal democratic changes, will be a threat to the future peace of the world.

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the development of relations between the student bodies of the two universities. A Chicago graduate student who is doing research in history at Frankfurt writes a letter once a month to the campus newspaper at Chicago, and the Chicago students have collected books, clothing and money to help needy students at Frankfurt.

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FORM 372

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| JMP | | JMP |
| HvW | DEC -9 '48 | HvW |
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| | MAR 31 '49 | |

700
Rehabilitation program

December 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Just a note to tell you that things are going along reasonably well here, although perhaps somewhat slowly. I have talked with Harold Snyder of the Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Countries, with Laurence Duggan and Donald Shank of the Institute of International Education, and with Colonel Irvin. They are all anxious to get going on the cultural relations program, but all seem to be uncertain as to what they should do and can do next. Irvin is waiting for action from Germany. The Institute has heard that it is to have a contract for looking after some of the details of the cultural relations program, but nobody has seen the contract and the Institute people are very much in the dark about it. Snyder has named a number of subcommittees or panels which can facilitate the redeption of Germans in the United States and can help in recruiting Americans for Germany. However, the panels are not operating effectively for two reasons. One, it is not known yet whether expenses of the secretaries or coordin tors of these panels can be met from War Department funds, and two, specific requests have not yet been made to these pahels. That is, the panels do not know how many people are coming to the United States and their areas, or when they are coming, and they do not know what kinds of people and how many are needed for work in Germany. Meanwhile, Irvin's office is writing to specific individuals in the U.S.A. who have been requested for service in Germany.

We at The Rockefeller Foundation are more or less marking time waiting for some of these matters to be clarified so that we can see what role the Foundation might play. As you will see from the enclosed letter to Mr. Traxler, we are referring questions concerning the bringing of Germans to the U.S.A. back to you because we assume that the Cultural Relations Department funds will be able to cover such projects.

I presume that things will get started all of a sudden within the next few weeks with the clearing up of a number of these uncertainties. I have heard that you would be coming over hear very soon. This would probably be a good idea since it would enable one person to see the situation from both sides of the Atlantic.

We are sending you several copies of the Annual Report of The Rockefeller Foundation in response to your letter requesting information concerning the Foundation's program.

HvW

Sent 3 copies RF 1947

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Thayron Johnson
Education and Cultural Affairs Division
OMGUS

RJH:RL
Enc.

Sent
DEC 16 1948
RF '47 (3 copies

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program

~~RED~~

MAR 21 1949

December 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Williams:

I have been back from Europe only a short time, and I am not quite ready to say definitely what the Foundation can do in Austria in the near future. Our general policy will be to assist in the promotion of cultural relations between Austria and other countries, and also to assist in giving young people who show promise of leadership opportunities to study and observe conditions outside of Austria. As this program takes shape, I will keep you acquainted with the details. In the meantime, I would appreciate any advice you may have for us.

As you will see by the enclosed letter to Dr. Knuders, we are inquiring what the plans and programs are of the Austrian-American Society and the Austrian-American Institute. Perhaps we will be able to assist student exchange activities through these organizations.

One thing I hope we can do is to help some Austrian youth organization leaders to get to other countries for study and observation. Captain Grossman, who was interested in this possibility, said that he would probably be in the U. S. A. at about this time where he could talk it over with me and others. I hope that he is here, and that we can have these talks. If, however, plans have been changed, I wish you would let him know that we are ready to discuss possibilities in this area with him.

We have not yet decided what to do about the many requests we have received for assistance in publication of scholarly work. Certainly we could not begin to give all the assistance that has been asked. I will let you know later whether we will be able to do anything at all along this line.

This is just a hasty note which will be followed by a longer letter next month when I have more to report.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Mr. Samuel H. Williams, Chief
Education Division
USACA Section, USFA
APO 777
c/o Postmaster, New York City

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

December 6, 1948
(Dr. Havighurst)

DEC 13 1948

R. E. Coleman

Passenger Traffic Manager

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Chicago 7, Illinois

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Enclosed you will please find a portion of a Chicago - New York first class ticket via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The bearer of this was unable to use your train from Washington - New York. Will you kindly refund to The Rockefeller Foundation this portion of the ticket.

Yours very truly,

KMA: Enclosure

700
Rehabilitation program

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
HARRISON AND WELLS STREETS
CHICAGO 7, ILL.

R. E. COLEMAN
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER
E. F. SCHLOTTMAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

DEC 13 1948

December 8, 1948 - LET

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| FV | DEC 10 '48 | KMA | |
| RJH | DEC 10 '48 | JMP | |
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REFUND CLAIM - The Rockefeller Foundation

Mr. Floyd Lyle
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We have your claim for refund in connection with a ticket which you purchased in our Chicago City Ticket Office on November 28, good for round trip first class transportation to New York City, for which, according to our records you paid the especially reduced round trip fare of $65.40 plus $9.81 tax.

In making refunds, we are obliged, under the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to charge full tariff fares on all portions of transportation actually used. In this particular instance, the lowest charges we can assess is the fare from Chicago to Washington of $30.67, plus the fare from New York to Chicago of $36.35, or a total of $67.02, which exceeds the fare you paid, and hence, we regret, there is no refund available.

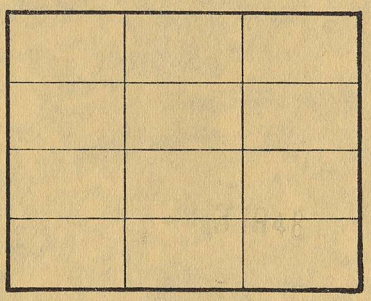
Nevertheless, may we take this opportunity to thank you for your patronage, and assure you we are always happy to be of service.

Very truly yours,

R E Coleman

Passenger Traffic Manager

FORM 372



700
Rehabilitation program

APR 19 1949

December 9, 1948

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am writing now in answer to two of your recent letters - one of October 30th concerning the account which has been set up by military government to handle Foundation grants. I have discussed this with our Comptroller here at the office, and he is quite agreeable to the procedure as outlined except for the fact that it should provide for a report to the Foundation and a return of any unexpended balance at the termination of each project. I feel there will be no difficulty in inserting some such statement.

Your letter of November 25th concerning the grants which the Foundation has made at Heidelberg has just come to my desk. Regarding the first point, the grant which was made to permit Professor Brandt to go to Heidelberg was available for a year, and it was our understanding that he wasspending a large part of his sabbatical leave in Germany, that is, from April 1, 1948 to March 1, 1949. Whatever funds were granted to him were made on this understanding.

The grant for Professor Ruestow, however, is available only for him and not for anyone else whom the University might wish to appoint. Since he has not yet been able to reach Heidelberg, we would appreciate hearing from the University concerning the possibilities of his visit and we can arrange an extension of time on his grant so that it will be available for his trip whenever, within reasonable limits of time, he is able to make it.

It is true that the Foundation has considered a grant for a lectureship at Heidelberg for Professor Anderson, but no actual funds have been set aside for this purpose, although approval in principle had been reached. Therefore, any consideration of a grant for Professor Anderson at a later time should be raised with the officers here again when it appears possible for him to go to Germany.

I hope this will answer your questions, for I realize that the operations of the Foundation are often incomprehensible to other people. I should be only too glad, therefore, to have you write me at any time when you think I may be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

Mr. Theron A. Johnson
OMGUS, Nuernberg
APO 696-A
c/o Postmaster New York City

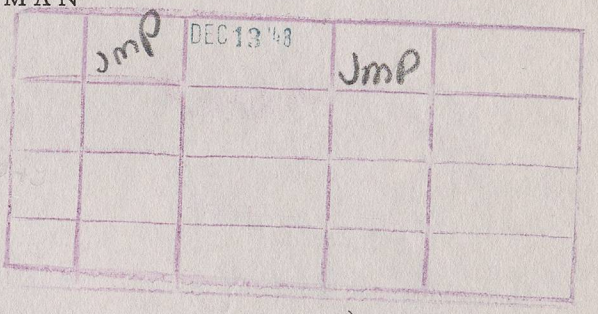
JMP:am

700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

December 10, 1948




MAR 29 '49

Dear Janet:

Just after I dictated the preceding letter I received your note of December 9th. Please send me Dieter Sattler's address or a copy of the letter which went to him if you can spare it. I will then proceed as I suggested.

sent

I will write you a general statement on the program over the weekend and it should be in your hands by next Tuesday.

It appears now that I shall be able to come to New York for the 6th and 7th of January and then probably again at the close of the month. I will confirm this later.

I suggest you and JHW go ahead with Guernsey of the CIO whose letter I enclose.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

~~HvW~~ - ~~HvW~~
Files - please keep

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

700
Rehabilitation program

December 13,1948

Dear Vern Wermuth

APR 18 1951

Note to CIB:

The following paragraphs about the program in Germany and Austria may give you some suggestions for the annual report. Perhaps I have editorialized too much. You will want to cut and to add, I am sure.

R.J.H.

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION

or

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

APR 18 1951

Since early 1948 the Rockefeller Foundation has carried on a program especially adapted to the needs of democratic reconstruction in Germany and Austria. While the Foundation's work in other European countries has followed its regular pattern, the situation in Germany and Austria seemed so different that a special program was needed for these countries.

Visits made by several of the Foundation's officers to central Europe in 1947 and again in 1948 have provided the information which guided policy for work in these two countries. The reports of the officers have made it clear that the people of Germany and of Austria suffer from two pervasive problems -- poverty and isolation. Poverty was brought on by war devastation and the general post-war dislocations which threaten the economic stability of all Europe. Isolation is the result of systematic efforts by the Nazi masters to cut off the German peoples from communion with the rest of the world, followed by the war-time break.

The German people fell to their lowest point in terms of food, fuel, and shelter in 1947. In that dreadful year the plagues of drought, economic inflation, and slum-like housing reduced them almost to hopelessness. The only thing to save them was school-feeding for the children, millions of food and clothing parcels from friendly people all over the world, and the large-scale provision of flour and other food-stuffs by the American and British governments. Whether their suffering was justifiable as punishment for the

crimes of the Nazis and for waging an aggressive war may be argued pro and con, but certainly Germany lacked the basis for a democratic rebirth and for a constructive effort toward the economic recovery of Europe.

But 1948 has been much better. A good harvest, and the currency reform of June, and the consequent acceleration of industrial production, have combined to relieve the acute symptoms of social and economic chaos and to give Germans hope again for their future. Germany will, however, continue to be a poor land, with little meat and fat in her people's diet, with most children attending double-shift schools, and with most families crowded into half of their pre-war dwelling space. Austria is only less poverty-stricken than Germany, but she has recovered more rapidly, because she suffered less war-damage.

Austria is quite different from Germany in many important ways. She came under the fascist yoke later, and thus had a shorter period of isolation. She has had a greater measure of political and economic self-determination since the end of the fighting. She has suffered less from tension between Russia and the western allies. Political freedom is jealously guarded and actively used in Austria, which is basically more democratic than most European countries. The social welfare and educational programs of which Vienna was so proud before 1930 have been surprisingly well preserved and restored. Granted that her economic problem is solved by economic union with other European countries, Austria can become a beacon of democracy in central Europe.

The post-war isolation has been fully as damaging to Germany and Austria as the hunger and cold. This was especially hard on the people who emerged as leaders in the process of groping for democratic forms of society and government. Feeling none too sure of themselves at home, they looked abroad for help, and

found it hard to understand why they could not buy books on democracy, or go abroad to see and talk with people in other countries. Their cultural isolation was also alleviated somewhat during 1948. Britons, Americans, Frenchmen and others arrived in significant numbers as civilians, to lecture in universities, perform on the concert and theatre stage, and confer with their colleagues in labor unions, youth organizations, schools, churches and factories. A few Germans and Austrians were permitted to travel to other countries and to observe and study there.

The role of the Rockefeller Foundation and of other private organizations was clearly to help relieve the cultural isolation of Germany and Austria, while the economic rebuilding was a matter for the allied governments to work out as part of plans for general economic recovery in Europe. Progress in solution of the two basic problems must go hand in hand. As Germany and Austria become economically and politically integrated into post-war Europe, they must also become intellectually and morally a part of the larger whole. Otherwise, their economic recovery, if unaccompanied by internal democratic changes, will be a threat to the future peace of the world.

The Rockefeller Foundation has set aside $700,000 for work in the cultural rehabilitation of Germany and Austria, and has made grants of approximately $480,000 for this purpose during 1948. Some illustrations may be cited to show what has been done. The sum of $120,000, to be spent in 1948 to 1950, was given to the University of Chicago to enable it to enter into an exchange program with the University of Frankfurt. Seven or eight university professors from Chicago are teaching each semester at Frankfurt, a new team going from Chicago every six months. Frankfurt, in return, is sending three professors to Chicago in the spring of 1949, and more thereafter. This has resulted in

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A two-way flow of leaders in universities and public life has been assisted through a number of grants such as one of $40,246 to Columbia University to bring a group of fifteen German journalists to the USA for a three-month study of newspapers and of American life, and one of $7,000 to the Free Trade Union Committee to bring a group of German and Austrian labor leaders to visit their colleagues in the USA. Similar grants have enabled American organizations to serve as hosts to groups of Germans and Austrians in the fields of public education, teacher-training, radio, and youth organizations.

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By the close of 1948 a considerable flow of persons and of ideas had been reestablished between Germany and Austria on the one hand and the USA and the countries of western Europe on the other hand. This kind of communication will no doubt increase as the obstructions to free travel and intercourse between the nations are broken down by the restoration of peace. There will remain the continuing and long range work of guaranteeing to the ablest young people -- the future leaders -- of all countries the opportunity to travel in neighboring countries, to observe and to learn and to make connections that will bind these nations together. There will also be a continuing responsibility on the United States and other countries to assist the Germans and the Austrians in fashioning new and more democratic institutions and practices in their schools, universities, churches, and economic and political life. In these ways can Germany and Austria become intellectually and morally integrated into a peaceful and stable world community.

700
Rehabilitation program

**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**

**FROM:** JMP

**DATE:** December 14, 1948

**TO:**

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|---|---|---|
| TBA | DEC 15 | RJH LTB |
| EFD<br>GRP | DEC 16 '48<br>DEC 31 '48 | ESRP |
| ~~RSM~~<br>AJW<br>~~RSM~~<br>JMP | DEC 30 '48<br>DEC 31 '48<br>JAN 5 '49 | AJW RSM |
| GRS | | GRS |
| JMP | JAN 15 | JMP |

JAN 18 '49

**COMMENTS:**

Comments indicated herein.

MAR 7 1949

" " "

GRP's comment seems to call for careful re-assessment of the plan.

**SUBJECT:**

Not received for filing 3/7/49

Attached are memoranda which RJH prepared on projects which he is developing and which will probably be presented for approval within the next few weeks. He thought you might like to look them over and give him the benefit of any comments.

JMP

jmp/am
Attachments (5)

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation Program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: December 14, 1948

TO:

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| CIB | DEC 15 48 MAR-7 49 | C18 |
| JMP | DEC 15 48 MAR-7 49 | JMP |
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| JMP | | JMP |

COMMENTS:

MAR 7 1949

Those look all right to me, but JHW and DHS should take a look at items in their field.

JMP

SUBJECT:

Attached are memoranda which RJH prepared on projects which he is developing and which will probably be presented for approval within the next few weeks. He thought you might like to look them over and give him the benefit of any comments.

JMP

jmp/am
Attachments (4)

FORM 106

MAR 8 1949

# CULTURAL EXCHANGE WORK OF THE AUSTRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE AUSTRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, VIENNA

December 3, 1948

Dr. Otto Kauders, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the University, is President of the Austro-American Society, which has three thousand dues-paying members.

Mrs. A. M. Schaemminger is Secretary of the Austro-American Institute of Education, 4 Operngasse, Vienna 1. The Institute was active after World War I, under Dr. Paul Dengler, in promoting educational interchange between Austria and the USA. It was aided by grants of $86,000 a year from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. RJH asked Howard Wilson, of the Carnegie Endowment, whether there was any prospect of renewed assistance, and Wilson said that the Endowment did not have enough money to do more than pay for the program of its Paris office, as far as European expenditures were concerned. Paul Dengler is now at the University of Kansas City and has definitely cut himself off from the Institute. The Institute sponsors lectures on the USA, gives courses in English, sponsors clubs, and does the detail work of selecting Austrian students for exchange with the USA. It is this latter function, together withthat of arranging for living quarters, university registration, etc. of American students in Austria, for which RF aid might be given.

At present Mrs. Schaemminger is the Secretary of the Committee of Austrians and Americans that selects Austrian students for scholarships in the USA. She is on the payroll of the U.S. Military Government part-time as a translator. But her salary and the rent on the quarters of the Institute are being paid on a strictly temporary basis.

There is talk of making the Institute a kind of Cultural Relations Division of the Austro-American Society. This might be possible, since the same people tend to head the two organizations. It might help to solve the financial problem of the Institute if it were part of a large membership organization.

RJH proposes a grant of about $6,000 on a tapering basis over two years to aid the cultural exchange program of the Institute, or of the combined Austro-American Society and Institute, in case such a combination comes

into existence.

It is recognized that the Institute remained financially dependent on the Carnegie Endowment throughout the pre-war years, and that its financial future is by no means assured. But support for the next two years would (a) help to establish educational interchange during an important period, and (b) give time for the working out of a stable financial plan.

Robert J. Havighurst

Somehow this doesn't sound convincing to me now.

RJH:am

December 2, 1948

## Proposal for Assistance to a Research and Training Center in the Social Sciences at Dortmund

It is proposed to assist in the development of the Dortmund Center for Social Research (Sozialforschungsstelle) by providing for temporary participation on the staff by British and American social scientists, by providing fellowships for study at Dortmund by German students, and by providing foreign books and periodicals for the library.

The Center was established in 1946 by the city of Dortmund and the University of Muenster. A budget of about 120,000 marks is provided by the state governments of North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony, the city of Dortmund, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and industrial corporations. By charter the scientific director of the Institute must be a member of the University of Muenster (at present Professor Walther Hoffmann, a young economist). Professor Bruno Kuske (Economic History) of the University of Cologne is one of the division heads, and some of the other staff members hold university posts.

Dortmund is in the midst of the Ruhr area, and makes a good laboratory for empirical social research. The Institute has the following seven divisions:

Economic and social history
Sociology
Social Law
Social psychology
Social pedagogy
Social statistics
Editorial

The Editorial division publishes two series of monographs, a monthly bulletin, and a monthly journal entitled Soziale Rundschau.

Among the studies completed and published are:

1. Wages and Costs of Living in the Ruhr.
2. Problems of Labor Law.
3. Law and the Miner.
4. A Study of Expellees (from the East) in a Westphalian County.
5. The Economic Development of a Westphalian Community since 1800.
6. A Statistical Study of Aptitudes.

Visits by a British social scientist (Professor Heron of Manchester) and an American (Professor Hughes of Chicago) as well as by RJH, have resulted in reports indicating that the work of this Institute is the most promising work going on in the field of empirical social science in Germany today.

Proposals for Assistance

Professor Hoffmann and the Executive Secretary of the Center, Dr. Otto Neuloh, have requested assistance of the following kinds:

1. A two-year sojourn by British and American social scientists in the Center, working on common projects with the staff.

2. Research stipends for younger Germans to enable them to work at the Institute.

3. Fellowships or study tours by staff members of the Institute abroad.

4. Development of the library.

5. Development of the physical plant.

6. Cooperative research by the entire German and foreign staff.

It is proposed to assist in activities 1,2,4, and 6, on a two-year basis, by providing money for the following:

1. One American and one British social scientist of some maturity and standing, each with an assistant of proven ability. The principals to start the project and then return home, while the junior members stay the full two years. The principals may return at the end of the two years.

could be done in DM not $'s.

2. Stipends for German fellows, about six at a time, to be drawn from the universities, especially Muenster, Frankfurt, and Cologne.

3. Funds for purchase of books, periodicals, and a small amount of equipment recommended by the American and British visitors. Also funds for secretarial assistance and field expense of the visitors.

To recruit the two principal visitors, the following method would be used. Professor Hoffmann is acquainted in England. With the assistance of F. R. Perraudin, British University Officer, he would select and invite the British principal. The staff members of the Institute have

met Professor E. C. Hughes of the University of Chicago, and have said they would like to invite him. Hughes is a sociologist, well known for his studies in French-Canada. He taught at the University of Frankfurt in the summer of 1948, and is definitely interested in going to Dortmund, where he could teach his field work methods. If he could not get away from Chicago this spring, he might be able to help find another American social scientist to join the project.

Living quarters can be provided by the Center in the house which it controls for the use of staff members. The group would probably have to live on the German food economy, which is now possible, especially if supplemented by food parcels from the USA.

The cost of this project for two years is estimated at $45,000. Future implications are not clear. The project could terminate at the end of two years and would certainly have to be evaluated and revised at that time. It is possible that SS interest in the kind of research going on there would indicate a continuation of interest.

Since this is likely to be a long term affair shouldn't it be looked at as a SS item now.
RBM

RJH:am

December 2, 1948

A Proposal for Assistance to an Exploratory Study by the Central Exchange Office of German Libraries in Stuttgart

The Foundation has received a request from the Württemberg Library Society for funds to set up a central exchange office with the expectation that this office would be financed, commencing next spring, by the Notgemeinschaft which is now being formed to support scholarly and scientific work in Germany. The proposed central exchange office grows out of meetings held by leading university and state librarians in Germany. They have asked Dr. Wilhelm Hoffmann, the librarian of the Wurttemberg State Library in Stuttgart, to organize such an office in Stuttgart. The functions of this office would be (a) to promote exchange of books and periodicals with libraries and publishers abroad and (b) to set up an information service for German librarians to help them make wise choices of foreign material.

With the development of the United States Book Exchange, it appears that an analogous organization in Germany would immediately be able to work out a cooperative arrangement and, indeed, that such an organization will be necessary in Germany if the United States Book Exchange is to work with Germany. Accordingly, it seems desirable to encourage the development of the central exchange office. RJH talked with Dr. Hoffmann in Stuttgart and found him to be an energetic young man in his forties and of the administrative type. Dr. Hoffmann has attended meetings sponsored by UNESCO on the problems of book exchange and is looked upon both by UNESCO and by German librarians as the German representative for such activities.

A request has been received for approximately $15,000 to start the exchange office and operate it until next spring when it is expected that the Notgemeinschaft will support it. However, it does not seem wise for the Foundation to get involved so heavily before the financial status of the central exchange office is actually cleared up in Germany. On the other hand it does seem wise to encourage preliminary work by the central exchange office, and it was quite clear that the office has no sources of support at the present time. Accordingly, RJH recommends a grant of approximately $3,000 to the Württemberg Library Society for the use of the central exchange office. If this were done immediately, EFD would have a chance to evaluate the progress made when he gets to Stuttgart in the spring. At that time it would be expected that the Humanities division would look at the entire library situation in Germany and decide whether this is an area in which it can usefully work.

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:rl

I think this is fine & well worth doing GRP.

yes RDM

PROPOSAL TO ASSIST THE CULTURAL RELATIONS WORK OF ENGLISH AND DUTCH ORGANIZATIONS.

England and Holland are both carrying on cultural relations with Germany largely through exchange of students, scholars, and representatives of other social groups. This work is just getting under way and is meeting with good popular reception in both countries. More and more exchanges are being arranged which require very little out-of-pocket expense beyond that of providing for transportation. However, neither the British nor the Dutch organization is adequately financed for handling in its office the increasing amount of administrative work that goes with a large program of this sort.

In order to give this kind of work greater momentum, it is proposed to make grants to a Dutch and a British organization toward the expenses of their cultural relations work with Germany over a period of two years. No definite figure is indicated as yet, but we expect letters from these organizations describing their financial status and plans in the near future.

The Dutch organization is the Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany. Secretary Dr. V. A. M. Beermann, 5 Korte Vijverberg, and President, Dr. W. Verkade. This organization works with and through several organizations in Holland that are carrying on exchange of students and scholars with Germany. The Coordinating Committee gets a certain amount of support from the Dutch government, but not by any means enough to handle the program of a desirable magnitude.

The British organization which we propose to assist is the Educational Interchange Council, 43 Parliament Street, London, Richard Rowntree, Secretary. The situation is more complicated in England than in Holland as will be seen by reading RJH's diary for November 8 - 10. There are several

organizations in the cultural relations field with Germany and Austria. They supplement each other, but also duplicate to some extent. After considering the four principal organizations, only two of which might be eligible for Rockefeller Foundation assistance, RJH concludes that the Educational Interchange Council should receive rather substantial help. The financial plans for the Educational Interchange Council are now being worked over thoroughly in the light of its increasing program in Germany and its continuing program in Austria. As soon as a report on these plans arrives, we should consider them and decide what to do about the Educational Interchange Council.

December 2, 1948

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH LIBRARY, MUNICH

It is proposed to grant $20,000 for use over a two-year period commencing January 1, 1949, toward the budget of the International Youth Library in Munich.

Started by Mrs. Jella Lepman under the auspices of the Information Control Division of the American Military Government as a children's book exhibition, this project was one of the hopeful and positive things in Germany in the dreadful year of 1947. Mrs. Lepman, adviser on women's and children's publications and Associate Editor of the women's magazine, Heute, developed the idea for a permanent children's library of books from all nations to serve (1) as an influence for international understanding and cooperation among the children of Germany; (2) as a center for the scholarly study of children's literature from all countries.

The Bavarian State Government has agreed to provide a building and utilities for this Library.

An organization called the Friends of the International Youth Library is arranging to support the staff and much of the expenses of the Library that can be paid for in German money. In its first two weeks this organization has raised an ongoing fund of 550 DM per month.

What is needed is a dollar fund to: (1) pay at least part of the salary of Mrs. Lepman as Director (she is a British citizen and has family obligations in England); (2) pay for certain equipment, supplies, postage, and purchases of foreign books, all things which cannot be paid for in German money (most of the books will be secured by donation or exchange).

It is proposed to provide $12,000 for 1949 and $8,000 for 1950, with no implication of further RF support.

This should give time for the Library to find firm support in Germany, or otherwise to find other sources of support. In case adequate support does not develop, the Bavarian Ministry of Culture has promised to make the IYL a division of the Bavarian State Library and thus to carry on at least part of its proposed functions.

EFD 12/14/48

~~DHS~~

APR 13 1949

~~JMC~~

~~EFD~~

This may be too late to be of any use to you, but here it is. I am attaching, besides the memo of our conversation, a copy of RJH memo on the Hoffman Library Project.

JMP

AM - ~~file~~

bold in file

700
Rehabilitation program

December 2 & 3, 1948

Conversation with EFD and RJH

A library for the Notgemeinschaft was discussed. The USBE will be getting in touch with Hoffmann, and by April the Notgemeinschaft should be able to take over. He ought to have the feeling, however, that something is going to happen in the meantime. RJH sees no great disadvantage to the granting of about $2,500 to enable them to get started. ~~EFD~~ RJH is to write a memorandum for CIB to have next week.

The Max Planck Gesellschaft. RJH is eager to do something in helping the Max Planck Gesellschaft to set up a library and would like to give them something to enable them to purchase some foreign materials. EFD would go along with this, and RJH will clear with GRP. JMP is to call Heuser to find out what has been done under his program for the Max Planck Gesellschaft.

EFD, RJH, and JMP spent some time discussing projects which fall largely in the Humanities field. One, EFD raised the question of the possibility of a grant to permit Richard Alewyn to go to Germany. A is a professor of German literature and would like $4,000 toward his total expenses for the two years. It was agreed that he could be considered an exception to our general rule since he wishes to go to the British zone and he also is intending to spend considerable time in Germany, so that a government grant would not suit his purpose. EFD is to administer the grant, but the funds can be charged to ER if he so desires.

Two fellowships, one for Blanke and one for Nebesky, were discussed. EFD agreed to go ahead with Blanke under the Humanities program, but did wish to decline Nebeski since his project is one which is not considered relative to the present Humanities program.

EFD is to write to Anderson again about going to Heidelberg next year. RJH suggested he send a copy of this letter to Breitenbucher.

RJH says that when JM returns from Beirut and knows what UNESCO is going to do, we will discuss the book programs.

On Austria, RJH is positive on both the Salzburg and Alpbach Seminars and will approve grants for next summer to either one. EFD, however, is to develop these and will make any final recommendation.

RJH reports writing a letter to the Austro-American Society and a memorandum concerning it. RJH reports that he is willing to recommend some small aid to the Society. RJH also says that he would like to discuss the question of aid to scholarly publication with both EFD and JM when he comes to New York between the seventeenth and twenty-third of January. He would also like to have the Humanities develop a program similar to that for the radio people and the journalists from Germany which was undertaken this year.

International Youth Library

This was discussed with EFD, and he agreed with RJH that a two-year tapering grant might be considered under the new circumstances which are described in the recent correspondence from the IYL. It was agreed that after discussion with CIB and securing of his approval, the letters to Mrs. Lepman and Sattler would be mailed and presumably a letter with a new budget would be received soon from Sattler. RJH, while in Chicago, will get in touch with Miss Batchelder of the American Library Association, to find out whether the ALA would act as the American sponsor and handle the funds on this side.

It was agreed that the application for the publication of the volume of Goethe by the Artemis Verlag, Zurich would be declined by EFD.

JMP:am

DEC 20 1948

12-16-48 file 700

Rehabilitation program

Dear Miss Paine:

I wonder if you would ask your secretary to send us some RF stationery. We need bond letterhead and bond second sheets as well as tissue letterhead and tissue second sheets. I think we have enough envelopes for a while.

Thank you.

ordered 12/20 aw

Mildred Edquist

Mildred Edquist
Secretary to Mr. Havighurst

CHICAGO, ILL.
DEC 17
5 PM
1948
JACKSON PARK STA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

U.S. POSTAL CARD
ONE CENT
1 JEFFERSON 1

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

°700
Rehabilitation program

DEC 29 1948

~~CIB~~ 12/23/48

~~TBA~~

~~EMR~~

Mr. Havighurst will be in the New York Office on Thursday and Friday, January 6th and 7th. Since he will probably be returning for two or three days in January during the week of the 17th, he is not asking that an officers' conference be called at this time.

JMP

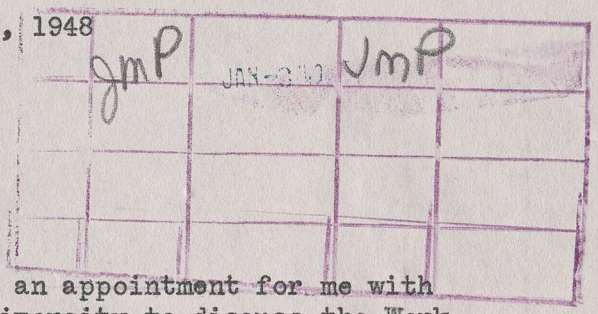
9700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

December 30, 1948

JAN 4 1949




Dear Janet:

Will you try to arrange an appointment for me with Reinhold Schairer of New York University to discuss the Work Student Project which he and Dean Melby and others discussed with Mr. Barnard. I do not know just where you can get in touch with him but since he came in company of Dean Melby of the School of Education at New York University, I imagine Dean Melby's secretary can make the arrangements. Please try to get the appointment on Thursday if possible.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

PS You phone call came a moment ago.

700
Rehabilitation
Program
1948

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation, a fund was voted to be utilized for assistance in European rehabilitation in accordance with the general program of the Foundation. Since we have already resumed op rations on a rather extensive scale in the allied an neutral countries, the chief result of this action is authorization of activities in the former enemy countries, Germany and Austria. An experession of general approval has been received from both the Departments of State and Army.

The first appro riation under this program has resulted in the entering of subscriptions for current scholarly periodicals in behalf of German university libraries. We are also assisting a number of American scholars to visit Germany for purposes of teaching and consultation. We plan to help able and promising Germans to go to other countries for study, training and observation.

RF is going to be interested in cultural rehabilitation in the various countries of Central Europe. Our interests at first will lie in the field of promoting interchange of ideas through books and periodicals and people, between Austria and other countries. We will also be interested in assisting in the train ng of young people in leadership in areas that are especially important for educational and ~~xxixxx~~ social reconstruction, such as journalism, radio, teacher training and the social sciences in general.

APR 18 1951 1948 ~~How~~ ~~How~~ 700 Rehabilitation Program

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

RF 47116

RESOLVED that, in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two Hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European Rehabilitation; and that the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized to appropriate at any time or from time to time additional sums in the total amount of not to exceed Three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for similar use by the officers, report of the use of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee. (Board Meeting December 2-3, 1947) $ 200,000.00

ALLOCATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ER 1 | New School for Social Research toward the expenses of the trip to Germany of Professor Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of the School. Terminates September 30, 1948. as guest professor at the University of Göttingen and Hamburg. Professor of economics | $ 1,400.00 | |
| ER 2 | Germanistic Society of America for the purchase of periodicals and medical books for university libraries in Germany and Austria. Terminates December 31, 1950. | 69,000.00 | |
| ER 3 | Professor Karl Brandt - agricultural economics towards the expenses of his trip to Germany. Terminates March 31, 1949. Guest professor at University of Heidelberg | 6,500.00 | |
| ER 4 | World Student Service Fund toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization during the summer of 1948. Terminates December 31, 1948. | 13,000.00 | |
| ER 5 | American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education for a program of assistance in the reconstruction of teacher education in Germany and Austria. Terminates September 30, 1949. | 38,060.00 | |
| ER 6 | American Music Center toward the travel expenses of American artists to Germany and Austria. Terminates March 30, 1950. | 7,500.00 | |
| ER 7 | Mrs. Jella Lepman, International Youth Library, Munich to visit the United States. Terminates June 30, 1948. | 1,500.00 | 136,960.00 |

BROUGHT FORWARD . . . . . $ 63,040.00

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BROUGHT FORWARD | | | $ 63,040.00 |
| ALLOCATIONS (CONT'D.) | | | |
| ER 8 | College of William and Mary toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the University of Goettingen for Professor Curt Bondy of the Department of Psychology. Terminates September 30, 1948 | $ 1,000.00 | |
| ER 9 | University of Notre Dame for Professor Ferdinand A. Hermens toward the traveling and living expenses of a trip to Germany as guest professor at the Universities of Bonn and Muenster. Terminates September 30, 1948. | 1,000.00 | |
| ER 10 | Union Theological Seminary toward the travel and living expenses of a four months' lecture tour in Germany by Professor Paul J. Tillich. Terminates September 30, 1948. | 1,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| | BALANCE IN FUND . . . . . | | $ 59,540.00 |

APPROPRIATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RF 47130 | Columbia University for the expenses of a training program for German radio personnel during the period ending December 31, 1948. | $ 25,000.00 |
| RF 48007 | University of Chicago toward the expenses of sending faculty members to a German university, for use over a two and one-half year period beginning approximately February 1, 1948. | 120,000.00 |

April 6, 1948

°700
Rehabilitation program

49120

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

It was, on motion,

RESOLVED RF 49038 that, in addition to sums heretofore and hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), in addition to RF 48120, be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation, this appropriation to be charged against Authorization RF 47116, and all allocations to be reported by the officers to the Executive Committee.

The following were the considerations presented:

General

1. At the meeting of the Board in December, 1947, $200,000 was appropriated for use by the officers for new projects in European rehabilitation, and at the same time the Executive Committee was authorized to appropriate from time to time additional sums for the same purpose not to exceed $300,000 (RF 47116). Acting under this authorization the Executive Committee appropriated on May 21, 1948, an additional $100,000. A balance of $200,000 remains in the original authorization (RF 47116). In December, 1948, a further sum of $200,000 was appropriated by the Board (RF 48120).

2. The above actions were taken by the Trustees after consideration of reports by Professor Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago on conditions in Germany in the fall of 1947, and in the fall of 1948. When Mr. Havighurst returned from his second trip he recommended that divisional activity be resumed in Germany without much delay. Accordingly, the Trustees agreed to terminate the general program by April 30, 1949, asking Mr. Havighurst to continue as adviser until that time. Projects under consideration for early action are largely continuation and termination of support begun last year. No new projects with financial implications for the future will be considered unless one of the divisions indicates special interest and agrees to assume responsibility upon the termination of the European Rehabilitation Program.

2/18/49

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM (Continued)

3. After the Meeting of the Board last December funds available for the European Rehabilitation Program totalled $200,340. Allocation from these funds to date amounts to $49,700, leaving a balance of $150,640. Projects now pending upon which the officers wish to recommend early action involve a total of approximately $260,500 and a number of others are likely to mature during the next two months. It is suggested therefore that a further appropriation of $150,000 be made at this time under the authorization made by the Board in December, 1947.

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700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RJH

DATE: January 8, 1949

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JMP | | JMP |
| JHW | JAN 12 '49 | ME |
| CIB | JAN 19 '49 | |
| AG | | |
| RSM | | |
| EFD | JAN 19 '49 | |
| JM | | |
| WW | JAN 27 '49 | |
| GKS | | |
| | JUL 27 '49 | |

COMMENTS:

NOV 29 1949

SUBJECT:

filed on STACKS 700 Re P-6

Attached is a paper which I have written on German universities for use in the book on foreign universities which the American Council on Education is sponsoring. It has some statistics and comments in which you might be interested.

RJH

RJH:am
Attachment

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation program

RJH

JM

January 8, 1949

MAR 3 1949

I am writing you a note because I did not have time to see you after reading the material which you gave me.

copy for 100 Internat'l Council of Museums

International Council of Museums. I think this would hardly fall within the activities we have outlined for cultural relations with Germany and training of young men. However, it may be of such great strategic value that the relatively small amount of money should be provided. If in the judgment of the Humanities division this project has special value, I would be glad to include it in the German program. I would hope that we could keep the amount down to $10,000.

copy for 100 R ICHS

The Proposal by Charles Morazé for a Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences in Austria. I like Morazé's letter and I think I can accept his theory that it is wise to promote the idea of Deutschtum. I take it that he means a wider German culture than exists in a single national state, and hopes to divert it from the Nazis thesis that all Germans should be in one state. A number of Austrians, however, are resisting this approach and are trying to develop instead the concept of a separate Austrian culture.

As for the question of assisting in the establishment of a journal, I suppose that has all the usual objections against aid to publication. Nevertheless, it might be worthwhile in this instance. I met Dr. Greitemann, who is a friend of Professor Erna Patzelt, and I also met Professor Denk. These people are internationally-minded and somewhat dissatisfied with the Old Guard in the University of Vienna.

There may be one very large practical difficulty. You remember that the Austrian publishing business has been in severe difficulty because it has been barred from a German market since the war. This is due to two reasons; one, political barriers set up between Germany and Austria, and the other that Germans have not been able to use their money for foreign exchange purposes. Consequently, any journal which relied for its financial success on a large distribution in

Germany proper would be bound to fail unless these barriers were removed. I have not followed the matter closely during the last two or three months, but I doubt that they have yet been removed.

If you want to follow this up, I suggest that you raise this practical difficulty with Morazé and see what he has to say about it.

AM/RJH

700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP JAN 20 '49 JMP

January 18, 1949

MAR 14 1949

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of January 12th. I think you have everything well in hand in spite of all the difficulties. Please don't ask me to rule on the question of the marriage of the German youth leader. This is a chance which we will always have to take, but Miss Lam may want to pay more attention to this factor in the selection of people to come over in the future.

You did not send the letter from Samuel Williams of which you spoke, but you did send the letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. If Williams says that he does not have the money for this particular case and if he seems to be in favor of it, I think we should go ahead provided you get good reports on Professor Engel-Janosi.

Vienna

P2m following up

I had thought that we might be able to allow the NEA to use the unexpended balance for the expenses of their panel without any formal action. I think we should reappropriate the unexpended balance to them. However, we will probably receive a further request from them as their plans become more definite. Probably the best thing is to let them have the unexpended balance immediately and to see what turns up later.

As for the Institute of Public Affairs, I had expected that to be handled entirely by SS and with SS funds. In any case I would be somewhat dubious about a grant of $80,000 right off. If there is SS interest but some difficulty in providing the amount of money needed, I should think we might well divide the financial responsibility, assuming that we would go into the last hundred thousand in so doing. As for the IHD fellowships and survey, I think we should be as generous as possible.

I am planning to go to Washington for Monday and Tuesday, January 31st and February 1st, and I will expect to see Snyder there. Then I will come to New York on the evening of Tuesday, February 1st, and stay through Sunday if necessary. Could you reserve a room for me at the Henry Hudson for ~~the~~ Tuesday evening, February 1st, and pay for the first night telling them that I will be arriving quite late?

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JMP

DATE: January 21, 1949.

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIB | JAN 24 '49 | CIB |
| DBF | | DBF |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

FEB 8 1949

O.K.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Havighurst will be in the New York office for three days beginning February 2nd. He hopes it will be possible for you to call an officers' conference on one of those days for the discussion of the proposals which he has under consideration.

JMP

JMP:S

Friday, February 4, at 2:30 P.M.

FORM 106

700
Rehabilitation Program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP JAN 24 49 JMP

January 21, 1949

FEB 3 1949

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of January 18th. I agree that Miss Day's salary should be raised. Does this mean that the U. S. Military Government will not be able to pay the Americans who are needed to work in the other leadership training centers in Germany? I had hoped they would be able to allocate funds for that purpose.

I suggest that you write to Erich Hirsch of GER immediately. They ought to have their answer as soon as possible. This is on the assumption that JHW knows the people at Oxford who would be involved in in the proposed conference and believes them to be inadequate for the job. If he does not know who from Oxford would be involved in the conference, I should think it might be well to get a little more information about them.

I do not remember just what was the background for the material on cost of the ~~other~~ leadership training schools but I presume there will be no need to use the material which you sent me before I get to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

I presume you will schedule an Affairs Conference for sometime the week I'll be in N.Y.

RJH

copy for 700 National Social Welfare Assembly Youth Division

copy for 401 German Education Reconstruction Association

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KVO | | KVC |
| | | |
| | | |
| | JAN 27 1949 | |

HMG
RWH

January 26, 1949

Enclosed is a statement of your travel advance account showing a balance of $369.80 as of December 31st.

Do you wish to refund this now or retain it for further travel.

H. M. GILLETTE

HMG:LJH
enclosure

February 4, 1949.

~~RFE~~

700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 1949

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Progress Report

Since December 1, 1948, when new funds were made available for the European Rehabilitation Program, the following actions have been taken:

National Social Welfare Assembly - Youth Division

$40,000 for projects in the field of youth leadership training, including a continuation of the progras currently under way of the training of German youth leaders in this country, visits of German youth leaders to England, Holland and Denmark, administrative costs of office, and sending American youth leaders to Germany. Total budget of $65,000 to which Military Government will make some contribution. Available for eighteen months to June 30, 1950.

Max Planck Gesellschaft

$5,500 for the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the Library. This organization is replacing the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft in Germany. The grant is available approximately as follows: $2,000 for current subscriptions, $500 for books and $3,000 for war-time periodicals. Since American periodicals have been well-covered in other current Foundation projects, this grant is specifically for foreign materials exclusive of American, and for a few basic American reference books.

Harvard University

$1,200 for the purchase of subscriptions to the International Education Review for distribution to American and Canadian libraries. The Review is published in Austria and contains articles in English, French and German. Since the war the journal has not secured the international circulation it formerly enjoyed and this grant is designed to stimulate such circulation. $200 of the grant will be used for administrative costs in connection with the project.

The following proposals have had informal approval, but action has not as yet been completed:

International Youth Library, Munich

$20,000 for two years to provide the necessary dollars for expenses which cannot be met in German currency. The Library has the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education and has a strong German committee raising funds locally. It is likely that this grant will be made to the American Library Association but the details remain to be worked out.

University of Maryland - Institute for Child Study

$35,000 for the training of staff members for child study institutes in Wuerttemberg and in Hesse, probably to be available for the next three years. This contemplates bringing German staff members to this country for one year of study, six from each institute. It also includes $7,000 for scientific materials for the two institutes.

Erich Schneider, University of Kiel

Former RF fellow in Economics now Director of the Economic Seminar at the University of Kiel wishes to become acquainted with economic research in England and the United States. $3,000 recommended to cover costs of six months' trip.

The following proposals are presented for discussion at this meeting:

Central Exchange Office, Stuttgart
$2,500 for the Wuerttemberg Library Society for the organization of a central exchange office which would promote exchange of books and periodicals between German and foreign libraries and provide an information service for librarians.

Salzburg Seminar
$15,000 for the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar for 1949. A grant of $13,000 wasprovided by the RF for the Seminar in 1948.

Dortmund Center for Social Research
Up to $38,000 for a study of social conditions in the Ruhr area and to provide an American sociologist and assistant to take part in the study. NSB has investigated recently and approves the first part of the plan.

International Work-Student Exchange
$10,000 for exploratory period and $30,000 to initiate a work-student project in which graduates of Engineering and Agricultural Schools in Germany would work for two years in the U.S.A. repaying a revolving fund for their transportation. Similar project worked well from 1925-1933.

British Educational Interchange Council
Request is expected from the Council for a contribution to its general budget for work in Germany and Austria.

Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with Occupied Countries
$50,000 for the Committee's activities for the fifteen-month period beginning approximately May 1, 1949.

Teacher Education and Public Education Panels
Funds to carry on the work of these two panels which will operate under the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations.

Austro-American Society
Funds to aid their program of student exchange, exchange of scholars and exchange of youth leaders. No formal application as yet.

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance February 1, 1949 | | $153,640 |
| Actions in process: | | |
| Prof. Erich Schneider, Kiel | $ 3,000 | |
| International Youth Library | 20,000 | |
| University of Maryland Institute of Child Study | 35,000 | |
| Probable early actions: | | |
| Salzburg Seminar | 15,000 | |
| Advisory Committee | 50,000 | |
| Dortmund Center | 38,000 | |
| Central Exchange Office | 2,500 | |
| | $163,500 | |
| Deficit | $9,860 | |

Request for further $100,000 to be presented to the Executive Committee in February since funds presently available will undoubtedly be exhausted by the end of this month.

Tentative budget allocations not included in the above estimate of expenditures are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Work-Student Project | $40,000 | |
| Teacher Education and Public Education Panels | 10,000 | |
| English and Dutch organizations | 20,000 | |
| Labor leaders | 7,000 | |
| IHD public health survey and fellowships | 20,000 | (GKS says this will not be enough) |

AJWGW

February 4, 1949.

FEB 23 1949

700

GKS -

Rehabilitation program 6/19

EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Progress Report

Since December 1, 1948, when new funds were made available for the European Rehabilitation Program, the following actions have been taken:

National Social Welfare Assembly - Youth Division
$40,000 for projects in the field of youth leadership training, including a continuation of the program currently under way of the training of German youth leaders in this country, visits of German youth leaders to England, Holland and Denmark, administrative costs of office, and sending American youth leaders to Germany. Total budget of $65,000 to which Military Government will make some contribution. Available for eighteen months to June 30, 1950.

Max Planck Gesellschaft
$5,500 for the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the Library. This organization is replacing the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft in Germany. The grant is available approximately as follows: $2,000 for current subscriptions, $500 for books and $3,000 for war-time periodicals. Since American periodicals have been well-covered in other current Foundation projects, this grant is specifically for foreign materials exclusive of American, and for a few basic American reference books.

Harvard University
100R
$1,200 for the purchase of subscriptions to the International Education Review for distribution to American and Canadian Libraries. The Review is published in Austria and contains articles in English, French and German. Since the war the journal has not secured the international circulation it formerly enjoyed and this grant is designed to stimulate such circulation. $200 of the grant will be used for administrative costs in connection with the project.

The following proposals have had informal approval, but action has not as yet been completed:

International Youth Library, Munich
$20,000 for two years to provide the necessary dollars for expenses which cannot be met in German currency. The Library has the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education and has a strong German committee raising funds locally. It is likely that this grant will be made to the American Library Association but the details remain to be worked out.

University of Maryland - Institute for Child Study
$35,000 for the training of staff members for child study institutes in Wuerttemberg and in Hesse, probably to be available for the next three years. This contemplates bringing German staff members to this country for oneyear of study, six from each institute. It also includes $7,000 for scientific materials for the two institutes.

Erich Schneider, University of Kiel
Former RF fellow in Economics now Director of the Economic Seminar at the University of Kiel wishes to become acquainted with economic research in England and the United States. $3,000 recommended to cover costs of six months' trip.

The following proposals are presented for discussion at this meeting:

Central Exchange Office, Stuttgart
$2,500 for the Wuerttemberg Library Society for the organisation of a central exchange office which would promote exchange of books and periodicals between German and foreign libraries and provide an information service for librarians.

Salzburg Seminar
$15,000 for the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar for 1949. A grant of $13,000 was provided by the RF for the Seminar in 1948.

Dortmund Center for Social Research
Up to $38,000 for a study of social conditions in the Ruhr area and to provide an American sociologist and assistant to take part in the study. NSB has investigated recently and approves the first part of the plan.

International Work-Student Exchange
$10,000 for exploratory period and $30,000 to initiate a work-student project in which graduates of Engineering and Agricultural Schools in Germany would work for two years in the U.S.A. repaying a revolving fund for their transportation. Similar project worked well from 1925-1933.

British Educational Interchange Council
Request is expected from the Council for a contribution to its general budget for work in Germany and Austria.

Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Countries
$50,000 for the Committee's activities for the fifteen-month period beginning approximately May 1, 1949.

Teacher Education and Public Education Panels
Funds to carry on the work of these two panels which will operate under the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations.

Austro-American Society
Funds to aid their program of student exchange, exchange of scholars and exchange of youth leaders. No formal application as yet.

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance February 1, 1949 | | $153,640 |
| Actions in process: | | |
| Prof. Erich Schneider, Kiel | $ 3,000 | |
| International Youth Library | 20,000 | |
| University of Maryland Institute of Child Study | 35,000 | |
| Probable early actions: | | |
| Salzburg Seminar | 15,000 | |
| Advisory Committee | 50,000 | |
| Dortmund Center | 38,000 | |
| Central Exchange Office | 2,500 | |
| | $163,500 | |
| Deficit | $9,860 | |

Request for further $100,000 to be presented to the Executive Committee in February since funds presently available will undoubtedly be exhausted by the end of this month.

Tentative budget allocations not included in the above estimate of expenditures are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Work-Student Project | $40,000 | |
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700
Rehabilitation program

AG -19
AJW
GRS
EFD
GRS
JMP

Could a copy be sent to RRS in Paris? JMP will send 2/14/49

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE, February 4, 1949

Present: CIB, FMR, AG, AJW, EFD, GRP, RFE, RJH and JMP

The attached agenda was discussed, and there were no questions raised about either the projects which have already received approval since December 1 or those which will be ready for action within the next few days. The discussion then proceeded to proposals which have not yet received either formal or informal approval.

(1) The Central Exchange Office at Stuttgart. EFD described this project which he is handling. He reported a conversation with Zuckerman of UNESCO, who is very enthusiastic about the project and believes that $2500 will be sufficient to get it started. It was agreed to go ahead with this as soon as the formal application has been received.

(2) The Salzburg Seminar. EFD also spoke on this project, which he has been developing for the European Rehabilitation Program. It was agreed to go ahead with a grant of $15,000 for the Seminar during the summer of 1949.

(3) The Dortmund Center for Social Research. RJH described the use of the $38,000 which he would like to propose for various purposes at the Dortmund Center. He is now writing MSB for a final word and, if a reply comes from him in the affirmative, it was agreed to go ahead with the project as it is recommended.

(4) The International Work-Student Exchange. RJH described this project, which was first brought to the attention of the RF through CIB. It has developed considerably in the last few weeks, and a committee of labor men, churchmen and businessmen is in the process of being formed. Many persons in influential positions have indicated their interest in the project. Dr. Schairer, who is immediately concerned with this project and who administered a similar project in Germany in 1925-1933, has talked with people in the State Department, and it is likely that a new visa will have to be worked out to take care of people who would come over as students but who would be earning their livings in this country. The request at present is for $10,000 for six months to enable Dr. Schairer and Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., now Commissioner of Highways in New Jersey, to go to Germany and, on their return, to set up an office with an American executive secretary. They estimate that about $30,000 will be needed to get the project started. Eventually, of course, the students will pay back into the fund the cost of their transportation from their earnings, so it is expected that this $30,000 will be a revolving fund and no further support from the Foundation would be requested. The availability of this fund would probably be two years. Some lack of confidence in Schairer himself was expressed by several of the officers, and RJH said that he felt that Schairer himself was the weakest link in the whole set-up. However, he has made it perfectly clear that the executive secretary of the new office should not be Schairer, and he feels sure

that Schairer is not proposing this as a job for himself. RJH has confidence in Spencer Miller, Jr. and also in Dean Ernest Melby of the School of Education of New York University, to which organization any grant would be made. The officers inquired why this project should be specifically confined to Germany, and RJH said he thought it had much value for other countries but that it would be simpler to begin with Germany, since a pattern has already been set up for Germany and Austria. He emphasized the fact that this proposal came from German initiative, and it was nothing which was in any sense of the word being imposed on the Germans. The consensus of the officers was that this project was undoubtedly more of a gamble than most of those which the Foundation supported but that it was definitely worthwhile. AG suggested that it would probably be well to appropriate the entire $40,000, with the idea that after the exploratory period the additional $30,000 would be available at the discretion of the officers. He said that it was his experience that people performed a much better exploratory task when they were sure that they would have something to work on when that task had been completed.

(5) The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with Occupied Countries. RJH described the setting up of this Committee, which was done at the insistence of Dr. Grace and President Wells, the present and former Cultural Advisers to General Clay. RJH believes that the Committee is performing a very useful service and is one of the few stable factors in our cultural relations with Germany and Austria. It has two functions: (1) the receiving of German personnel coming to this country, and (2) the advice on policy in cultural relations. RFE raised the question as to whether or not this organization could not work for Japan and Korea as well as for Germany and Austria. RJH replied that the mandate had been for Germany and Austria, since our program was restricted to Europe. However, all concerned seemed to wish to extend the Committee's activities to include Japan. CIB said that if this proved feasible and an amendment to our action were necessary, we could ask the Trustees for such an amendment. RJH has proposed to the Committee a grant of $50,000 to cover their expenses for the next 15 months, which he feels is as far as anyone can see ahead at the present time. Harold Snyder, the Director of the Committee, has presented his rock-bottom budget for that period, which amounts to $60,000. Some of the officers mentioned that the Oberlaender Trust might be a possibility for the provision of some of the funds necessary for the Committee and also raised the question as to the advisability of the RF's being the sole support of an organization which was attempting to influence government policy. The question of government support itself was raised, and RJH said that the independence of the Committee and its functions could be much better preserved if it stayed clear of any government support. After some discussion, CIB said that the amount of the grant should be left to the discretion of RJH, but that it might be well to encourage Snyder to look for other sources of support. The Committee is holding a two-day meeting on February 11 and 12, which JMP and EFD will attend. Dr. Grace himself will be here from Germany during the first week of March, and RJH would like to have him at the RF for luncheon to meet some of the officers. It was agreed that the decision as to the amount of the grant could await Grace's visit.

(6) Public Health Survey in Germany. AJW reported on this and said it would probably be ready for action in the next two weeks. Dr. Franz Goldmann of Harvard University, who was a former officer of the Health Service in Berlin, will make the survey; and the grant will include, besides his expenses and some salary, stipends for four or five German fellows who will work with him. He asks, therefore, that the allocation for this be increased from $20,000 to $25,000.

The budget situation of the ER Program was discussed, and it was agreed to go to the Executive Committee in February for an additional $150,000, since there will presumably be no meeting in March. There will then be a balance of $50,000 in the total sum authorized, which, if circumstances make it necessary, may be requested at the meeting the first of April.

700 ~~CIB~~ ~~EMR~~
Rehabilitation program

FEB 3 1956

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE, February 4, 1949

Present: CIB, FMR, AG, AJW, EFD, GRP, RFE, RJH and JMP

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~~CHB~~

February 4, 1949.

FEB 81949

700
Rehabilitation program

# EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

## Progress Report

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$40,000 for projects in the field of youth leadership training, including a continuation of the program currently under way of the training of German youth leaders in this country, visits of German youth leaders to England, Holland and Denmark, administrative costs of office, and sending American youth leaders to Germany. Total budget of $65,000 to which Military Government will make some contribution. Available for eighteen months to June 30, 1950.

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Teacher Education and Public Education Panels
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Austro-American Society
Funds to aid their program of student exchange, exchange of scholars and exchange of youth leaders. No formal application as yet.

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance February 1, 1949 | | $153,640 |
| Actions in process: | | |
| Prof. Erich Schneider, Kiel | $ 3,000 | |
| International Youth Library | 20,000 | |
| University of Maryland Institute of Child Study | 35,000 | |
| Probable early actions: | | |
| Salzburg Seminar | 15,000 | |
| Advisory Committee | 50,000 | |
| Dortmund Center | 38,000 | |
| Central Exchange Office | 2,500 | |
| | $163,500 | |
| Deficit | $9,860 | |

Request for further $100,000 to be presented to the Executive Committee in February since funds presently available will undoubtedly be exhausted by the end of this month.

Tentative budget allocations not included in the above estimate of expenditures are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Work-Student Project | $40,000 | |
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| English and Dutch organizations | 20,000 | |
| Labor leaders | 7,000 | |
| IHD public health survey and fellowships | 20,000 | (GKS says this will not be enough) |

FORM 372

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Rehabilitation program

February 16, 1949

FEB 17 1949

Dear Dr. Struthers:

At Dr. Gregg's suggestion, I am sending you a copy of our recent summary of actions under the European Rehabilitation Program and of the minutes of the last officers conference, which was held here during Mr. Havighurst's recent visit to New York.

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

Janet M. Paine

Dr. Robert R. Struthers
The Rockefeller Foundation
20 Rue de la Baume
Paris VIII$^{e}$, France

JMP:EBS

700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 8 1949

February 18, 1949.

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance February 1, 1949 | | $153,640 |
| Recent Actions: | | |
| Prof. Erich Schneider | $3,000 | |
| Salzburg Seminar | 15,000 | |
| Prof. Richard Alewyn | 3,000 | |
| Balance February 18, 1949 | | 132,640 |
| Probable early actions: | | |
| University of Maryland - Institute of Child Study | $35,000 | |
| Advisory Committee | 50,000 | |
| Dortmund Center | 38,000 | |
| Central Exchange Office | 2,500 | |
| International Youth Library | 22,200 | |
| International Work-Student Project | 40,000 | |
| Tentative budget allocations: | | |
| Teacher Education and Public Education Panels | 10,000 | |
| English and Dutch Organizations | 20,000 | |
| Labor leaders | 7,000 | |
| IHD public health survey and fellowships | 25,000 | |
| | | $249,700 |
| Requested at Executive Committee Meeting 2/18/49 | | 150,000 |
| Available for allocation | | $282,640 |
| Committed or tentatively allocated | | 249,700 |
| Probable free funds for allocation | | $32,940 |

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | |
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700
Rehabilitation program

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CIB | FEB 25 '49 | | CIB |
| | TBA | FEB 28 '49 | | TBA |
| | FMR | | | FMR |
| | | | | |

MAR 2 1949

February 25, 1949

RJH will be here for the entire week beginning March 7th.

JMP

700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

March 1, 1949

MAR 7 1949

JMP MAR-4 '49 JMP
KMA MAR-4 '49 KMA
JMP MAR-4 '49 JMP

Dear Miss Paine:

Mr. Havighurst would like you to try and get him a reservation on the New York Central from New York to Chicago on Friday, March 11th. A roomette is preferable.

The Travel Bureau here is trying to get him a reservation, and will work on it until he leaves Chicago Friday afternoon. I doubt if they will be able to get one, they have been trying for a week or so.

Sincerely,

Mildred Edquist

(Mrs.) Mildred Edquist
Secretary to Mr. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

MAR 4 1949

CH048 PD=UG CHICAGO ILL 3 326P

MISS JANE PAINE, THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION=

49 WEST 49 ST NYK

1070R NYRR

MUST STAY IN WASHINGTON THROUGH MONDAY. PLEASE MAKE HOTEL RESERVATION FOR MONDAY NIGHT=

ROBERT J HAVIGHURST=

Rehabilitation program

ARCHIVAL COPY

° 700
Rehabilitation program

FEB 9 1949

Officers Conference Wednesday, March 9, 1949

Present: CIB, RSM, FMR, GKS, DHS, JHW, RJH, JMP.

RJH opened the conference by referring to the agenda and the budget of the European Rehabilitation Fund which had been distributed before the meeting. He said that he expected all projects passed by the officers to be approved before the first of April. He therefore did not think it would be necessary for him to return to the Foundation office and would not plan to do so unless he were called by CIB.

The Advisory Committee for Cultural Relations with the Occupied Countries had put in an application for $60,000 to carry it through the fifteen-month period beginning the first of May. RJH said that there had been considerable concern about the Committee and it probably had not gotten off to as good a start as we had hoped. However, he felt that it was beginning to get into its stride and was filling a definite need. The Committee has now approved a recommendation that its efforts be extended to include the Far East. He had set a maximum of $50,000 for the Committee in the budget for the European Rehabilitation Program and he believes it wise to stick to this figure. Some government funds have been promised, and there is a possibility of more. Also it is hoped that some other foundation may make a contribution. He does not in any way think of this as a legacy to the Foundation and fully expects that within the fifteen-month period UNESCO will come into the picture or some government program similar to that now under the Fulbright Act. There was no discussion and the item was approved.

The Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education has made an application for $8,000 for the expenses of its panel on teacher education in connection with the work of the Advisory Committee. The seventh item on the agenda is an application from the National Education Association for a similar panel on public education. The request in this case is smaller since there is an unexpended balance in an earlier appropriation which may be applied to the total budget.

Two grants for labor leaders, one to the CIO (which has been under discussion ever since the A.F. of L. grant last summer) and a new grant to the Free Trade Union Committee to bring over labor union leaders from Italy and France were approved.

The Austro-American Institute of Education has applied for approximately $3,500 for a year for general administrative expenses and some equipment. This organization is interested in student exchange and performs the same role in Austria as the Institute of International Education in this country. RJH feels that they need some encouragement to continue and recommended that we appropriate $3,500 annually for two years.

The Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany made an application for $1,500 for one year toward the various phases of its program. This is an organization which is supported largely by the government and it has a total annual budget of some $30,000. RJH also recommended a two-year appropriation, in this case, making a total of $3,000. He mentioned that Dr. Schokking, who was formerly head of the Netherlands Society of International Affairs and has now left to teach at the University of Cologne, will be coming to this country soon. He thought it would be extremely valuable to RF officers if they would sit down with Dr. Schokking and talk over the question of cultural relations with Germany.

The Dortmund Center for Social Science Research for which a grant of $38,000 was approved at the last officers conference, has still not worked out its total program to a point where a grant has been formally approved. On reworking the budget for Professor Arensberg's trip to Germany, it appeared that an insufficient amount had been allowed to care for his own expenses, those of an American assistant, and those of two or three German assistants. Our estimate is, therefore, $45,000, which will cover both the Arensberg project and a specific project in the field of industrial relations which they wish to undertake. Since NSB has so recently been in Germany and has discussed the latter project with the people at Dortmund, RJH recommends that this be held until his return and worked out with Arensberg at that time.

The officers expressed their gratitude to RJH for his direction of this program and asked his permission to call on him for advice and guidance in the future on their own programs relating to Germany.

JMP:am

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

March 9, 1949

Agenda

1. Advisory Committee for Cultural Relations with Occupied Countries
   Recommend $50,000 toward budget of $60,000 for fifteen months

2. Council on Cooperation on Teacher Education - $8,000 for expenses
   of panel activity in connection with the Advisory Committee

3. Austro-American Institute of Education
   $7,000 for two years toward general administrative expenses

4. Congress of Industrial Organizations
   $5,000 to bring three or four young trades unionists to their
   summer institutes

5. Dortmund Center for Social Science Research
   $45,000 for participation of American social scientists in research
   program and a study of the Social Conditions of the Ruhr

6. Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany
   $3,000 for two years towards general program

7. National Education Association
   $7,000 plus unexpended balance in previous grant for expenses of
   public education panel of Advisory Committee

8. Free Trade Union Committee
   $5,000 for visit of trades unionists of Italy and France to this
   country.

March 9, 1949

STATUS OF EUROPEAN REHABILITATION FUND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance March 9, 1949. | | | $241,140 |
| Probable early actions: | | | |
| University of Maryland | | | |
| Institute of Child Study | $35,000 | | |
| Advisory Committee | 50,000 | | |
| Dortmund Center | 45,000 | | |
| Central Exchange Office | 2,500 | | |
| International Youth Library | 22,200 | | |
| Teacher Education and Public Education Panels | 15,000 | | |
| Dutch Cultural Relations Committee | 3,000 | | |
| Labor Leaders (CIO and AFL) | 10,000 | | |
| Austro-American Institute | 7,000 | | |
| | | $189,700 | |
| Tentative Budget Allocations | | | |
| British Interchange Council | 10,000 | | |
| IHD Public Health Survey | 25,000 | | |
| | | 35,000 | |
| | | | 224,700 |
| Balance available for allocation | | | $16,440 |

700
Rehabilitation program ~~FAR~~

MAR 9 1949

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

March 9, 1949

Agenda

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CRANE'S LAID CREST

March 9, 1949

MAR 9 1949

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700
Rehabilitation program

MAR 18 1949

OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

March 9, 1949

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FORM 372

| JMP | MAR 11 '49 | JmP |
|---|---|---|
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| | | |
| | MAR 17 1949 | |

700
Rehabilitation program

March 10, 1949

Dear Dr. Williams:

This will acknowledge several letters which you have sent to our office on two or three different topics during the last couple of months. We have been very glad to hear from you and we hope that we can be of some assistance. I enclose a copy of the letter we are sending to the Austro-American Institute notifying them of a grant of $7,000 to be used over a period of two years for their program of cultural exchange with America. We intended this money to be used as flexibly as possible, with the idea that as much as a thousand dollars might be used for fixing up the quarters of the Institute for more efficient use of them and that three thousand dollars a year should be used for salary and running expenses of the Institute.

copy for 705 Austro-Am. Inst. 7-28-

In presenting the case for the Institute to my colleagues here, I have run into the difficulty that it is well known that the Institute became quite a liability to the Carnegie Endowment during the prewar years and I have said to my colleagues here that I thought the Rockefeller Foundation should not think of itself as committed to continuing support of the Institute. I thought it was important for the Institute to have help in the present emergency so as to make sure that there would be machinery at the Austrian end for exchange of students and scholars. I would hope that during the next two years some satisfactory arrangement could be made for keeping this machinery in operation with support from whatever source seemed logical for this purpose.

In your discussions with the people in the Austro-American Institute and the Austro-American Society, it may be useful for you to know that the chance of further support from The Rockefeller Foundation is not bright.

I am sorry that we cannot see our way clear to doing anything for the Austro-American Society, but I hope that as times

grow better in Vienna and the rest of Austria this Society will be able to flourish on the basis of local support.

We have answered your letter and that of Dean Duda by providing a travel grant so enable Professor Engel de Janosi to lecture in Vienna during the coming summer semester.

No doubt you know that Mr. D'Arms and Mr. Stevens of our Humanities division will be in Vienna this spring. I think also that Mr. Pomerat, our Assistant Director for Natural Sciences will be there, and also Dr. Morison, our Assistant Director for Medical Sciences. From my point of view it is excellent that the regular divisional officers of the Foundation are coming into Austria. They will begin to pick up threads of interest to their respective divisional programs.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Dr. Samuel H. Williams
Education Division
U.S. Forces in Austria
APO 777
c/o Postmaster, New York

RJH:am

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RJH

DATE: March 11, 1949

MAR 17 1949

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIB | MAR 11 '49 | CIB |
| JHW | MAR 14 '49 | JHW |
| JMP | MAR 16 '49 | JMP |
| JmH | MAR 16 '49 | JmH |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

O. K.
CIB

SUBJECT:

As I told you the other day, I do not plan to return to New York in April unless for some special reason it appears to be advisable. If this proves to be the case, I hope that you will not hesitate to let me know.

We have approved under the European rehabilitation Program nearly sixty projects, and there will be a few more to come. Presumably about half of these are current and some will be continuing until late in 1950. Contact should be maintained with these projects and there will be some administration in connection with their development. I suggest that Miss Paine be asked to take charge of this and to consult when necessary with you or Miss Rhind or the divisional officers. I foresee the following needs:

(1) To handle the clearances on budgets submitted, requests for extension of time, etc.
(2) To handle mail addressed to me or to the Foundation related to Germany and Austria. She may route mail to divisional officers, to Miss Rhind, or answer certain letters.
(3) Make such reports as are appropriate.

Probably there will be a considerable volume of work for the next few months, after which it will taper off.

Robt J Bowman

FORM 106

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

March 11, 1949

MAR 17 1949

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

I have your memorandum of March 11 and I assure you that I will not hesitate to let you know if for any special reason it appears feasible for you to return to New York in April. As a matter of fact, I expect to be away nearly all that month.

I am following your suggestion with reference to what Miss Paine may do to wind up the undertaking.

I should like to express on behalf of the Foundation its appreciation of the excellence with which we think you carried out the task you undertook at Mr. Fosdick's request. As you already know, all of us regard it with great satisfaction and appreciation.

I hope you will never fail to come in when you are down this way.

Yours truly,

CHESTER I. BARNARD

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

CIB DBF

700
Rehabilitation program

March 11, 1949

RJH

CIB

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Probably there will be a considerable volume of work for the next few months, after which it will taper off.

700
Rehabilitation program

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: RJH

DATE: March 11, 1949

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HMG | MAR 14 19 | |
| KVC | | KVC |
| NJW | | |
| | | |
| MAH | | MAH |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

MAR 30 1949

SUBJECT:

I enclose my expense book for the month of March. According to present plans, my work for the Foundation will be terminated on April 1st.

I believe that you will find that the Foundation owes me something for travel. If it is convenient for you, I'd appreciate your charging my bills at the officers lounge against this account and then sending me a check for the balance.

OK

RJH

Vo. 492328

FORM 106

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

RJH
CJB

March 11, 1949

MAR 14 1949

If you want to take the opportunity of going to Germany on your forthcoming trip to Europe, I would like to make the following suggestions:

(1) That you look over the Foreign Policy Report of the Foreign Policy Association for March 1, 1949, entitled "Germany Today" and prepared by Jane Carey. This short report gives a very good summary and analysis of the present economic and political situation.

(2) That you visit three areas in Germany and talk with German economic and political leaders as well as with British and American Military Government officials. The three areas are as follows:

Frankfurt

This is the seat of the Bizonal Economic Commission, the head of which is Dr. Ludwig Erhard who has taken a free enterprise position with respect to the domestic economy of Germany. In Frankfurt I think you could arrange to meet the heads of the three principal divisions of Military Government, namely, Civil Affairs (Mr. Litchfield), Education and Cultural Relations (Mr. Alonzo Grace) and Economic Affairs (?). I think the best approach would be through the War Department in Washington to General Clay and from General Clay to these three division heads. General Clay himself spends a great deal of time in Frankfurt although his technical headquarters are still in Berlin. Our officers have had contacts with Litchfield and Grace.

At the University of Frankfurt it might be well for you to see the Rector, Professor Franz Boehm, who is a relatively young man, a professor of law, and one of the solid and stable younger leaders in German academic circles. A very bright and able young economist is Professor Heinz Sauermann who was the first Dean of the Social Science Faculty at the close of the fighting. Sauermann is independent and critical both of the U.S. Military Government and of the present German political leaders. Norman Buchanan has suggested that Sauermann might come over here on a travel grant.

Duesseldorf and The Ruhr

Here I think it would be important for you to see people who are concerned with the problem of administration of the Ruhr region. I do not know who the British and Americans are, but one of the German leaders is sure to be Dr. Noelting, the Minister of Economics for the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. Dr. Noelting is a Social Democrat and would be a counterbalance to Dr. Erhard. A person who could put you in touch with the most important people in this area would be Mr. (Colonel) H. Walker, Chief of the Education Branch of the British Military Government in Duesseldorf. Mr. Walker is a former Army officer, knows a wide variety of people, including leaders among the Germans, and has been stationed in Duesseldorf since the close of the fighting. His address is

Mr. H. Walker
Chief of the Education Branch
Control Commission for Germany
Duesseldorf
BAOR.

In the neighborhood of Münster is Bad Rothenfelda which is the headquarters of the British Control Commission for Germany. There it would be useful for you to see Mr. Robert Birley, Educational Advisor to the British High Commissioner. Mr. Birley holds the same position in the British Zone that Mr. Grace holds in the American Zone. He is one of the leaders of education in Britain, was formerly Headmaster of Charterhouse School and has just been elected Headmaster of Eton. Mr. Birley has really a first-class mind and a first-class spirit. He would undoubtedly come to Duesseldorf to see you if he knew that you were to be there, and Colonel Walker could make the arrangements.

Hamburg

I would put Hamburg below the other two places in importance, but in Hamburg you would find the greatest restoration of German political and economic institutions with the least help or interference from the occupying powers. Hamburg has come the farthest toward restoring economic and political stability. It is a State in itself, and you might well see the Senator for Economics who is the equivalent of the Minister for Economics in the other states. I do not know his name. Another possibility would be Dr. Henry Everling, Generaldirektor, GEG, Besenbinderhof 52, Hamburg. Dr. Everling is one of the leading businessmen of Germany and is the Director of the wholesale buying establishment of the consumers' cooperatives. He was Chairman of the German Universities Commission which has recently published a progressive report on reform in the German universities.

- - -

Finally, if Spencer Miller should precede you to Germany to talk with the leaders of the Association of Former Work Students about the Work Student Project, he will undoubtedly meet three or four of the German leaders in present-day business and industry. He might well give you their names.

The reason I have suggested your seeing economic and political leaders is that I believe our contacts with such people are rather limited and that it is important to know their attitudes and their expectations as a background for the future work of the Foundation in Central Europe.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

APR 25 1949

March 16, 1949

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing three actions for your signature and a stamped, self-addressed envelope so that you can send them back promptly.

We have been extremely busy the first few days of this week, but I think by the end of the week the backlog of work connected with this program will be pretty well cleared up.

I talked yesterday with Professor Behre of Columbia, who is going to keep in touch with me and who will explore the possibilities of going to Austria on government aid. He has had invitations from Leoben and Vienna and he also wants to stop in Bonn as well as go to some other European countries. However, he plans to spend a full month in Austria and claims to speak German fluently. WW gave me the name of someone at MIT to call for an opinion, and it seems Behre is one of the leading figures in geology in this country. So it is not unlikely that I will be sending you a grant sometime before the end of April for his expenses.

200
Columbia Univ
Behre

We have decided to go ahead with the IHD grant in the manner attached since it seems unlikely that all of the details can be worked out before the end of April. In this way the IHD can carry on from here without worrying about the financing.

I have not yet heard a word from Sattler, although I had a letter from Miss Batchelder in which she said she had heard from Stadelmeyer saying that he was writing that day. That was the twenty-eighth of February and neither she nor I have had any word as yet, nor has she heard from Mrs. Lepman in answer to her most recent letter enclosing the revised budget. I shall expect you to keep in touch with Miss Batchelder and let me know what to do.

There will probably be more anon, but this is all the business I can scare up at the moment.

Sincerely,

JANET M. PAINE

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JMP:am
Enclosures (4)

700
Rehabilitation program

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

March 28, 1949

JMP | MAR 30 '49 | JMP

MAR 31 1949 | HUW | MAR 30 '49 | HUW

Dear Janet:

Thank you very much for sending me the copy of the material for the annual report. It reads very well and I am glad that I did not have time to try to do anything on it myself the last time I was in New York. It reads so well that it makes me quite proud of the program. If you want to you might make a change in the first paragraph on page 3 which says that 8 teachers from Austria and Germany were brought over on the AACTE project. You remember that they added a ninth later.

HUW
noted by DS
3/31/49

I presume you received the actions which I signed last week shortly after you wrote me. I shall be interested to know how the International Youth Library Project goes.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

0700
Rehabilitation program

# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

April 2, 1949

MAY 5 1949

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th. I think it would be well for us to make a grant for another year for the Alpbach Seminar.

I think also that you should go ahead with the grant for the Wuerttemberg Library Society. Probably you should cable them as soon as the action is signed so that they will know before they see D'Arms.

Miss Batchelder called me and told me that she hoped the IYL matter was settled. She had not heard from Sattler but I told her I thought that was not necessary. I am glad however that you have heard from him. There was a final question as to who should hire Mrs. Lepman. She insisted that she be hired by the American organization, whereas Miss Batchelder was assuming that the Friends of the IYL would hire her. We agreed that each organization was to indicate its intention of employing her services, but, of course, the American organization would take the financial responsibility for her.

Paul Weiss, the zoologist here at the University of Chicago, called me yesterday on his return from Washington. He said that nothing had happened yet on his request to the Military Government that Douglas Whittaker of Stanford University be sent over as an Expert to work with him on the Seminar on the Teaching of Biology. He was to see Whittaker today. I advised him to write to WW and make a request for the necessary money. I told him that if the Military Government should come through with the employment of Whittaker, the RF would understand, and that I thought Whittaker should be allowed to make definite plans at once.

Copied for WW

I am glad things are going well with you. There is no immediate prospect of my being in New York this month, but I don't see any need for it in any case.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

°700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

JMP APR 11 '49 JMP rep 4/12

April 9, 1949

APR 25 1949

Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th, and also for the report on your interview with Beauchamp, and for the report on the Work-Student Project.

International People's College

I have no strong feeling one way or the other about giving further assistance to Peter Manniche's project. He has given us a frank and probably fair evaluation of the first project and I should think that we would be justified in giving him another thousand dollars with which to bring another group of German teachers and youth leaders to Elsinore.

Higher Education Panel of the Advisory Committee

Your impression of our attitude about further aid to other panels was correct. I did not intend that we should make a specific grant for the Higher Education Panel. I do not remember having taken this up specifically with Snyder. If we did discuss it specifically I may have told them that I thought the Higher Education Panel might have a chance to secure assistance through our Humanities Division. I think the best thing would be for representatives of that Panel (not Beauchamp, but the chairman of the Panel or someone like that) to get in touch with DHS or EFD if the Panel has definite plans which would require substantial financing.

The letter from Conrad Hammer about the Work-Student Project certainly is interesting. If it should turn out that transportation will be provided by the military government for these "work-students", I would be inclined to release a part of the $30,000 to carry the overhead of the project until such time as it begins to get income from the "work-students." The remainder of the $30,000 I think should be held up until it can be shown that it would be used to bring over other "work-students" or perhaps it might be put into a fund to guarantee their passage back home. I think someone had better keep in close touch with this project in the next few months and check with CIB before any major decision is made.

I have not yet heard from NSB. I can understand that it may seem pretty large to locate two different SS projects both at Dortmund. He will have to be the doctor from now on. However, I will argue that the bringing of an American social scientist to Germany to work as a research person and to train research personnel ~~and~~ may have an importance quite outside the Dortmund area and might not be thought of as merely assisting that particular research group. Cologne and Frankfurt are both interested in sending young men to

work with an American who might be stationed at Dortmund.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

FORM 372

700
Rehabilitation program

APR 25 1949

April 12, 1949

Dear Bob:

I have just received your letter of April 9 and, in view of what you say, I doubt that we will recommend a grant for Peter Manniche. However, would you ask your secretary to return the material to me since it was our only copy.

I am not sure that I agree with you that we should release any of the $30,000 fund to the Work-Student project this early in the game. However, Spencer Miller is in touch with CIB and in fact they may get together somewhere in Europe. CIB has now left and will not return until late in May.

You may be interested to know that we have a new Vice-President, Mr. Lindsley W. Kimball, who has recently been President of the USO and before that was assistant to CIB in the USO. I think as soon as he becomes familiar with operation here, he will be responsible for the general supervision of the projects under our program.

Sincerely yours,

JANET M. PAINE

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst
Committee on Human Development
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JMP:PH

0 700
Rehabilitation Program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

May 24, 1949

JMP | MAY 26 '49 | JMP
EFD | MAY 26 '49 | EFD
LFK | MAY 27 '49
JMP | MAY 27 '49 | JMP

JUL 28 1950

Dear Janet:

except filed 401 Educational Interchange Council

Thank you for sending me the material from EFD's diary concerning his talk with Richard Rowntree. I think it would be useful for Harold Snyder to know the general background though I don't know whether he is quite ready to pay serious attention to this kind of project. Certainly, however, this represents the next phase of activity for the Advisory Committee.

except filed 200 NYU Work student exchange program

I had a telephone call from Spencer Miller when he was in Chicago the other day. He gave a glowing account of the two weeks which he and Melby and Schairer had in Germany. He said that a German committee had raised some money to cover expenses of the Work-Student Project in Germany. He said that a formal report of the trip was being prepared and would be sent to the office soon.

excepts filed 717 Rupp, H. 717 Univ. of Heidelberg Kunkel

During the past ten days two German university officials have been here at Chicago sent by the United States Military Government. They are: Wolfgang Kunkel, Pro-rector of the University of Heidelberg and Hans Georg Rupp, Director of the Division of Higher Education in the Ministry of Education for Wuerttenberg-Baden. I think they are getting a great deal out of their stay here. They are working hard at getting an understanding of structure and policies in American higher education. Rupp speaks excellent English and made a very fine impression on a group of people whom they met at dinner one evening last week. There was a hammer-and-tongs discussion of the place of German higher education in German society with Theodore Schultz being quite critical of German higher education and with Rupp partly defending the German system and partly agreeing with the criticism. These men will be in New York soon and I am going to suggest that they come to the Rockefeller Foundation office. Probably the best thing for them would be to talk with the Humanities officers. I think though that it would be well worthwhile if they could have lunch with three or four of the officers. June 17

Sincerely yours,

Bob.

Robert J. Havighurst

There have been about 30 Germans here this month.

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

700
Rehabilitation program

excerpt from
Press Release E160
May 24, 1949
copy filed 900
P+P

## CENTRAL EUROPEAN REHABILITATION

"The Rockefeller Foundation has set aside the sum of $700,000 to aid in the cultural rehabilitation of Germany and Austria. Part of the funds are being used by the University of Chicago toward its exchange program with the University of Frankfurt. Seven or eight university professors from Chicago are teaching each semester at Frankfurt, a new team going from Chicago every six months. Frankfurt, in return, is sending three professors to Chicago in the spring of 1949 and more thereafter. Relations have already been established between the student bodies of the two universities.

"This two-way flow of leaders in universities and public life has been aided by other Foundation grants. One was made to the Free Trade Union Committee to bring a group of German and Austrian labor leaders to visit their colleagues in the United States. Other grants have enabled American organizations to serve as hosts to groups of Germans and Austrians representing the fields of public education, teacher training, radio and youth organizations. German leaders in youth organizations have received funds for study and observation in Denmark and England. Still other grants have been made to assist in securing staff members for the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization and for the international summer schools at the Universities of Munich, Heidelberg and Marburg in Germany.

? EFD - EFD
JMP - JMP
700
Rehabilitation program

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

August 23, 1949

AUG 31 1949

Dear Janet:

I enclose some material which has come to me concerning the application for a research fellowship by Dr. Arnold Munster who is a bio-chemist. I presume this should be sent over to the NS Department.

Copied and sent with the enclosure to GRP.
not received for filing 9/6/49

Munster has been recommended to us several times during the past few years and I think it is important for him to have a definite answer.

I also enclose my correspondence with Mr. Leonard of the Text Book Section of the British Control Commission for Germany.

filed
700
Rehabilitation program

I have just received your note with the report of the Educational Interchange Council which I am glad to have.

I am going to Denver for the meeting of the American Psychological Association meeting in September and do not contemplate going East before October when I shall get as far as Washington at least for a conference on October 10 and 11. I do hope to be able to visit you some time in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:mwe

Miss Janet Paine
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

°700
Rehabilitation program
2/6/50

FEB 3 1956

NOTES ON MAJOR CURRENT PROJECTS UNDER ER PROGRAM

Commission on Occupied Areas, American Council on Education

This is a project with which you are already somewhat familiar. The Commission has been in operation for almost two years and has succeeded in stimulating considerable enthusiasm and interest on the part of volumtary agencies in this country in the development of inter- cultural relations between Germany and the United States. Its work is done mainly through the panels in the specific fields which groups have supervised exchange programs and attempted to develop other activities in their respective fields. The Army made use of the Commission's services in the operation of its own exchange program last year and for consultation on other types of programs in the educational field which it supported. The State Department also plans to use the panels of the Commission in the operation of its exchange program in some fields and I gather that the liaison between the Commission and the State Department has been good since the State Department took over. As you know, an application from the American Council on Education for a sum to permit the expansion of the Commission's services and an extension of the program for two years and one-half was declined. This expansion would have permitted the Commission to perform the same functions for the SCAP program in Japan. A recommendation will probably be presented to the February Executive Committee meeting for a small grant to permit it to continue through August of this year.

International Work Student Exchange Project

This is the project which was proposed by Dr. Reinhold Schairer for an exchange of students between the United States and Germany, a revival of a program which he conducted before the war. The students were to come to the United States and to be provided with jobs in industry, farming, etc. and from their earnings pay back into a fund their expenses in being brought over. In this way a continuing program was to be set up. The grant was made to New York University since Dean Ernest Melby of the School of Education was the Chairman of Schairer's sponsoring committee. It provided $10,000 to permit Dr. Schairer, Dean Melby and Spencer Miller to visit Germany and explore the possibilities of such a program. An additional $30,000 was set aside at that time to be released at the discretion of the officers when a workable plan was presented. Of this $30,000 it was understood $10,000 would be for administration and $20,000 to start the student fund going. Dr. Schairer's trip stirred up considerable interest and enthusiasm for the program, committees were formed in Germany, some funds in German marks raised and a large number of applications received. Government representatives became very much interested in it as well and Dr. Schairer spent from March to November in Germany on the Government pay roll. The visa problem, however, was not settled, and the State Department agreed to allow these students to come over under the provisions of the Smith Mundt Act as "trainees." However, to be admitted under that Act the program must be administered by an established agency in the field. Dr. Schairer has tried to get such an agency to take over the program. The National Social Welfare Assembly turned it down since it does not consider itself an operating agency for a program which is to continue for an indefinite period. Dr. Schairer then approached the World Student Service Fund. Since this was

done some weeks ago and we have heard nothing we are assuming that the World Student Service Fund has also refused to take it over. One of the men from the Fund telephoned me before any action was taken to say that they felt some trepidation about it since their work was all with students in universities and colleges. They have good relations with those institutions, but did not feel equipped to place persons in industry and agriculture. EFK and I told Dean Melby when he was here a short time ago that we would be glad to get the program started, but we did not feel we could recommend the release of the additional fund of $30,000 until some specific plan of operation could be presented. This is where the matter now stands.

International Youth Library

If you go to Munich I hope that you will get a chance to see the International Youth Library, a project which was conceived and carried out by Mrs. Jella Lepman, a German refugee now a British subject. The RF grant of $20,000 over two years was made to the American Library Association for this project and an additional $2,200 provided for the trip of Miss Margaret Scoggin, children's librarian of NY Public Library and well acquainted with Germany, to permit her to help Mrs. Lepman to get the library started. Miss Scoggin recently returned and feels it is a project of which the RF can rightly be proud. The Library has received a building from the Cultusministerium and provides its German marks from local(German) contributions. RF funds provide for Mrs. Lepman's salary, some expenses and dollar expenditures. Gifts of books, pictures, maps, etc. are received in considerable quantity from the United States. I feel sure that Miss Scoggin will see to it that these continue. Mrs. Lepman knows EFD as well as RJH. I am sure it would give her a lift if you would visit the Library and I personally hope you will be able to do so.

Dortmund Center for Social Science Research

I feel sure that you will visit this group about which NSB is quite enthusiastic. You may recall that a grant was made to the Center and one concurrently to Columbia to permit Professor Arensberg to go over and work at Dortmund on their project concerning social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area. NSB has seen Arensberg on his way home from Germany. He arrived about a week ago but I have not yet seen him here. Apparently all is going well and his assistant, Max Ralis, is staying over for a year or two on this project.

University of Maryland, Institute for Child Study

A grant of $35,000 was made to the University of Maryland for the training of staff for two institutes for child study in Germany, one in Wuerttemberg-Baden and the other in Hesse. My understanding is that some of the staff from Stuttgart arrived last fall to begin their work at the University of Maryland. Since the grant is available for three years beginning April 1, 1949, additional persons will probably be sent from time to time. Four had arrived from Stuttgart last September and another was expedted in January. A group is eventually expected from Hesse.

National Social Welfare Assembly

While the group at the National Social Welfare Assembly is taking care of youth leaders from Germany who have been financed by RF funds it also has assumed responsibility for persons coming over under Government auspices and acted as the panel in this field for the Commission on Occupied Areas. In addition it has undertaken on RF funds to carry out an expanded program of youth activities concerned with Germany which has included the provision of trained personnel for recreation centers in Germany and the financing of visits of youth leaders for a brief period in England, Holland and Denmark. The group maintains a close liaison with the Youth Activities Branch of Military Government under Larry Norrie (I believe it is now called Community Activities under HICOG). This group has done a magnificent job in this area.

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If you visit the University of Cologne you may meet Professor Alewyn who is spending this year there with the aid of a grant of $3,000 to Queens College, his permanent affiliation. Prof. Alewyn's field is German literature.

* * * * *

American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education

In September of 1949, following the termination of the ER program a request was received fom the Association of Colleges of Teacher Education for funds to bring to the United States a group of teacher-educators from Germany and Austria for periods of six to ten months. Dr. Walter Hager and Dr. J. G. Flowers, both presidents of teachers colleges in this country, participated last summer in a workshop at Esslingen last summer and personally selected a number of promising persons who were destined to play important roles in teacher education in Germany. Assurances were received from Government sources at that time of every assistance in the selection and clearance of the persons invited - at least, that was our understanding. Since some of the persons have been suspected of Nazi affiliation, only three of the eight or nine to be invited have been granted American visas. This has been a great disappointment, of course, to the persons responsible for the project and I understand that they have been quite vocal about it and have brought considerable pressure to bear on Government personnal to have these people cleared. While it can be argued that there are some advantages in exposing some Germans of former NAZi affiliation to this type of experience, there is some question as to how far the RF should go in attempting to bring over persons who could not be cleared for Government projects. The answer probably lies with the State Department in the granting of the visas. Dr. Hager understands that RF will bring no pressure to bear to get these people cleared.

February 15, 1950.

Rehabilitation program 700
2/6/50

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS - 1949

FEB 3 1956

| | |
|---|---|
| **Americans to Germany** | |
| Queens College - to permit Prof. Richard Alewyn to spend the academic year as visiting professor at Univ. of Cologne | #3,000 |
| Catholic Univ. of America - to permit Prof. Engel-Janosi to lecture at the University of Vienna summer of 1949 | 1,500 |
| Columbia University - to permit Prof. Arensberg and an assistant to advise and assist Dortmund Center for Social Research in a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr | 23,000 |
| **Germans to the United States** | |
| Cornell University - to permit Prof. Karl Von Frisch of the Univ of Graz to lecture in the United States | 2,100 * |
| Professor Erich Schneider - to visit the United States to observe economic research methods - He is director of the Economics Seminar at the Univ. of Kiel | 3,000 |
| University of Maryland - for the training of staff for two institutes of child study in Germany | 35,000 |
| CIO - Department of Education - to permit the invitation of three or four Germans to participate in their summer institutes in 1949 | 5,000 |
| **Youth Activities** | |
| National Social Welfare Assembly - to permit the NSWA to continue its program in the training of youth leaders | 40,000 |
| American Library Association - for the budget over a two-year period of the International Youth Library, Munich, and to permit a trained librarian to spend two months in Munich | 22,200 |
| **Student Cultural Relations** | |
| World Student Service Fund - Toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar during 1949 | 15,000 |
| World Student Service Fund - Toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar in 1949 | 2,000 |
| New York University - for the exploration of facilities for setting up a program of international work-student exchange | 10,000 |
| Upon presentation of a workable program the balance of may be released by the officers for setting up such a program | 30,000 |
| **General Aid to Inter-cultural Exchange** | |
| Max Rolfes of the Giessen Agricultural College to permit him to visit the Institute of Agrarian Affairs at Oxford University | 900* |
| Max Planck Gesellschaft, Goettingen - for the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library | 5,500 |
| Harvard University - for subscriptions to the International Educational Review, an Austrian journal, for distribution in the US | 1,200 |
| Austro-American Institute of Education - to general budget for a two-year period | 7,000 |
| Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany - general budget over a two-year period | 3,000 |
| Prof. L. Von Wiese, University of Cologne - for books and periodicals in sociology | 200 |
| American Council on Education - general budget of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Countries | 50,000 |

*These grants were actually approved and reported in 1948.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Council on Education - for the expenses of a panel on teacher education of the Advisory Committee | $8,000 |
| National Education Association - for the expenses of a panel on public education of the Advisory Committee | 7,000 |
| Wuerttemberg Library Society - to permit the Library to set up a central exchange office to further the exchange of books and periodicals (this was later transferred to the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft) | 2,500 |

Special Research Projects

| | |
|---|---|
| Dortmund Center for Social Science Research - for a study of social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr | 15,000 |
| International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation - for a survey of public health organization in Germany | 25,000 |

SEP 6 1955

# NOTES ON MAJOR CURRENT PROJECTS UNDER ER PROGRAM

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SEP 6 1966

Free Trade Union Committee

Labor leaders brought to the United States (1948)

Markus Schleicher, President, Trade Union Federation of Wuerttemberg-Baden, Chairman of Zonal Council of Trade Unions of American Zone

Adolf Ludwig, President of the Trade Union Federation of Rhineland-Palatinate

Ernst Scharnowski, Chief Manager UGO (Independent Tradea Union Organization) in Berlin

Fritz Dahlmann, Secretary of Executive Board, Union of Mining Industry in Buchum, Ruhr District

CIO Department of Education brought over three German trades union leaders to attend their summer institutes in 1949 on a grant under ER Program. I have been unable to locate the correspondence in which their names are listed.

JAW

SEP 6 1955

# MEMBERS OF GERMAN PRESS SEMINAR

Wilhelm Von Cornides
Editor-Publisher
Verlag Europa-Archiv
Eschersheimerlandstrasse 86
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Carl Hermann Ebbinghaus
Editor
DIE NEUE ZEITUNG
Munich
Schellingstrasse 39-41
Germany

Josef Eberle
Cultural Editor
Stuttgart--Sonnenberg
Falkenstrasse 4
Germany, U.S. Zone

Hans-Norbert Finkel
Berlin Correspondent & Political Editor
Seesteig 37
Berlin Schlachtensee
American Sector
Germany

Werner Friedmann
Co-Editor & Publisher
SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
Munich, Germany

Walter Gong
Publisher and Editor
NORDSEE ZEITUNG
Bremen (U.S. Enclave)
Emmastrasse 240
Germany

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DENA
Bad Nauheim
Hesse, Germany

Heinrich Kierzek
Publisher and Editor
FULDAER VOLKSZEITUNG
Fulda (Hesse) Germany

Eugen Kogon
Publisher
FRANKFURTER HEFTE
Frankfurt/Main
Hesse, Germany

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Berlin - Charlottenburg 9
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DER TAGESPIEGEL
Berlin-Tempelhof, Druckhaus
Germany

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Felix Richter
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Gravelotte Strasse 5
Pforzheim
U.S. Zone, Germany

Dr. Dolf Sternberger
Editor
DIE WANDLUNG
Heidelberg, U.S. Zone
Germany

JHW

SEP 6 1950

GERMAN RADIO GROUP

Mr. Franz K. T. Reinholz
Head of School Broadcast Department
Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk
Hamburg, British Zone, Germany

Mr. Horst Scharfenberg
Deputy Program Director
Suedwestfunk
Baden-Baden
French Zone, Germany

Mr. Hans Herbert Westermann
Head of Youth Department
Radio Bremen
Bremen, Germany

Dr. Rudolf Didczuhn
Literary Editor
Radio Munich (Bayerischer Rundfunk)
Munich, U.S. Zone
Germany

Mr. Otto Herr
Head of Political Department and Commentator
Radio Frankfurt (Hessischer Rundfunk)
Frankfurt, U.S. Zone
Germany

Dr. Peter Kehm
Program Director
Radio Stuttgart
Stuttgart, Germany

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: JMP

DATE: February 6, 1950.

| TO: | | | COMMENTS: |
|---|---|---|---|
| JHW | | JHW | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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SEP 6 1955

SUBJECT: European Rehabilitation Program - 1948 and 1949.

I am attaching for your information:

1. List of all grants approved under ER Program.
2. Minute item of presentation to Trustees December 1, 1948.
3. RJH Report to the officers following trip in 1948.

Four Trustee actions made possible the ER Program:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RF 47116 | - | $200,000 |
| RF 48052 | - | 100,000 |
| RF 48120 | - | 200,000 |
| RF 49038 | - | 150,000 |

A total of $650,000 was appropriated by the Trustees of which all but $30,940 was allocated. Grants under this program, therefore, totaled $619,060.

After you have had an opportunity to look this over I should like to talk to you a bit about it. I shall be glad to prepare any additional material and to elaborate any of the items if you wish.

JMP

Attachments - 3

P.S. I am also adding Mr. Gray's article from the Trustees Bulletin which I think you will find informative.

FORM 106

SEP 6 1955



# European Rehabilitation Program

## Record of Allocations, January 1 - November 15, 1948

### AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

One of the primary objectives of the European Rehabilitation Program is to aid in restoring communication between Germans and the people of other countries through the interchange of scholars in various fields. In sending Americans to Germany and Austria, the Foundation required a formal invitation from the German or Austrian university as well as the sponsorship of the scholar's own university or organization. The following grants have been made under this program to enable scholars to go to Germany and Austria for teaching and study. Most of the grants cover only travel and living expenses. However, in the cases of Emil Witschi and John Ladd, salary items are included because both men are taking the entire academic year away from their work in the United States.

#### University of Chicago ($120,000)

This grant, to be spent over a two and a half year period, was given to the University of Chicago to set up an American faculty at the University of Frankfurt. From six to ten university professors from Chicago will be constantly in residence at Frankfurt, each professor serving for at least six months. They are being selected primarily from the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, specifically in American culture and history, English language and literature, sociology, political science, psychology, American public law, international law and philosophy. The first faculty group, consisting of seven members, arrived in Frankfurt in April. Professors from Frankfurt will begin teaching at Chicago next spring. (Special report.)

#### Karl Brandt ($6,500)

Professor Brandt, of Stanford University's Food Research Institute, has been teaching agricultural economics at the University of Heidelberg since May. He has also been assisting in the setting up of a research institute in this field at Heidelberg.

#### College of William and Mary ($1,000)

Curt Bondy of the Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary, lectured on social pedagogics at Goettingen and Hamburg during the summer semester.

#### University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at various German universities, principally at Bonn, during the summer semester.

New School for Social Research ($1,400)

Eduard Heimann of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research has been lecturing for the past six months at the universities of Goettingen and Hamburg.

University of Notre Dame ($1,000)

Ferdinand Hermens, a Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, lectured at the universities of Muenster and Bonn during the summer.

American Council of Learned Societies ($1,000)

Paul Schilpp, a Professor of Philosophy at Northwestern University, will be lecturing at the University of Munich during the fall and early winter.

Union Theological Seminary ($1,500)

Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary lectured at the universities of Marburg and Frankfurt during the summer semester.

Institute of International Education ($500)

Werner Richter of Elmhurst College lectured in philosophy this summer at the universities of Marburg and Munich.

Dr. Max Horkheimer ($1,000)

Dr. Horkheimer of the Institute of Social Research lectured in social philosophy during the spring semester at the University of Frankfurt.

Princeton University ($1,500)

Oskar Morgenstern of Princeton University participated in an economics seminar this summer at the University of Vienna.

State University of Iowa ($10,000)

Emil Witschi, Professor of Zoology at the State University of Iowa, is lecturing at the University of Tuebingen commencing this month, as well as collaborating with other professors there on two research projects: neoplastic growth in amphibians as induced by the condition of over-ripeness of the egg; factors causing sterility during embryonic and fetal development. He will remain in Tuebingen a year.

Harvard University ($1,500)

Gottfried Haberler of Harvard's Department of Economics, participated in an economics seminar at the University of Vienna this summer.

University of Rochester ($1,000)

Arthur May, Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Rochester, lectured at the University of Vienna as well as at a number of German universities during the summer.

Duke University ($500)

Herbert von Beckerath, of the Economics Department at Duke University, is lecturing at the University of Bonn as well as at the universities of Hamburg, Munich and Nuernberg during the summer and fall. If possible, he will remain a year.

Institute of International Education ($4,600)

John Ladd, who has taught at the University of Virginia and at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, 1947-1948, will teach philosophy at the University of Goettingen, under the supervision of Professor Nicolai Hartmann, a distinguished older German philosopher, for the year commencing September 1948.

Professor F. A. Hayek ($1,000)

Professor Hayek, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, participated in economics seminars in Austria and Switzerland during the summer. (Professor Hayek is the only British subject in this group.)

American Music Center, Inc. ($7,500)

This grant constitutes a contribution toward the expenses of transportation of American artists to Germany and Austria, during the next two years. A program of visits by various American artists has been worked out by the Center together with officers in Military Government. Between the time the grant was approved and the first of September three artists were sent, all of whom have had highly successful tours. Admissions are paid in dollars only by American military personnel and these go back into the general fund for travel of artists. The majority of the audiences are of course German.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

University of Maryland ($2,400)

Dr. Daniel Prescott, Director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Maryland, recently spent three months in Germany as consultant in teacher education for Military Government. As a result of his work in Wuerttemburg-Baden and in Hesse, the Kultminister of Wuerttemburg-Baden established an Institute for Child Study and Human Development in Stuttgart. Professor Prescott believes it is essential for the success of the Institute to have a group of its staff members visit the United States for a period of study and observation. This grant will enable a German national on the Stuttgart Institute's staff to spend a year here, working at first under Professor Prescott.

Mrs. Jella Lepman ($2,200)

Mrs. Jella Lepman has been attempting to establish a center in Munich for the collection of books and art materials for children. She recently returned to Germany after three months in the US. She succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the International Youth Library and made useful contacts during her stay here. The RF grant provided for the expenses of her trip.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education ($42,060)

This Association recently established a Committee on International Aspects of Teacher Education. One concern of this committee is the situation of teacher education in ex-enemy countries. It has therefore drawn up a plan for providing facilities and overall guidance for a number of leaders in teacher education representing institutions or ministries of education in Germany and Austria. This grant will defray the expense of bringing nine Austrian and German leaders in teacher education to the United States for a year of study and observation. The teachers arrived here the middle of August. After spending ten days at Illinois State Normal University upon their arrival, they attended the School for Executives of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education held at Estes Park in August. Plans for their stay include one semester at a teachers college and one semester at a graduate school of education. Dean Chris deYoung of Illinois State Normal University has been appointed coordinator for this project by the Association.

New School for Social Research ($1,700)

This grant will enable Dr. Eugen Fink of the University of Freiburg to visit American institutions for three or four months after his lecturing commitments at the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research for the spring term of 1949 have been fulfilled.

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton ($2,000)

Professor Max von Laue, an eminent German physicist, admired not only for his work but for his courageous and uncompromising stand during the Nazi regime, has been awarded this grant to enable him and his wife to visit the US. He attended the first international congress of the newly-founded Crystallographic Union in July and lectured at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton through October. Professor von Laue was given an honorary degree by the University of Chicago.

Free Trade Union Committee ($5,500)

This grant will defray the expenses of a six weeks' visit to the US by a delegation of five trade union leaders from Germany and Austria who will make a study of American labor conditions. The group will study labor management relations, visit unions, meet and confer with officers of trade unions, and visit factories. When possible, they will live in the homes of American workers of their own craft. The A.F. of L. will provide an experienced trade union leader to accompany the delegation and may furnish a translator who will

be responsible for the preparation of a report describing the delegation's findings. The group will arrive here in early October and will visit Washington and points south and west, finally concluding its survey with a visit to the convention of the A.F. of L. in November.

National Education Association ($24,920)

As a contribution to the educational reorientation program in Germany, the National Education Association is sponsoring a program under which a mission of German educators will spend approximately ten weeks observing and studying American educational practices. Ten German educators have been chosen with the aid and approval of the American occupation authorities. A full-time coordinator has been employed to plan the itinerary of the group as well as to manage accommodations and plan conferences with educational leaders. The mission limits its studies to the fields of elementary, secondary and vocational education. Although the group travels as a unit, each member has an opportunity to concentrate on types of education closest to his own interests and to visit some schools of his own choice.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The European Rehabilitation Program has concerned itself with the problem of developing leaders of youth organizations in Germany. Centers have been set up in Germany by German as well as British and American authorities, for the training of youth leaders. However, in Germany today youth leaders cannot secure the systematic training such as is available in certain institutions in Europe and the US. In addition to the grants listed below, $1,800 has been allocated to cover the expense of visits by youth leaders to Great Britain for short training courses.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($1,800)

This grant covers the salary, for a period of six months, of a resident consultant at the Wannsee Leadership Center in Berlin. This person will work with youth leaders there, training them in the methods developed in recent years in the United States. Military Government officials have selected this consultant, and she started her work at the Center approximately September 1st.

International People's College, Denmark ($2,000)

The Danish Committee for International Courses for Teachers and Youth Leaders has arranged two three-month courses, one for the fall of 1948 and the other for the spring of 1949. Lectures in English, French, and German on psychology and educational principles and practices in different countries, with special reference to the training of youth leaders, will be given at Elsinore. This grant will make available scholarships to ten German Youth, Church, and Labor leaders to enable them to attend the course.

National Social Welfare Assembly ($28,280)

A program for youth leadership training in Germany has been urged strongly by Military Government officials. Dr. Paul Limbert, President of Springfield College, agreed to become the chairman of a committee to work on a program in this country for German youth leaders to be invited to the US. Under the auspices of the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly, this committee has arranged for visits in the US by eight German youth leaders, four for a period of six months, and an additional four for a period of ten months. The committee's plan of travel covers visits to work camps and settlement houses as well as schools of social work and projects in youth leadership which are under way. The first group of four youth leaders arrived here the middle of August and they have been attending camps and conferences concerned with their particular fields of interest. The second group will be arriving this month. All the leaders are being enrolled in schools of social work. This grant provides for the travel and living expenses involved in bringing this group to the US, as well as for a coordinator's salary and travel expenses.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

International Holiday Courses ($6,000)

International Holiday Courses were held in Munich, Marburg and Heidelberg from July 24th through August 13th this summer. They were attended by two hundred German and one hundred foreign students. The RF contributed to the cost of travel and honoraria of visiting lecturers at these universities.

Gordonstoun School, Scotland ($10,000)

Kurt Hahn, its Director, has been associated with the education of boys in Germany and Scotland for many years and he believes that the re-education of German youth is one of the most important tasks in the rehabilitation of Germany. The Foundation's grant will provide for scholarships for eight German boys and a resident tutor for them. The boys have been chosen from the Salem School formerly headed by Dr. Hahn, and are now at Gordonstoun.

University of Basel, Switzerland ($5,000)

Since the fall of 1946, the University of Basel has been conducting a project for students from southern Germany which enables students who live in the frontier region to come to Basel every day, on a local frontier pass, to study at the University. They receive a free meal each day, free tuition, and free street-car tickets. Besides this plan, there is a student home at Loerrach, on the German side of the frontier, which houses students who do not live in the vicinity which receives some support from the University. The RF grant was made to the University toward the expenses of this project.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)

This grant helped to defray the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar which was held this summer at Alpbach in the Tyrol. It was conducted by four Austrian universities and was attended by scholars and students from universities throughout the world.

World Student Service Fund ($13,000)

This grant is a contribution toward the general expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in American Civilization for the summer of 1948. This six-week seminar was housed at Castle Leopoldskron and provided an opportunity for young teachers and advanced students from Western and Eastern Europe to meet with outstanding scholars in a period of study and research. (Special report.)

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

American Council on Education ($25,000)

Herman D. Wells, President of Indiana State University, and Alonzo Grace, currently Director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS, Berlin, both of whom are concerned with educational activities in Military Government, urged strongly that a committee should be set up in this country to work with Military Government for the purpose of advising on projects and personnel. An advisory committee is in the process of being set up under the auspices of the American Council of Education and at present includes the following leaders in religious, educational and social welfare activities: Detlev W. Bronk, Chairman, National Research Council; Cornelius Kruse, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Karl W. Bigelow, Teachers College, Columbia University; Wilhelm Pauck, University of Chicago; Laurence Duggan, Institute of International Education; Mrs. Harper Sibley; John Davis, Farmers Cooperative Association; Frederic Melcher, Editor of Publisher's Weekly; Bernice Bridges, National Social Welfare Assembly. The committee plans to establish "panels" of experts in various fields that may advise on cultural relations as well as assist in the development of projects in which organizations in the USA are interested. This grant provides for the salary of an executive director, for an office in Washington, and for the expenses of meetings of the committee.

Germanistic Society of America, Inc. ($69,000)

This grant was made to the Society for subscriptions for some 200 American scholarly journals and periodicals to be sent to the principal German and Austrian university libraries for the next three years. A collection of current medical books has also been sent to these same libraries. Dr. Frederic Heuser of the Society has just returned from Europe and reports that these books and journals are being received by the university libraries.

American Friends Service Committee ($3,000)

The Foundation awarded the AFSC this grant toward the cost of purchasing ten to twelve thousand German books from the Czechoslovakian government for distribution in Germany. The AFSC plans to share a portion of these books with the International Rescue and Relief Committee, which is establishing centers for labor youth throughout Germany. The AFSC will use its share of the books in the lending libraries which it is establishing in its community centers in Germany. Arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the books have been made, and delivery will be effected in the next month.

American Friends Service Committee ($5,000)

Since February 1946, the AFSC has been conducting active relief work in Germany, allocating its funds at first to emergency relief. However, during the past year it has increased activity along lines which may help to remove some of the cultural isolation in Germany today. The development of neighborhood centers, work camps and an educational program for displaced persons, as well as visits to the USA by German students, are part of this project. The RF grant has been awarded toward this general AFSC program in Germany.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

December 1, 1948 - April 30, 1949

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Queen's College ($3,000)
To permit Professor Richard Alewyn to spend the academic year 1949-50 as visiting professor in German Literature at the University of Cologne.

Catholic University of America ($1,500)
To permit Professor Engel-Janosi to lecture at the University of Vienna during the summer of 1949 on historical and political science.

Columbia University ($23,000)
To permit Professor Arensberg and an assistant to spend six months to two years in Germany to advise and assist the Dortmund Center for Social Science Research in a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Cornell University ($2,100)
To permit Professor Karl Von Frisch of the University of Graz to lecture in the United States on his recent discoveries concerned with the sensory mechanisms and the behavior of animals.

Professor Erich Schneider ($3,000)
A former SS fellow, Professor Schneider wishes to visit England and the United States to observe economic research institutes and current research methods. He is Director of the Economics Seminar at the University of Kiel.

University of Maryland ($35,000)
As an aid to the improvement of teacher education in Germany the grant will be used for the training of staff for two institutes of child study in Germany at the Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland.

CIO - Department of Education ($5,000)
To permit the CIO to invite three or four Germans to participate in their summer institutes in 1949.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

National Social Welfare Assembly ($40,000)
To permit the NSWA to continue its program for training youth leaders in the United States, to act in an advisory capacity to youth leaders here under Government sponsorship and to aid in any way possible the program of the Youth Activities Branch of the Military Government.

American Library Association ($22,200)
For the general budget over a two-year period of an International Youth Library in Munich and to permit a trained librarian to spend two months in Germany in getting the project under way.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

World Student Service Fund ($15,000)
Toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in 1949.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)
Toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar in 1949.

New York University ($40,000)
$10,000 available for the exploration of the facilities for setting up a program of international work-student exchange between the United States and Germany similar to that which existed before the war. Upon presentation of a workable program the balance of $30,000 which is herein set aside may be released by the officers for setting up such a program.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Max Rolfes ($900)
To permit Dr. Max Rolfes of the Giessen Agricultural College to visit the Institute of Agrarian Affairs at Oxford University.

Max Planck Gesellschaft, Goettingen ($5,500)
For the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library.

Harvard University ($1,200)
For subscriptions to the International Education Review, an Austrian journal, for distribution in this country.

Austro-American Institute of Education ($7,000)
This organization is the Institute of International Education for Austria and operated before the war as a means of stimulating and administering student exchange. The grant is intended as a contribution to general budget for a two-year period.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE (Continued)

Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany ($3,000)
This committee coordinates the activities of twenty-five organizations in Holland. It maintains a headquarters in Germany which serves as a location for conferences between Germans and foreigners under Dutch auspices. The bulk of its budget comes from the Dutch Government. The RF grant is for general budget over a two-year period.

Professor L. Von Wiese, University of Cologne ($500)
For the purchase of books and periodicals in the field of sociology.

American Council on Education ($50,000)
Toward the general budget of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

American Council on Education ($8,000)
For the expenses of a panel on teacher education of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

National Education Association ($7,000)
For the expenses of a panel on public education of the Advisory Committee.

Wuerttemberg Library Society ($2,500)
To permit the Library in Stuttgart to set up under its director a central exchange office to further the exchange of books and periodicals and to provide informational service for German librarians.

SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Dortmund Center for Social Science Research ($15,000)
Up to $15,000 for a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area. This grant will take care of the German expenses in connection with the study in which Professor Arensberg of Columbia is interested.

International Health Division ($25,000)
This sum has been set aside for a survey of public health organization in Germany by Dr. Franz Goldmann of the School of Public Health at Harvard University. The plan involves the selection of German assistants who will accompany Dr. Goldmann on a travel tour of Western Europe and the United States observing developments in public health outside Germany. On completing the evaluation of programs outside Germany, the group will congregate there and draw up recommendations for a public health program for Germany.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

0700 Rehabilitation program

FROM: AEB

DATE: March 24, 1950

TO:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JMP | MAR 27 50 | |
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| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS: FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: Your memo of March 23, 1950

NS grants during 1949 concerned with Germany, Austria, and Japan were:

3/28/49 Columbia University
Professor Hideki Yukawa, of Kyoto University, Japan - Visiting Professor of Physics during academic year 1949-1950 $5,000

RANS 4936 13

4/19/49 University of Chicago
Conference, under direction of Professor Paul Weiss, in summer of 1949 centering at University of Wuerzburg on rehabilitation of German biology 4,000

RFK9095

6/17/49 University of Graz, Austria
Professor Karl von Frisch - zoology 25,000

There were no NS grants for Korea.

AEB

FORM 106

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
Rehabilitation program

FROM: LKH

DATE: March 27, 1950

TO: JMP MAR 27 '50 MAR 29 '50

COMMENTS:

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: 1949 projects involving Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea - Medical Sciences

Appropriations

RF 49076 $30,000 Japan - Medical Books and Periodicals

Grants in Aid

Dr. Paul Fuchsig, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
$2,100 for travel expenses to US and Canada and return, for three months ending Dec. 31, 1949. (Termination date later extended to April 30, 1950.)

Prof. Hans Hausler, University of Graz, Graz, Austria
$2,100 for travel expenses to US and Canada and return, for three months ending December 31, 1949. (Additional grant in aid of $336.77 made on November 18, 1949.)

Dr. Yoshio Kusama, Chairman, Council on Medical Education, Japan
$2,900 for travel expenses to US and Canada and return, for four months beginning October 1, 1949. (Additional grant in aid of $323.33 made on December 14, 1949.)

Dr. Otto Spranger, of New York
$1,500 to visit Vienna, Austria, for four months beginning July 1, 1949.

Fellowships

Dr. Hans Loeschcke, Physiological Institute, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany, for one year beginning Sppt. 1, 1949. $3,160

Dr. Kurt Pateisky, Neurological Institute, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austia, for one year beginning April 1, 1949. $2,600

Dr. Melchior Reiter, Pharmacological Institute, Munich University, Munich, Germany, for one year beginning April 1, 1949. $4,360

FORM 106

Fellowships (continued)

Dr. Wilhelm Schroeder, Institute for Animal Physiology, Frankfurt, Germany, for one year beginning October 15, 1949. $3,235

Dr. Kentaro Shimizu, School of Medicine, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan, for 8 months beginning September 1, 1949. $2,890

Dr. Edith Simandl, Second Surgical University Clinic, Vienna, Austria, for one year beginning October 1, 1949. $3,160

Dr. Rudolph Zahn, Institute for Vegetative Physiology, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany, for one year beginning October 1, 1949. $3,160

Allocation from Director's Fund

$215 for Dr. Walter Fritz-Seeman, of Heidelberg, Germany, for travel expenses in US and Canada. Approved April 12, 1949.

LKH

LKH

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

200 Rehabilitation program

FROM: HV

DATE: March 28, 1950

Through GKS

GKS

TO: JMP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS:

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT:

Attached is the information concerning grants made during 1949 for Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea, as requested in your memo of March 23.

HV

HV

Attach. - 1

FORM 106

Grants made by IHD and RFHC
during 1949
in countries listed below

March 28, 1950

FEB 3 1956

AUSTRIA None

GERMANY Fellowships

| Estimated cost | |
|---|---|
| $ 3,900 | Dr. Benno Hanns Bernhard Klaess<br>Deputy Kreis Arzt, Fuerth, Bavaria |
| 3,900 | Dr. Hildegard Irma Maria Rothmund<br>Prospective position: Public Health Officer in the Wuerttemberg-Baden Public Health System |

JAPAN Fellowships

| Estimated cost | |
|---|---|
| $ 4,365 | Dr. Hideo Fukumi<br>Member of National Institute of Japan, Tokyo. Duty: Chief, Assey Laboratories for Influenza Virus Vaccine, Pertussia Vaccine, and Disinfectants |
| 4,250 | Miss Aya Maeda<br>Prospective position: Director of Public Health Nursing, St. Luke's College of Nursing and Red Cross School of Nursing (Model Demonstration School of Nursing), Tokyo |
| 4,400 | Miss Hideko Mamiya<br>Prospective position: In clinical nursing education with Ministry of Welfare |
| 4,400 | Miss Kikue Shimizu<br>Acting Chief of Public Health Nursing Section, Institute of Public Health, Tokyo |
| 4,365 | Dr. Masuo Takabe<br>2nd grade technical official of the Ministry of Welfare (Disease Prevention Bureau) |

Other aid

| | |
|---|---|
| Tokyo Institute of Public Health: | |
| $ 3,500 | Designated for purchase of foreign books, journals, motion pictures, and other useful teaching materials. Available until 12/31/50. Approved by Scientific Directors, 12/16/49. |
| 500 | Allocated from Rockefeller Foundation Health Commission Director's Fund for purchase of books, periodicals, and teaching aids, in addition to $2,000 allocated by Scientific Directors on September 24, 1948; $500 allocation made by Officers on 10/6/49. Available until 12/31/49. |

KOREA None

HV

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: PH

DATE: March 24, 1950

TO: JMP

COMMENTS:

FEB 3 1956

SUBJECT: SS grants made during 1949 for projects concerned with Germany, Austria, and Japan

## GERMANY

Grants in aid

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Institut für Weltwirtschaft, University of Kiel, for the purchase of books and periodicals in the field of economics and political science | $ 700 | |
| Institut für Landwirtschaftliche-Markforschung, Völkenrode, for the purchase of books and periodicals in the social sciences | 500 | |
| University of Cologne, for the purchase of books and periodicals in the social sciences | 55 | |
| Staatswissenschaftliches Seminar, Kiel, for the purchase of books and periodicals in the social sciences | 175 | 1,430 |

## AUSTRIA

Grants in aid

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Austrian Institute of Economic Research for the expenses of its research program | 10,000 | |
| University of Innsbrück, for purchase of books and periodicals in the social sciences | 75 | 10,075 |

FORM 106

## JAPAN

### Grants in aid

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Council on Foreign Relations for the purchase and shipment of books and journals to the National Diet Library, Tokio | $10,000 | |
| Stanford University, Food Research Institute, for the purchase and shipment of books and journals in the field of agricultural economics for Hokkaido University, Sapparo, Japan | 1,000 | |
| Keio University, Tokio, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing books and periodicals in the social sciences | 810 | 11,810 |

### Fellowships

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. Takeo Fukai: Director of Research and Training Plans, Japan Public Opinion Society; studies in research methodology and social psychology, sampling statistics and sociology | 3,950 | 3,950 |

## KOREA

No appropriations, grants in aid or fellowships were made during 1949.

PH.

ph.

JMP

FEB 3 1956

# HUMANITIES PROJECTS CONCERNED WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA DURING 1949

## GRANTS

RF 49005
1/21/49 $21,000 to Columbia University for a program of study for Korean broadcasters during period ending 12/31/49.

RF 49006
1/21/49 $29,000 to Columbia University for program of study for Japanese broadcasters during period ending 12/31/49.

RF 49026
2/18/49 $20,000 to Yale University for selection, purchase, and shipment of western literature to centers for its study in the Far East, during period ending 12/31/51.
(To assist writers and students of modern literature in Japan, Korea, and China by making available at four centers of literary activity selected collections of western literature.)

RF 49096
6/17/49 $50,000 to University of Munich for expenses of visiting professors from the United States or Canada and for purchase of library materials for its Amerika Institut, during three-year period beginning 7/1/49, not more than $20,000 to be available in any one year.

RF 49112
9/23/49 $25,000 to Columbia University for use by the American Press Institute in a training program for Japanese press personnel, during period ending 6/30/50.

RF 49037
2/18/49 $20,000 to Goethe Bicentennial Foundation toward travel expenses of foreign visitors to a conference in the United States during summer of 1949, to be available until 9/30/49.
(Every country of western Europe to be represented.)

## GRANTS IN AID

RA H 4905
1/18/49 $7,000 to American Library Association toward cost of purchasing and shipping to the University of Tokyo books and other materials essential for the study of librarianship, to be available over period terminating 12/31/49.

RA H 4966
7/7/49 $350 to the Library of Congress to enable Library to prepare a list of books and other materials on American literature and American history for the library of the Amerika Institut, University of Munich, over period terminating 12/31/49.

RA H 4941
4/25/49 $2,300 to National Museum of Korea for purchase and shipment to Korea of needed materials to be selected by Dr. Kim Chewon, Director of National Museum of Korea, to be available over period terminating 6/30/51.

GRANTS IN AID (continued)

RA H 4930 $3,600 to Yale University toward expenses of photographing ✓
4/5/49 material in the Austrian National Library in Vienna, for the Yale Theatrical Prints Collection, over period terminating 12/31/49.

RA H 4936 $6,000 to ACLS to enable Council to hold Conference in ✓
4/8/49 Germanic Studies in American Education - over period terminating 12/31/49.

RA H 4924 $3,000 to Mills College to cover salary of part-time
3/16/49 instructor in Far Eastern music, over three-year period ✓ terminating 6/30/52.
(Including music of China, Korea, Japan, Indonesia, India, Mongolia, Persia.)

RA H 4906 $6,500 to Yale University for purchase of books on
1/20/49 world history for centers of the study of world history ✓ 200 Japan outside the United States, to be available over period terminating 12/31/50.
(Particular emphasis to be placed on supply of such books to Far Eastern centers, final list of institutions to receive them to be determined by Professor Turner in consultation with the officers.)

PC
3/28/50

HUMANITIES FELLOWSHIP AWARDS IN 1949 IN
GERMANY, AUSTRIA, JAPAN AND KOREA

Gustav Heinrich Blanke, Germany; studied linguistics at Columbia University and is now doing work at Harvard University. Fellowship terminates 8/29/50. $3,400.

Chai Sook Syn, Korea; now on an eight-month extension of original twelve-month fellowship. Studied library science at University of Michigan and is now on a three-month internship at UN Library at Lake Success. Fellowship terminates 5/9/50. $1,850

Reinhard Lauth, Germany; awarded seven-month fellowship (philosophy) which was to have begun January, 1950, but due to illness and doubt in his mind that fellowship stipend is adequate, he has not arrived for study in this country. If he decides stipend is adequate, his period of study should begin in a month or two. Otherwise, his fellowship will be cancelled. $2,711

Azusa Hirabayashi, Japan; twelve-month fellowship for study of library science to begin approximately July 1, 1950, principally at the Columbia Library School. $4,050

Tatsuro Yamamoto, Japan: twelve-month fellowship for study of history and comparison of Southeast Asian cultures, principally at Harvard University, to begin approximately July 1, 1950. $5,700

Park Chan Carp; Korea; twelve-month fellowship for study of American language and literature, principally at the University of Michigan, to begin approximately April 1, 1950. $4,800

2/6,261

700
Rehabilitation program

GJB -

JMP -

FEB 3 1956

FMR has asked me to get together the figures on RF grants for Germany, Austria and Japan and Korea to be sent to the Commission on Occupied Areas for insertion in their Handbook. I am attaching statements from each of the divisions which I have received and my final calculations. Would you have someone in your Department check them before I send them out? I should like to have them by the middle of next week, since Mrs. Austin writes that her final proof will go to the printers on April 10.

JMP

March 31, 1950.

| | Germany | Austria | Japan | Korea |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 796.77 | 36.113.33 | |
| Med. Science | ~~$14,130~~ | ~~$11,460~~ | ~~$35,790~~ | — |
| Nat. Science | 4,000 | 25,000 | 5,000 | — |
| Soc. Science | 1,430 | 10,075 | 15,760 | — |
| Humanities | 82,461 (56,461) | 3,600 (—) | 79,250 (74,450) | 36,450 (33,450) |
| Int. Health Div. | 7,800 | — | 25,780 | — |
| European Relat. | 230,200 | 54,200 | | |
| | ~~340,021~~ | ~~104,335~~ | 162,080 | 36,450 |
| | 340,021 | 104,671.77 | 161,903.33 | 36,450 |
| | − 26,000 | − 3,600.00 | − 4,800.— | − 3,000 |
| | $314,021 | $101,071.77 | 157,103.33 | 33,450 |

1949

82,461
3600
79,250
36,450
201,761

| Germany | Austria |
| --- | --- |
| 40,000 ✓ | 1,200 ✓ |
| 5,500 ✓ | 15,000 ✓ |
| 3,000 ✓ | 1,500 ✓ |
| 3,000 ✓ | 7,000 ✓ |
| 10,000 ✓ | 3,000 ✓ |
| 3,000 ✓ | 20,000 ✓ |
| 5,000 ✓ | 3,000 ✓ |
| 30,000 ✓ | 1,500 ✓ |
| 22,200 ✓ | 2,000 ✓ |
| 4,000 ✓ | 54,200 ✓ |
| 35,000 ✓ | |
| 25,000 ✓ | |
| 2,500 ✓ | |
| 3,500 ✓ | |
| 15,000 ✓ | |
| 23,000 ✓ | |
| 500 ✓ | |
| 230,200 ✓ | |

FEB 3 1956

# GRANTS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN 1949

## CONCERNED WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, JAPAN AND KOREA

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | $ ~~340,021~~ 314,021 |
| Austria | ~~104,335~~ 101,072 |
| Japan | ~~162,080~~ 157,103 |
| Korea | 30,450 33,450 |

MAY 15 1957

700

Rehabilitation program

# AMERICAN MUSIC CENTER, INC.

## Revolving Fund - Visiting Artists' Program

## (Rockefeller Foundation)

ER-6
RF 47116

## Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

## March 25, 1948 to June 30, 1950

grant terminated 3/30/50 *

FG- F6
ATN-KN

**Receipts:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Original grant | $ 7,500.00 |

**Disbursements**

Artists' expenses for travel maintenance, insurance and incidentals in accordance with contracts between the artists listed, the Center and the Department of the Army.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patricia Travers | $ 2,567.18 | |
| Thomas J. Scott | 934.70 | |
| Ralph Kirkpatrick | 1,002.50 | |
| Webster Aitken | 369.19 | |
| Total Disbursements | 4,873.57 | |
| Administrative Expenses | 350.00 | |
| | | 5,223.57 |
| Balance on Hand | (Refunded) | $ 2,276.43 |

**Disbursements:**

| | |
|---|---|
| For travel | $ 3,823.94 |
| Maintenance and incidentals | 911.13 |
| Insurance | 138.50 |
| | $ 4,873.57 |

* letter of July 27, 1950.
All expenditures incurred prior to March 30, 1950.

Received with letter of July 19, 1950.

1948 ~~$39~~

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1948 | $460,906 |
| 1949 | 314,021 |
| | $774,927 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1948 | 464,931 |
| 1949 | 314,021 |
| | $778,952 |

°700

FEB 3 1956 Rehabilitation program

(1950)

Fellows from Germany since the end of the war

(as of 6/15/49)

| Name | Division | |
|---|---|---|
| BLANKE, Dr. Gustav | Hum. | 5/27/49 |
| LOESCHCKE, Dr. Hans | MS | |
| REITER, Dr. Melchoir | MS | '49 |
| VON LERSNER, Olga | IHD NURSE | 7/9/48 $1,645 $1,380 |
| ZAHN, Dr. Rudolf | MS | 2/18/49 |

granted '49 cancelled '49

In addition to the above a fellowship was granted to Miss Dorthea Kroeber of Germany; however, this was cancelled because K. was unable to get a visa.

1,645
1,380
1,000
$4,025
460,906
$464,931

CRANE'S CREST

ALLOCATIONS UNDER EUROPEAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

December 1, 1948 - April 30, 1949

FEB 3 1956

AMERICANS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Queen's College ($3,000)
To permit Professor Richard Alewyn to spend the academic year 1949-50 as visiting professor in German Literature at the University of Cologne.

Catholic University of America ($1,500)
To permit Professor Engel-Janosi to lecture at the University of Vienna during the summer of 1949 on historical and political science.

Columbia University ($23,000)
To permit Professor Arensberg and an assistant to spend six months to two years in Germany to advise and assist the Dortmund Center for Social Science Research in a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area.

GERMANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Cornell University ($2,100)
To permit Professor Karl Von Frisch of the University of Graz to lecture in the United States on his recent discoveries concerned with the sensory mechanisms and the behavior of animals.

Professor Erich Schneider ($3,000)
A former SS fellow, Professor Schneider wishes to visit England and the United States to observe economic research institutes and current research methods. He is Director of the Economics Seminar at the University of Kiel.

University of Maryland ($35,000)
As an aid to the improvement of teacher education in Germany the grant will be used for the training of staff for two institutes of child study in Germany at the Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland.

CIO - Department of Education ($[illegible]5,000)
To permit the CIO to invite three or four Germans to participate in their summer institutes in 1949.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

National Social Welfare Assembly ($40,000)
To permit the NSWA to continue its program for training youth leaders in the United States, to act in an advisory capacity to youth leaders here under Government sponsorship and to aid in any way possible the program of the Youth Activities Branch of the Military Government.

American Library Association ($22,200)
For the general budget over a two-year period of an International Youth Library in Munich and to permit a trained librarian to spend two months in Germany in getting the project under way.

STUDENT CULTURAL RELATIONS

World Student Service Fund ($15,000)
Toward the expenses of the Salzburg Seminar in 1949.

World Student Service Fund ($2,000)
Toward the expenses of the Alpbach Seminar in 1949.

New York University ($40,000)
$10,000 available for the exploration of the facilities for setting up a program of international work-student exchange between the United States and Germany similar to that which existed before the war. Upon presentation of a workable program the balance of $30,000 which is herein set aside may be released by the officers for setting up such a program.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Max Rolfes ($900)
To permit Dr. Max Rolfes of the Giessen Agricultural College to visit the Institute of Agrarian Affairs at Oxford University.

Max Planck Gesellschaft, Goettingen ($5,500)
For the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library.

Harvard University ($1,200)
For subscriptions to the International Education Review, an Austrian journal, for distribution in this country.

Austro-American Institute of Education ($7,000)
This organization is the Institute of International Education for Austria and operated before the war as a means of stimulating and administering student exchange. The grant is intended as a contribution to general budget for a two-year period.

GENERAL AID TO INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE (Continued)

Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany ($3,000)
This committee coordinates the activities of twenty-five organizations in Holland. It maintains a headquarters in Germany which serves as a location for conferences between Germans and foreigners under Dutch auspices. The bulk of its budget comes from the Dutch Government. The RF grant is for general budget over a two-year period.

Professor L. Von Wiese, University of Cologne ($500)
For the purchase of books and periodicals in the field of sociology.

American Council on Education ($50,000)
Toward the general budget of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

American Council on Education ($8,000)
For the expenses of a panel on teacher education of the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations with the Occupied Areas.

National Education Association ($7,000)
For the expenses of a panel on public education of the Advisory Committee.

Wuerttemberg Library Society ($2,500)
To permit the Library in Stuttgart to set up under its director a central exchange office to further the exchange of books and periodicals and to provide informational service for German librarians.

SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Dortmund Center for Social Science Research ($15,000)
Up to $15,000 for a study of the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr area. This grant will take care of the German expenses in connection with the study in which Professor Arensberg of Columbia is interested.

International Health Division ($25,000)
This sum has been set aside for a survey of public health organization in Germany by Dr. Franz Goldmann of the School of Public Health at Harvard University. The plan involves the selection of German assistants who will accompany Dr. Goldmann on a travel tour of Western Europe and the United States observing developments in public health outside Germany. On completing the evaluation of programs outside Germany, the group will congregate there and draw up recommendations for a public health program for Germany.

°700
Rehabilitation program
(1950)

In the late spring of 1947, Professor Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago was asked by the President of The Rockefeller Foundation to spend two or three months in Germany to undertake the survey which was begun by the late Dr. Mann. His appointment was approved in June, and he spent the months of September and October in Germany. He reported in November to the Officers of the Foundation and attended the December, 1947 meeting of the Board of Trustees, where he presented his findings and recommendations. At that meeting the following resolution was passed:

> RESOLVED that in addition to the sums heretofore or hereafter specifically appropriated by the Trustees and by the Executive Committee for projects in Europe, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for use by the officers of the Foundation for new projects in European rehabilitation; and that the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized to appropriate at any time or from time to time additional sums in the total amount of not to exceed Three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for similar use by the officers, report of the use of all such funds to be made by the officers to the Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 21, 1948, an additional $100,000 was allocated for this program.

On December 22, 1947, Professor Havighurst was appointed as adviser in the program of European rehabilitation for one year beginning December 1, 1947, with the understanding that he would give one-quarter of his time to the program. On September 3, 1948, he left this country to visit Germany and Austria for the purpose of evaluating what has already been accomplished and of making recommendations for further activities. He expects to return about

November 15th. The program has been carried out under Professor Havighurst's general direction, with the benefit of the advice and consultation of the officers of the Foundation. Each month Professor Havighurst has met with a group of officers, usually those most closely concerned with European programs of the different divisions, at which time general policy and specific proposals were discussed.

The program has had two main objectives:

1. The promotion of interchange of knowledge and ideas between the former enemy countries in Europe and the democratic countries of Europe and America;

2. The assistance to young people who show promise of leadership in the former enemy countries of Europe in obtaining training and experience in the democratic countries.

To date thirty-seven separate projects have been assisted from this fund. They may be classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Aid to Intercultural Exchange | $102,000 |
| Interchange of Personnel | |
| Foreign experts to Germany and Austria | 42,500 |
| Germans to the United States | 80,780 |
| Youth Activities | 33,880 |
| Student Assistance | 36,000 |

A total of $295,160 has been allocated to date, leaving a balance of $4,840 of the $300,000 made available to the program by the Trustees.

This program has been well received by the U. S. Military Government in Germany and Austria as well as by the British Control Commission. Assurances have been received from the French Control Commission that it will also welcome Rockefeller Foundation activity in its zone. In the United States, educational

and cultural groups have welcomed the program and have found it useful in their own plans for cultural interchange with Europe. There has not yet been time to evaluate the program on the basis of performance, since many of the projects are still in their preliminary stages.

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.O Office of Cultural Interchange

M. E. Harris, Dir.

FEB 3 1956

PROCEDURES FOR INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS UNDER REORIENTATION PROGRAM

I. UNITED STATES VISITORS TO OCCUPIED AREAS

A. Experts and Specialists Financed by War Department

1. Request by the theater commander to be submitted by name (or indication of qualifications) and assignment to be performed to Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division.

2. Reorientation Branch, upon approving request, submits request to Personnel and Training Branch, CAD, for recruiting and processing.

B. Volunteer Project; Institutions or Organizations Offering to Send Persons to Occupied Area for Service

1. Project to be submitted to Reorientation Branch, CAD, by responsible organization (national organization, if possible). This shall include:

a. Statement of responsibility to be assumed and sources of funds

b. Name(s) of person or persons to be sent

c. Complete program of service to be rendered and the length of time for completion of proposed project

2. If program is approved by Reorientation Branch, CAD, proposed project will be forwarded to Department of State and subsequently returned to Civil Affairs Division after decision on:

a. Political and financial reliability of institution or organization

b. Approval of individual or individuals to be sent

c. Desirability of program

3. After approval by War Department and Department of State, project will be referred by Reorientation Branch, CAD, to the theater commander for acceptance or rejection.

a. In accepting proposed project, the theater commander will afford transportation, accommodation, rations and such additional facilities as are needed for maintaining the individual while in the area and for helping him achieve the purpose of his visit.

b. Theater commander will inform Reorientation Branch, CAD of acceptance or rejection of proposed project.

4. Upon receipt of approval of proposed project by the theater commander, Reorientation Branch will refer project to Personnel and Training Branch, CAD, for processing.

5. Personnel and Training Branch will arrange with Intelligence Division to complete four-way security investigation before individuals are invited to participate in program.

6. If proposed project is not approved, at any point, Reorientation Branch, CAD, will inform sponsor.

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PROCEDURES FOR INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS UNDER REORIENTATION PROGRAM

II. FOREIGN NATIONALS TO UNITED STATES

A. General

1. Factors to be considered in selection of candidates

a. Personality and adaptability

b. Command of English

c. Political background

d. Education or professional attainment

e. Probable ability to derive benefits from sojourn in the United States which will enable individuals to contribute to the program of democratic reorientation in their native country upon their return.

2. Selection of foreign nationals in occupied areas

a. It will be the responsibility of the theater commander to select or approve individuals, in occupied areas, in accordance with factors listed above (A.1). It is recommended that within the occupied area selection boards be established, including representatives of democratic elements in the local population who will nominate individuals to come to the United States under this program, subject to the approval of the theater commander.

3. Security

a. The theater commander will be responsible for a security check of each individual coming to the United States under this program and will inform Civil Affairs Division, War Department, upon completion of check. The theater commander will forward to Civil Affairs Division information requested by Department of State on candidates.

b. Reorientation Branch, CAD, on behalf of War Department, will accept the theater commander's statement that candidates meet security requirements and will forward information on each candidate to Department of State.

c. Department of State will conduct security investigation based on following information forwarded by the theater commander:

(1) Birth date and place

(2) Place of residence

(3) Travel abroad - countries visited, reasons therefor, length of stay, etc.

(4) Occupations, types and places of employment, past and present,

(5) Political affiliations, past and present

(6) Organizations of which formerly or presently a member

(7) Report of local investigation in the community where candidate lives, including comments by reliable persons well acquainted with the candidates professionally and socially

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(8) Statement whether or not candidate has appeared or has been scheduled to appear or reappear before a denazification court. If he has a summary of the charges, evidence, and decision, if any, are requested

(9) Record of the NSDAP files and those of the NSDAP's formations and affiliated and supervised organizations as obtained from G-2 Document Centers, Berlin, and elsewhere in Germany; or statements by the officers in charge of the Center that no such records are contained in the files

(10) Statement regarding candidate's criminal record or absence thereof

(11) Statement from the Office of the Political Adviser at Berlin, or in the case of Austrians, from the American Legation at Vienna, that no adverse information concerning the candidate is available

(12) Comparable information in the case of Japanese or Korean nationals

d. Upon receiving approval of Department of State, for security requirements and policy check, Reorientation Branch, CAD, will inform theater commander of approval for entry of individual.

e. Theater commander, upon receipt of approval of individual's entry will certify to appropriate consulate that visit of the applicant in question is in the national interest. The consular officer will issue a non-immigrant visa under Sec 3(2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, if he finds the applicant meets requirements of the law.

4. Travel of foreign nationals to United States

a. The theater commander will facilitate travel of the individual selected to port of embarkation, will issue proper travel orders and will give advance notice of departure date to Civil Affairs Division.

b. The Department of Justice will have responsibility for the admission of the alien to the United States, the surveillance of the individual during his stay in the United States, and for the enforcement of his departure after a temporary stay.

c. Reorientation Branch, CAD, will notify proper administrative unit (IIE, IEP) and/or sponsor of arrival of individuals for this program.

B. Experts and Specialists from Occupied Areas to the United States

1. In case of individual dependent exclusively on War Department funds, projects for principal categories to be included in program, will be defined by Reorientation Branch in consultation with Department of State and cleared with theater commander. The International Exchange of Persons Division, Department of State, will arrange for all programs of study and will assume full administrative responsibility for individuals as long as individuals remain in the United States. Reorientation Branch, CAD, will transfer such funds as available for the program to the Department of State for administration of the program.

2. Volunteer placements (private sponsor)

a. All offers of placement to be addressed to Civil Affairs Division, War Department

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(1) Offers of placement to include

(a) Name of sponsoring institution or organization and source of funds

(b) Definite statement of financial liability and responsibility that will be assumed

(c) Definite program or course of study offered and length of time involved

b. If placement is approved by Reorientation Branch, CAD, proposal will be forwarded to Department of State and subsequently returned to Reorientation Branch after decision on:

(1) Financial responsibility, educational possibilities, and political status of institution or organization

(2) Desirability of proposed program

c. Professors invited to teach in American institutions

(1) Subject fields must be such as to contribute to the reorientation program

(2) Actual teaching load must not exceed 50% of normal teaching schedule

(3) Compensation by sponsoring institution to visitor limited to

(a) Total transportation expense

(b) Per diem of not more than $12.00. This per diem wil cover all expenses of individual during his visit. If board and room are furnished by institution the per diem must be lowered to a figure equal to $12.00 less the cost of board and room.

(4) Candidates for these placements are limited to those who will be actively useful for reorientation upon return to area.

C. Students from Occupied Areas to United States

1. In the administration of the entire Government financed program in the United States, the War Department will employ the Institute of International Education as its agent. The institute will undertake to place nominees under the program in suitable educational institutions and will assume full administrative responsibility for individuals as long as they remain in the United States. The institute will also take initiative in developing voluntary contributions to the general program, and in consultation with War Department, working out joint programs involving the use of Government and private funds.

2. All contributions from private sources for this program will be made to the Institute of International Education.

3. Students financed by Government funds.

a. General program will be framed by Reorientation Branch, CAD, and will be submitted to the theater commander for approval.

b. Opportunities for student placement in United States will be transmitted to the theater commander by Reorientation Branch, CAD, with request that specific nomination be submitted for placement.

c. Names submitted by the theater commander, after security check, as provided (II.A.3), will be forwarded by Reorientation Branch, CAD, to institute of International Education for placement.

d. When placements are obtained, Institute will notify Reorientation Branch, CAD (Copy to Department of State) which will communicate information to theater commander.

4. Students placed by private sponsor

a. All offers to be addressed to the Civil Affairs Division, War Department. Information must include:

(1) Name of sponsoring institution or organization and source of funds

(2) Nature of course or training offered

(3) Extent of financial liability to be assumed

(4) Type of individual student desired, if request is by name each case to be considered on its own merits

(5) If arrangements offered are acceptable to Reorientation Branch, CAD, offer will be submitted to Department of State for approval (II.B.2a(2)) and subsequent return after decision.

(6) After approval by War Department and Department of State, offer will be referred by Reorientation Branch, CAD, to theater commander for acceptance or rejection.

(7) All administrative responsibilities that might be handled by the War Department under this program will be under administration of the Institute of International Education. This statement refers to grants of money from private sponsors for student programs.

(8) Offers of "fellowships" by institutions in consideration for teaching by students shall be limited to the extent that a student may teach a language. This teaching load must not exceed ten hours per week. Payment for this teaching will be limited to educational fees and maintenance, and will not include cash payments.

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YMCA 10 [illegible]

Trying [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]

Parallelism [illegible] of [illegible] in synthesis [illegible]

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Rehabilitation program (1950)

Insert

FEB 3 1956

One of the primary interests of the European Rehabilitation Program has been in the training of youth leaders. Such a program was begun in 1948 with a grant to the National Social Welfare Assembly Youth Division for the training in the United States of German youth leaders. A grant of $40,000 was approved in 1949 for the continuation and expansion of this program. Under this grant four German and two Austrian youth leaders have been brought to this country for training. In addition two proefessional group workers have gone to Germany to assist in training schools there. These funds have also provided a staff for the administration of the visits of some fifty Germans engaged in youth activities who were brought to the United States under the Military Government and State Department programs. Orientation courses have been provided as well as carefully planned itineraries. At the end of the ~~xixitsxthexxixt~~ training period the visitor participate in evaluation sessions which are usually attended by some twaty-five social workers representing various social agencies in New York City. The funds available under this grant will permit the continuation of this program during most of 1950.

An equally successful project has been that of the International Youth Library in Muhich. The American Library Association became interested in this proposal and agreed to administer the Foundation grant of $22,200 which was appropriated for ~~thixxpurpoxxx~~ the establishment of the Library. Under the funds thus provided Miss Marggret Scoggin, children's librarian in New York City, spent two months in Germany assisting in getting the project started. The Cultusministerium of Bavaria has provided a building and the German mark funds come from local bontributions. The Foundation's grant is used for the Director's salary, equipment and expenses which can only be met in dollars.

An interesting research project is under way at the Dortmund Center for Social Science Research at Münster. This project, proposed and staffed by German social scientists, is concerned with the social conditions affecting productivity in the Ruhr. During the past year a Foundation grant to the Center permitted the initiation of the project. Another grant to Columbia University enabled Professor Conrad Arensberg of its faculty to spend several months in Dortmund working on his own sociological research as well as advising the German workers on their project. Professor Arensberg's assistant has remained in Germany to work in collaboration with the German staff on the productivity study.