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UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL

INFORMATION CONTROL SERVICE

APO 742, U.S. Army

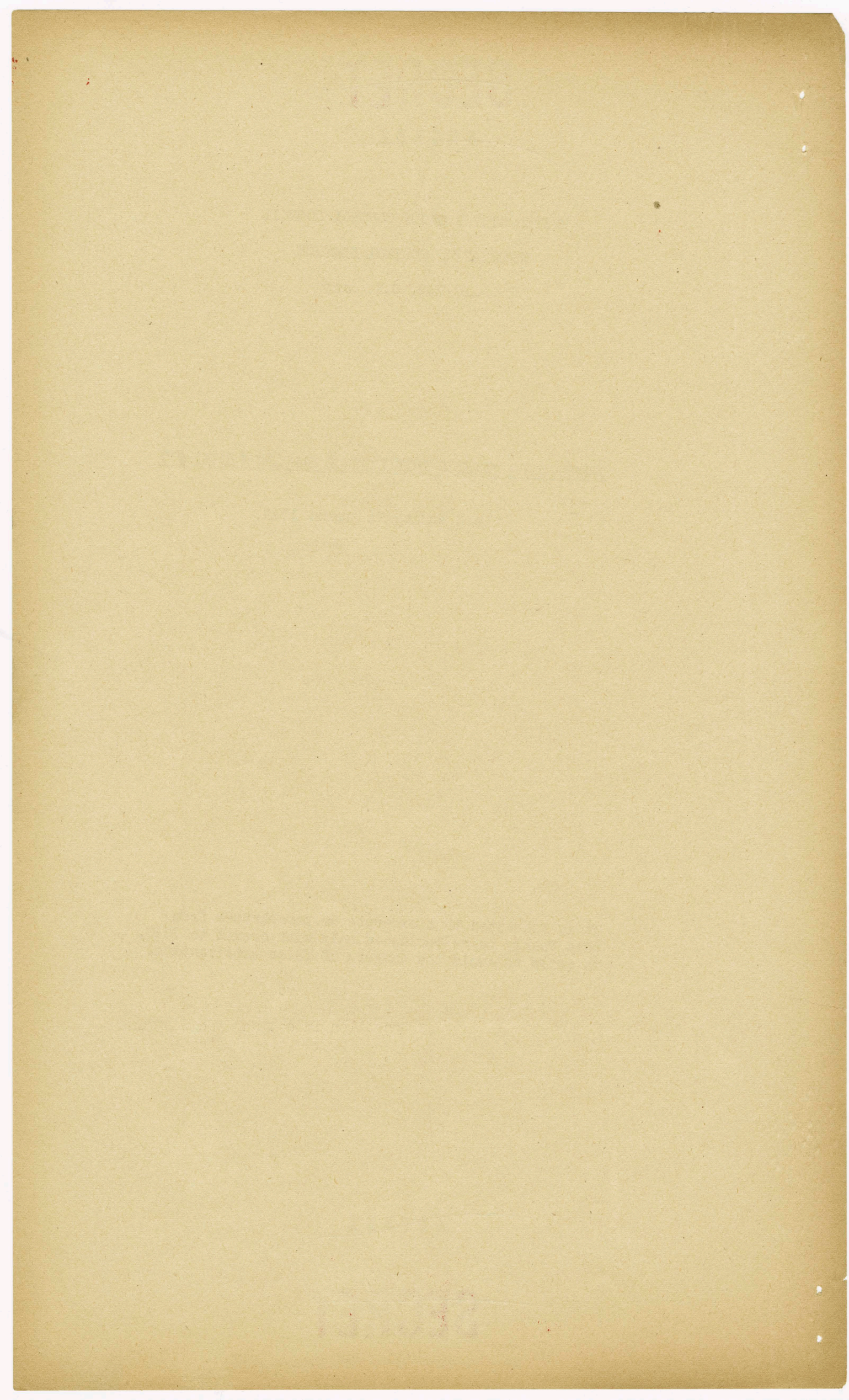
INFORMATION CONTROL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (ICIS) # 7

Week ending 24 August 1945

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I. FOOD, FUEL AND HOUSING : REALITY AND EXPECTATIONS

A preliminary survey conducted in WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT, DARMSTADT and AUGSBURG indicated that the Germans are fairly well informed in regard to food, fuel and housing prospects for the coming winter. There is, however, a strong undercurrent of vague optimism, beneath their realistic judgment, to the effect that the Americans, for humanitarian as well as practical reasons, will not let worst come to worst. About 40% of the people expect shortages of food and 55% expect shortages of fuel. The fuel situation, however, though viewed more pessimistically by comparison, is not causing the Germans as much anxiety as the problem of food. Housing appears to be their smallest concern of the three, 70% of the interrogees believing that they will be adequately sheltered during the winter months. Building up stores for the winter is described as almost impossible because of the difficulties involved in meeting current needs.

II. YOUTH ATTITUDES

A survey of the attitudes of 254 youths between the ages of 14 and 18 revealed an intense urge on the part of the youngsters to adapt their opinions and beliefs to those of their "conqueror." In most cases, however, professed democratic tendencies were little more than a camouflage curtain drawn over much confused thinking on basic single issues. In all but one of the test questions, girls proved themselves to be more Nazified than boys, the most striking example being produced by the query as to whether Germany should become a democracy; 70% of the boys answered in the affirmative, compared to only 44% of the girls. In all, the Fuehrer principle, racial prejudices and lack of understanding of democratic practices still appear to be outstanding factors in their intellectual makeup. The greatest problem, in their opinion, was food; the second problem, for the boys, was "jobs," for the girls "family."

III. REOPENING OF SCHOOLS

In WIESBADEN, elementary schools were reopened after a purge of teachers and textbooks. Instructors initiate re-education by writing "We don't say 'Heil HITLER' any longer" and "We want peace" on the blackboards. Physical prospects for future educational programs are somewhat obscured by lack of space and lack of fuel. In HEIDELBERG, where only 46 of the old teachers (20%) were found eligible to continue in their profession, a new school system was set up by a Provisional Board of Education in conjunction with the M.G. education officer. To relieve the shortage of instructors a teacher course, to begin 1 September, was instituted. Provisions have been made to enroll children between the ages of 6 and 10. The medical school of HEIDELBERG University was opened on 15 August with an inaugural address by the newly elected rector BAUER, centering around the theme: "If Germany proves herself honest in reconversion, she will be granted an honorable opportunity in a resurgent world order."

IV. THE RETURN OF KZ INMATES

Returning inmates of concentration camps continue to be a problem. Welfare organizations set up to assist them have proven inadequate and indifferent, and the lot of the average discharged prisoner is far from enviable. As a result, a great deal of cynicism and antagonism appears to be developing among the political element of the former victims of persecution. Their feeling of disappointment and bitterness is directed mainly against the Nazis still in office and affluence, but also to some extent against the occupying forces which permit these conditions to prevail.

V. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

The first monthly issue of the Amerikanische Rundschau, an American literary review in the German language, appeared in the American and British zones 20 August, shortly after the appearance of the Ausblick, its British counterpart. The magazine, on sale for RM 1 per copy, contains articles on literature, architecture, drama, etc., and is designed to provide the German intellectual with information about the outside world. A new supplement for German Ps/W was introduced with the 18 August issue of the Muenchener Zeitung, providing guidance and a forum of discussion for former German Ps/W. In the U.S. sector of the BERLIN district, the first license to operate a legitimate theater was granted, and eight movie theaters are now open to German residents, Hollywood productions with German sub-titles being shown. Arrangements have been made by U.S. press officers to assist the British in the production of their newspaper Der Berliner. By early August, 100 bookstores and 160 lending libraries had been registered.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES

During the week the Soviet Press and Radio reminded the German people of their past alliance with Japan, condemning the "cult of brute force" on which the alliance with the "Prussia of Asia" was based. Determination to punish severely the ring-leaders of Axis crimes was again emphasized in anticipation of the opening of the war crimes trials. Comments on POTSDAM were continued, stressing that the decisions were neither mild nor hard but gave Germany a chance. The first meeting of the "United Front of Anti-Fascist Democratic Parties of Germany" was hailed as an event of historical importance. Descriptions of the reorganization of trade unions were given prominence. Special appeals to youth were made to participate in the rebuilding of Germany's future now that "the years of Fascism, murder and devastation are over."

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24 August 1945

INFORMATION CONTROL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (ICIS) # 7I. FOOD, FUEL AND HOUSING: REALITY AND EXPECTATIONS

American occupation authorities have decreed that this winter the German people will have to feed themselves from German stocks and from the products of the current harvest. General Eisenhower and other top military commanders have repeatedly warned the German people of their prospects for food, fuel and housing during the coming months. How have the German people reacted to these warnings, and what are their opinions as to their prospects for food, fuel and housing this fall? In WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT, and DARMSTADT, ICD interrogators, during the last week, have carried out a series of interrogations designed to probe attitudes on these topics among big city dwellers in the Western Military Zone.

It was established clearly that our propaganda has succeeded in making the German people aware that there will be little food for them this winter and that there is no plan to provide coal for home heating. Only a minority of the people show any concern about the housing prospects for the winter. But the interrogations on food and fuel show clearly that there is a strong tendency toward wishful thinking. The Germans do not really believe that we will allow them to go hungry—for humanitarian or practical reasons. They seem to be reconciled to the prospect of shivering this winter, but even here they have not abandoned hope that the Americans will offer some assistance. They are aware of our warnings, but they cannot quite believe them. Dangerous optimism can be prevented only by constant repetition of the facts. It is impossible to forecast, on the basis of the present survey, how the Germans will react to hunger and cold. But, since they look secretly to the Americans for help, it would be logical to assume that they will blame the occupying power, rather than themselves, for their misery.

Full information on attitudes in the big cities of the Eastern Military Zone has as yet not been received. A preliminary report from Augsburg indicates only slightly more hopeful expectations among the population as far as food is concerned, while concern over the fuel situation is pronounced.

A. The Food Situation.1. The Prospects for the Coming Winter.

The full significance of German expectations for food this winter can only be gauged when the attitudes they express are matched against the best food estimates. In general, the food situation, though serious, according to G-5 sources, is such that a minimum standard of about 1300 calories per day can be maintained in the American Zone during the next 12 months. To meet the deficiencies in stocks of German food during the summer months before the harvest, the Supreme Commander was authorized on 7 June 1945 to import wheat to Germany to meet extreme emergencies in areas where "indigenous food supplies were inadequate to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military occupation." Issues up to 210,000 tons per month were authorized for June, July and August, and 96,000 tons for September. These were issued largely in the RUHR to the coal mining population who are on heavy rations. Good crops are in prospect despite the disruption caused by military operations. Only about 3% of the land normally cultivated is idle this season, according to a SHAEF

estimate of 1 June. Finally, ration levels in Western Germany during the coming winter and spring will depend on the ultimate outcome of the crop and the policy of food shipments from Eastern Germany and other sources. However, the SHAEF estimate of 1 June, covering the entire Western zone, predicted that if rations are restricted on the assumption of no food receipts from outside the Western zone, it is probable that ration allowances will have to be too low to support normal economic activity.

2. Attitudes Towards the Current Situation.

In Frankfurt a group of housewives, chosen at random as they hurried with their shopping bags to their daily job of marketing, presented a picture, encountered in other big cities, of an almost parrot-like identity of opinion and complaints. The general complaint was made that in addition to the shortage of fat and sugar, the people were not getting the potato ration which they claimed was officially provided by the present ration schedule. Present rations were described as considerably below the level of a year ago. There was much more meat and fat a year ago and always some sugar, flour and marmalade, they claimed. The bread ration, they pointed out, amounted to 3000 grams a week as compared to 2000 now. The women offered explanations that the critical transport situation was the principal reason for the bad potato and vegetable situation in FRANKFURT. The fact that the agrarian areas of Eastern Germany are now in Russian hands was advanced as another cause. In Wiesbaden similar complaints were registered.

The feeling is frequently encountered that present workers' rations are not sufficient to permit heavy labor for long periods of time. Attitudes toward the farmers are becoming more and more critical, as would be expected. City people frequently believe that they are unfairly exploiting Germany's present difficulties by hoarding and black marketing. There is even an occasional note of resentment against German refugees from the East who are now competitors for food. For example, "It is insufferable that the Americans are allowing any East Prussian and foreign worker to settle down in Western Germany. Thus we now have to face an over-population problem which will increase our sufferings." In many localities former concentration camp inmates are disappointed and resentful at the termination of their double rations.

3. Expectations for the Coming Months.

The German people appear to be quite realistic about the prospects of food this winter. In DUISBURG, for example, a survey was conducted among 160 men and women selected at random from the city's ration cards. It revealed that 40% of the group were fearful that they would not have enough to eat or that there would be extreme shortages this coming winter; another 15% expressed mixed or hopeful attitudes bordering on the fearful side, while only 25% expected that there would be enough food for the German people. Principal reasons given for the shortage of food in Western Germany were the obvious factors: Loss of territories in the East, necessity of feeding foreign workers, the presence of French and Russian armies, as well as transport difficulties. From the table below it can be seen how much more concerned women are than men about food. This, of course, is reasonable because of the more direct contact women have with the problem of food procurement.

"How much do you expect to have to eat during the coming fall and winter?"

	<u>Male</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Percent</u>
<u>Fearful</u>			
There will not be enough to eat	18%	24%	
Fats, potatoes, bread will be short	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	
	34	47	39
<u>Mixed or hopeful</u>			
Depends on good harvest and good organization	8	7	
Hope so	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	
	11	21	15
<u>Not fearful</u>			
Expects that there will be enough food	24	7	
Expects to manage	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	
	35	10	24
<u>Other</u>	8	14	11
<u>Don't know</u>	12	8	<u>11</u>
			100

Despite this professed pessimism a strong undercurrent usually emerged through further interrogations, indicating that the German civilian was hopeful to the point of belief that the American Army of Occupation would not allow civilians to starve. Many of those who were convinced that Western Germany could not feed herself this winter from German sources held this point of view. Often this attitude was expressed almost in the tone of a demand. "The Americans will have to give us more food if they wish to avoid starvation." More often it is in the form of an appeal to American humanitarian instincts: "We know it is not General Eisenhower's intention to kill the German people; true, Eisenhower said we are not to expect anything from America; on the other hand, he has suggested that he will not allow Germany to starve." Or, "The Americans want us to work, therefore they will have to give us some food. After all, Americans are not inhuman."

This current of hopefulness did not pervade all those who expressed fear about the winter. The opinion that "if it is not going to be better there is no hope" was not uncommon. They pointed out that with the end of summer many of the current sources of food would no longer be available, and it would be more difficult if not impossible to go into the country to get food to supplement official rations. Some even warned that there would probably be a wave of suicides, particularly among elderly people this winter.

Those who were not fearful hardly displayed anything more than a stoic conviction that somehow they would manage to survive as they had during previous winters. Typical were the remarks of housewives: "It will be difficult, but we shall not starve." "If we economize we will be able to get through." "If I'm careful we will manage."

4. Germans View Europe's Food.

Most Germans seemed convinced that Germany would be worse off than the rest of Europe. One interrogator asked, "Do you think FRANKFURT will eat less than WARSAW this winter?" The answer was invariably, "Of course". The statement that meat rations in PARIS were no more than equal to the 175 to 200 grams now being received by the people of FRANKFURT was received with extreme skepticism. The idea that the Americans were perhaps duty bound to extend aid to the countries despoiled by the Germans was greeted by great distaste. In part this was due to an ignorance, feigned or real, of the record of German requisitioning of food in occupied countries during the war. Questions regarding the wheat of the Ukraine and the butter of Denmark drew either a blank or such quips as, "It never reached us," or "I couldn't tell whether the butter came from a Danish or German cow."

B. The Fuel Situation.

1. Prospects for the Coming Winter.

Tentative plans call for the allocation of 1,000,000 tons of coal per month for the American Zone. The order of priorities that has been agreed upon is: 1. railroads; 2. American troops; 3. industry sponsored by Production Control; 4. the so-called "broad picture", that is, essential civilian needs (food processing, hospitals, utilities and dairies). It is estimated that the railroads in the American Zone alone will need over 300,000 tons each month, which will leave extremely small amounts for civilian needs. In fact, it has already been decided that no coal at all will be available to German homes this winter.

2. Expectations for the Winter.

Most German civilians are well aware of this critical coal situation and specifically of General Eisenhower's statement that there will be no coal for heating this fall and winter. This is reflected in the results of the DARMSTADT survey mentioned above, which showed that while the Germans are more pessimistic about fuel than food, they are less worried about their fuel. Only 20% of the group thought that they would have enough fuel or would somehow manage to get by. The following table, as in the case of expectations about food, indicates a greater concern among women than men over the fuel situation.

"Do you expect to have enough fuel to heat your house this winter?"

	<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>	<u>Total Percent</u>
<u>Does not expect enough fuel</u>			
We will not have enough fuel	44%	52%	
Can't collect wood (too weak, have to stay at home, etc.)		11	
Enough for cooking	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	
	46	67	55%
<u>Enough fuel, depends</u>			
If wood can be collected	13	4	
If it is issued by MG, if there is enough transport, etc.	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	
	24	19	18%

(Table continued)

	<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>	<u>Total Percent</u>
<u>Expects enough fuel</u>			
We will have enough			
Have enough already	14%	16%	
Enough wood, no coal	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
	24	17	21%
<u>Other</u>	2	3	2%
<u>Don't know</u>	4	3	4%

Even here an underlying refusal to accept the facts were still noticeable among some. They spoke glibly of the fact that some coal would have to be imported. They argue that wood could not solve the fuel problem; furthermore, there were very few city people with the necessary transportation facilities to haul wood from the countryside; and already they had cleaned out whatever stocks were to be found among ruins. In the DARMSTADT area a number of people mentioned the fact that they were chased out of the forest by the police. The forestry service is supposed to allot a quota of trees to each family, but elderly people and single people are at a disadvantage. Without authorization it is forbidden to fell trees, although the picking of wood off the ground is permitted. In part it is difficult to estimate to what extent reasoning which leads to the conclusion that fuel will be imported represents actual beliefs as opposed to mere efforts at special pleading. However, in this connection it is interesting to note that the main effort in self-help centers about the collection of fuel (see section below on self-help).

C. Housing.

1. Expectations for the Coming Winter.

Within broad limits, standards of housing are determined by subjective criteria. One can almost say that after years of living under bombed-out conditions, German expectations have decreased so that sub-standard housing conditions have become a way of life. This is certainly reflected by the fact that there is limited concern over housing. Only 20% of those questioned in the DARMSTADT survey by their own standards felt that they would not have adequate shelter this fall and winter. Here again, as shown by the table below, women were more pessimistic than men.

"Do you expect to have adequate shelter this winter?"

	<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>	<u>Total Percent</u>
Expect to have adequate housing	74%	63%	70%
Will not be too bad, except overcrowding	12%	10%	11%
Do not expect to have adequate shelter	14%	27%	19%

The above statistics should not obscure the fact that the Germans, without much prodding, grumble about their housing conditions. One factor that often elicits sharp resentment is wastefulness in connection with military requisitioning of dwelling houses which civilians allege are not occupied completely.

D. Self-Help.

Whether because of radio and newspaper warnings or not, the exigencies of the current situation have led over three-quarters of the group surveyed in DARMSTADT to engage in some immediate efforts of self-help. The difference between men and women in the matter of self-help was marked in that many less women, proportionately, claimed that they were engaged in some form of self-help.

	<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>	<u>Total Percent</u>
Engaged in some self-help activity	62%	61%	73%
Not engaged in some self-help activity	18	39	27

The following table indicates the types of self-help this sample of German engaged in.

	<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>	<u>Total Percent</u>
Collecting wood	75%	54%	66%
Gardening	35	21	29
Repair homes	10	5	8
Other	2	2	2

(Total exceeds 100% since some reported more than one activity.)

Interrogations on the subject of self-help invariably revealed the building up of stocks for the winter as an almost impossible task because of the effort involved in meeting current needs. Moreover, a great deal of effort is required in many of these operations so that self-help makes regular employment difficult, if not impossible. Larger families with several energetic sons and daughters are at a strategic advantage. They can be sent out in their spare time to forage for wood and even do an occasional few days' labor on the farm and return with food for the rest of the family. Further, housewives argue that the almost complete lack of sugar makes it impossible to build up many stocks of preserves for the winter. Aside from self-help organizations, sponsored by the German municipalities, informal self-help groups are completely absent. Each individual seems to work on his own, or with the members of his immediate family; a cooperative spirit is largely lacking.

II. YOUTH ATTITUDES.

Summary and Conclusions

A questionnaire designed to probe youth attitudes, similar to the one given to the FRIEDBERG youth group (see Information Control Intelligence Summary #3 for week ending 27 July), was given on 30 July at Offenbach to 254 youth between the ages of 14 and 18 (139 boys and 115 girls). Names were not requested, and the youth were asked to express their personal opinions freely.

In general, the results from the OFFENBACH study confirm the conclusions derived from the study of the children at FRIEDBERG. The majority of the youth attempt to mouth democratic and pro-American sentiments. At the same time, however, their Nazi background protrudes in various ways, thus creating a general picture of inconsistency and confusion. As found at FRIEDBERG, the girls at OFFENBACH appear less pro-American and more Nazified than the boys. No significant differences, however could be found between the attitudes of younger and older children.

On the basis of the results from the OFFENBACH and FRIEDBERG studies the picture of a "typical" German civilian youth in the American area can be hypothetically drawn up, in so far as he expresses his opinions before American authorities. This youth wants to continue living in Germany, and considers Russia the worst place in the world in which to live. He feels that the Germans as a people are superior to the Italians, Poles, Russians and French but not to the Americans and English. The officers were justified in attempting the Putsch of 20 July, he believes, because it was clear that the war was lost at that time. It was lost primarily because of the material superiority of the Allies, especially in air power. He is ready to admit that Germany started the war although he is apt to add that the Jews or Englishmen or Poles were also responsible. He agrees that German Jews should be permitted to return to Germany, and that Hitler Youth and BIM leaders should be prevented from taking leading positions in any new youth movements. As for women, their place is still in the home, not in outside careers.

This "typical" youth expresses the view that Germany should now become a democracy. At the same time, however, he says that the idea of National Socialism was good but it was not carried out right. He hesitates on whether Hitler himself was bad or whether it was just his advisors who were bad. In any case, he is convinced that Germany now needs a strong Führer in order to recover from her destruction and devastation. He agrees quite whole-heartedly that a free press is a fine thing for a country but at the same time feels that newspapers should only print what is good for the people. Furthermore, he is strongly convinced that the average person is stupid and easily misled by propaganda. He will not commit himself to saying that Germany has been misunderstood and unjustly criticized, but he does not firmly deny it. ROOSEVELT is the individual whom he singles out as the greatest man in history, with BISMARCK and FREDERICK THE GREAT as second choices. He indicates very little concern for political matters. His chief concern is getting enough to eat. After that he worries about his own personal future in the matter of education and job.

Results of these studies suggest that the major problem of German youth today is not the danger of persistence of the Nazi movement among them, with attendant resistance and defiance of the Allied authorities. German youth have lost their old leadership, and the great majority appear to have little hope or desire to recover it. For the time being, at least, Americans (in the American zone) appear to be acting as substitutes for the Nazi leaders in the totalitarian-trained minds of these children.

Anti-Nazi and pro-American lip service, however, should not be construed as evidence that these youth are now young democrats - they are still totalitarian youth in search of new leadership. They now echo what they consider to be the official view of their current masters. In a sense, the very manner in which they quickly pick up and express democratic and pro-American views reveals their attitude of implicit and uncritical submission to authority, ingrained by Nazi education and German tradition. There is little evidence from other sources that German youth, including those intellectuals who proclaim the necessity of "democratic" propaganda, understand what democracy means as a way of life in ordinary day-to-day community affairs. The danger exists that adherence to democracy will be used more as a formula to obtain assistance and sympathy from American authorities than as a formula for self-help and community action. Untrained in democratic action, many of these youths presume that the American leaders will now solve their problems in an authoritarian fashion just as the Nazi leaders proposed to do, without the youth themselves having to do any more than obey orders and profess adherence to the official creed.

Moreover, the fact that these youth have doffed one coat and put on another does not mean that they have changed their basic character, and quickly discarded those Germanic and Nazi traits that have caused trouble in the past and may cause trouble in the future: hyper-nationalism, subservience and blind obedience to superiors plus domineering over inferiors, lack of a sense of personal responsibility for group action, undue reliance upon state authority, excessive admiration for power, lack of respect for individuals' rights as against group values, political fanaticism, uncritical mass thinking, etc. One might anticipate trouble, for example, if these youth started participating in political organizations in Germany today.

Pro-American and Anti-Nazi Attitudes.

When given an opportunity to express anonymously their attitude toward Americans, the majority of the German youth thus far questioned repudiate the well-plugged Nazi theme of the social and moral inferiority of the American people. The English also come off well, but the Italians, Russians, Poles and French are considered by the OFFENBACH children (as by the FRIEDBERG group) to be definitely the inferiors of the Germans.

"Do you think that the Germans as a people are better than:-"

	<u>Yes</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>No Answer</u> <u>Percentage</u>
The Americans?	29%	56%	15%
The English?	36	49	15
The French?	59	32	9
The Russians?	68	25	7
The Poles?	71	22	7
The Italians?	73	21%	6

After Germany, America is also the country where they would most like to live.

A more curious illustration of apple-polishing appears in answer to the question "Who, in your opinion, is the greatest man in the history of the world?" "ROOSEVELT" headed the list of the OFFENBACH children (he was a close second to "FREDERICK THE GREAT" in the FRIEDBERG group). The admiration

for ROOSEVELT, however, contained certain Nazi relics - for example, a number of the children misspelled his name, giving it a Jewish character, as "Rosenfeld". In general, approximately 40% of the children mentioned an American for their choice of the greatest man in history. Only a slightly larger percentage mentioned a German (42%). A number of girls felt that it was sufficient merely to write "American" in answer to the question, and, apparently not knowing Mr. Truman's name, one boy wrote "President of the U.S.A." and another "Führer of the U.S.A.". It is doubtful, of course, that any such high percentage of German youth have honest convictions that some American individual, specifically known or vaguely conceived, is the "greatest man in history". Many of the children are no doubt displaying servility and submissiveness before their new masters. Only 2% of the "greatest men in history" were Englishmen. One might expect different results in the British zone.

General approval not only of Americans, but also of "democracy" is indicated in the following results: -

"Germany should become a democracy:--"

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Agree	70%	44%	58%
Disagree	14	22	17
No answer	16	34	25

The enthusiasm of the girls for democracy is notably less than that of the boys. The relatively high percentage of those who refused to commit themselves on this question is also to be noted.

As at FRIEDBERG, the OFFENBACH youth in considerable majority appear to reject the anti-Semitic policies so closely identified with the Nazis.

"Should German Jews be permitted to return to Germany?"

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Yes	76%	70%	73%
No	21	28	24
No answer	3	2	3

They also repudiate the former Hitler Youth and BDM leaders:--

"Should Hitler youth and BDM leaders take up positions in any new youth movements?"

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Yes	26%	10%	19%
No	67	85	75
No answer	7	5	6

Finally, the attempt made by the officers to overthrow the HITLER regime in July 1944, is widely approved by these children:-

"Do you think that the officers were justified in making the Putsch of 20 July 1944?"

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Yes	77%	61%	70%
No	16	22	19
No answer	7	17	11

Nazi Residues - Pattern of Confusion.

While the majority gave anti-Nazi answers to such questions as above, nearly all the children, however, revealed basic Nazi attitudes at one point or another -- apparently where they have not yet learned the proper democratic answer -- so that as found at FRIEDBERG, one of the striking results was the inconsistency and contradictions revealed. Those who gave anti-Nazi answers to one question would answer in a Nazi fashion to another, and vice versa. For example, only 18 out of the entire 254 gave consistently Nazi answers to three key questions (whether the officers' Putsch was justified; whether HJ and BDM leaders should be retained in future youth organizations; and whether German Jews should be allowed to return to Germany).

Interrogators have noted that many a Nazi-minded adult, when confronted by someone arguing the weak points of National Socialism, will resort to the counter-argument that the idea of National Socialism was good but it was not properly carried out. When this group of young Germans were queried on their opinions on this argument, the majority agreed with it.

"The idea of National Socialism was good, but it was not properly carried out."

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Agree	70%	83%	76%
Disagree	27	15	21
No answer	3	2	3

Another typical argument of the Nazi minded is that: Adolf HITLER himself was not bad, but his advisors were bad. The answers given by the OFFENBACH Youth to this question revealed a greater critical attitude towards Adolf HITLER than towards National Socialism as a whole. Nevertheless almost half accepted this particular myth.

"HITLER was not bad, his advisors were bad."

	<u>Boys Percentage</u>	<u>Girls Percentage</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
Agree	39%	46%	42%
Disagree	54	43	49
No answer	7	11	9

In both of the above questions it should be noted that the girls displayed a more pronounced Nazi bias than the boys.

Evidence on the continued acceptance of the Nazi leadership principle among these young people is suggested by their reaction to the proposition: "In order to recover from her collapse and destruction, Germany needs a strong leader (Führer) to guide the people." It is startling to note the overwhelming fashion in which these youths accepted the need for another strong leader to guide them; less than 15% disagreed, 80% agreed, and the remainder had no opinion.

An underlying propaganda argument which the Nazis employed to justify their terror at home and their aggressions abroad was that Germany was misunderstood and unjustly criticized by other nations. Approximately one-third of the OFFENBACH children indicate agreement with this paranoid notion.

Agree	32%
Disagree	58%
No answer	10%

Another belief which the Nazis have exploited is that the average person is stupid and easily misled by propaganda. The complete acceptance of such a proposition obviously means that it is impossible to have the democratic way of life as a goal. These young Germans, although in the majority believing that Germany should become a democracy, nevertheless completely accept this Nazi premise.

"The average person is stupid, and easily misled by propaganda."

Agree	86%
Disagree	11%
No answer	3%

It was one of the well-known aims of National Socialism before the war to remove women from public life and public employment. A question was included to determine to what degree young Germans today accept this concept of the "Woman in the home".

"Should girls devote themselves to a career other than home-making?"

	<u>Boys</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Girls</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Yes	23%	49%	35%
No	71	48	60
No answer	6	3	5

A similar question was given to a large sample of American high-school children in January 1945. The results indicate a wide discrepancy between the attitude of German and American youth. It is not possible, of course, to determine to what extent the difference is to be attributed to Nazi education as opposed to general German tradition.

	<u>U.S. Results</u>		
	<u>Boys</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Girls</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Yes	55.5	38	74
No	23.5	4	13
No answer	21	8	13

A subtler residue of the Nazi values appears in the answer to the question: "Who, in your opinion, is the greatest man in the history of the world?" -- the question which also revealed such flattering pro-American sentiments. OFFENBACH children, like the FRIEDBERG children, almost unanimously selected as their chief hero a military or political power figure such as ROOSEVELT, BISMARCK, FREDERICK the GREAT, General EISENHOWER, STALIN, CHURCHILL, TRUMAN, CHARLEMAGNE, etc. Only a scattered few (5%) mentioned famous religious leaders, thinkers, writers, inventors or explorers. Nineteen OFFENBACH youth selected HITLER (not one of the FRIEDBERG youth mentioned his name). Most of the OFFENBACH youth who selected HITLER also gave a large number of Nazi answers to other questions, but one determined girl nominated HITLER because "no one like him has made himself famous in such a shameful manner, through falsehood and deception and pure egoism and fantasy."

The following series of confusions in thinking present particular striking examples of how the children of OFFENBACH simultaneously accept and reject the elements of National Socialism.

Those who rejected former HJ and BDM Leaders

Superficially the fact that 30% of the sample voted against retaining former leaders of the HJ and BDM as leaders of any future organization might be taken as a measure of their anti-Nazi bias. However, of this group who rejected Hitler Youth leadership:

Three-fourths still believed that Germany needs a strong Fuehrer;

Almost one-third took the line that HITLER was not bad but that his advisors were bad;

Over two-thirds persisted in the idea that National Socialism was a good idea, although not carried out properly.

On the other hand, among the minority (less than 20%) who welcomed the prospect of continued leadership by Hitler Jugend and BDM functionaries, half rejected one of the basic Nazi arguments, namely that Germany was misunderstood and falsely criticized by other countries.

Those who justified the Officers' Putsch of 20 July

Sixty per cent of the supporters of the Putsch still believed that Germany needs a strong leader. Twentyfive per cent of them continued to hold the position that the Jews should not be allowed to return to Germany. Conversely, of those (30 individuals) who opposed the Putsch, the majority believed that the Jews should be allowed to return to Germany.

Those who think Germany should become a Democracy

Perhaps the focal point of confusion came over whether Germany should become a democracy. Fully 40% of those who favored Germany's becoming a democracy still held on to the notion that National Socialism was a good idea but poorly executed. When probed about some of the practices of democracy, the group revealed the full extent of the difficulties that lie ahead in their re-education. Overwhelmingly they professed their belief in freedom of the press, but at the same time almost all of them thought that newspapers should only be allowed to print that which was good for the nation. The statistics on these last two questions are interesting.

"Newspapers should only print what is good for the people (Volk)"

Agree	77%
Disagree	20%
No answer	3%

"A free press in which everyone can express his personal opinion is a good thing for a country"

Agree	84%
Disagree	11%
No answer	5%

Youths' Problems

A question was included to discover what the children consider to be their greatest problem today ("What causes you the greatest worry at the present time?"). By far the most common answer was "Food" ("Die Ernährung") or a remark such as "My stomach is always empty." Eighty-nine children specifically referred to the food problem. The next most frequently-mentioned concern of the boys was "Jobs," while for the girls it was the problem of reuniting with imprisoned, missing or distant members of their families. Both boys and girls indicated considerable concern about getting back to school and obtaining an education (38). Moreover, a fairly large number of boys and girls expressed concern about their personal futures or about the future of youth in Germany, presumably meaning such matters as education and jobs. A smaller number expressed a vague concern about "The future of Germany" or "Reconstruction."

Other common worries were expressed about living conditions in the coming winter and about coal and housing. The Russian bogey also turned up, sometimes in the form of a generalized fear of Russia or Communism, sometimes in the expressed anxiety that Russia would take over the American area of occupation. Several boys and girls said they were worried about the moral standards of German girls. One boy was most concerned over the fact that he had nothing to smoke and one girl was most concerned over the fact that "It was all in vain."

In general, the youth expressed very little concern about the political future of Germany. They appear almost entirely absorbed in personal and economic problems. Three boys did express concern that Party members were still holding positions of influence, and one expressed concern that "innocent" National Socialists were being ousted too quickly. A solitary girl said that her greatest worry was "the shame of National Socialism upon Germany"; and a solitary boy was primarily worried as to "whether democracy would win" in Germany.

Two girls mentioned the problem of religious freedom. Such matters, however, appeared to hold little interest for the vast majority.

III. REOPENING OF SCHOOLS.

1. Elementary Schools in WIESBADEN: After two weeks of attendance at the reopened elementary schools in WIESBADEN, German children are reflecting the results of new teachings. They have learned to associate the horrors of war with National Socialism and show distinct antipathy to anything Nazi. They have learned also to sit at ease in class and to enjoy the periods for laughter and play.

On the blackboards in the elementary classes (only the first four grades are being taught at present) are written in large letters: "We don't say 'Heil Hitler' any longer"; or "We want Peace!" In discussions on these sentences, the children themselves explained that HITLER was to blame for the war. He had brought on the troubles for the German people by striking first, just as a boy who picks a fight with another boy must suffer if he gets a bloody nose. When asked the difference between war and peace, the children promptly recounted the terrors of war they had experienced -- the alarms; hurrying home from school to take refuge in the cellar; the lack of food because of the disruption caused by bombings; the destruction of their homes. Peace, on the other hand, meant the end of this horror; the return of brothers and fathers from the Army; the chance to play; the possibility of creating useful things.

In some classes, young girls were asked to assist the teacher in purging their own textbooks and to help in eliminating anything glorifying race, war or the Nazi war instigators. These 10 year old girls laughed when their teacher mentioned how ridiculous it was to think that German children were better than children in other countries.

The initial reorientation of the WIESBADEN schools was effected by Nikolas PREDIGER, who had been dismissed from his position as school principal in 1933. Serving as the Superintendent of Schools, PREDIGER -- with the cooperation of MG and CIC -- organized the school system, conducted the vetting of teachers and undertook the search for suitable classroom texts.

Teachers who had joined the NSDAP before 1937 and who had militaristic leanings were immediately rejected. On the basis of this standard, 125 were dismissed and 215 were accepted. A total of 165 now are teaching.

Only a small number of pre-HITLER books are available, so that instruction is in many cases done orally. New textbooks are expected from MUNICH, but meanwhile principals, teachers and occasionally even the pupils are at work revising the old Nazi texts.

PREDIGER expressed satisfaction with what the teachers had accomplished with their pupils. He pointed out that elementary school children are easily impressed. The problem will be more complicated with the older children, whose return to classes now is being planned.

The physical aspect of the school situation in WIESBADEN is not entirely hopeful. Although there were once 37 city schools, only 26 are now in useable condition -- and 10 of these presently are occupied by troops. One completely undamaged building now is being used, as well as two others on which repairs already have been completed. It is expected that 10 others will be entirely repaired by 1 October.

A double session has been installed, with half of the 8,000 children attending classes in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. Since there will be no fuel allotted to the schools this winter, it may only be possible for the children to report to class for one hour a day so that homework can be checked and new assignments made.

2. Opening of HEIDELBERG Schools: Plans are being completed for the opening of 3 primary schools in HEIDELBERG. Although only children between the ages of 6 and 10 will be enrolled at present, others up to 14 years of age will be accepted later when American troops housed in the city's 7 other schools are moved. A double session has been arranged, meanwhile, to accommodate a larger number of younger pupils, and teachers will go over the same work in the mornings and afternoons with different groups.

The school system was set up by a Provisional Board of Education in conjunction with the MG Education Officer. After a survey of the political background of all former teachers, only 46 (approximately 20%) were found eligible to receive teaching licenses. This will result in a temporary shortage of instructors and crowded classes, but it is expected that the situation will be relieved when new teachers are graduated from the teachers' training course at the former HEIDELBERG Normal School. Many applications already have been received for enrolment in this course, which will probably start 1 September.

Original texts now are being printed in MANNHEIM for use in the HEIDELBERG schools. It was believed that since these would be printed in "Latin" script and would adopt modern teaching methods, they would be more advantageous than pre-Nazi Wiemar school texts. Pupils will be expected to purchase a set of books at a cost of 7 marks, but they will be provided free to needy children.

3. The HEIDELBERG Medical School: The Ruperto Carola University in HEIDELBERG, a graduate medical school, was reopened on 15 August. Professor Karl H. BAUER, eminent German surgeon, who had been elected rector of the University by the faculty, declared in his inaugural address that the re-dedication of German universities symbolizes Germany's opportunity to rekindle the "torch of learning." He advised German youth that although the tasks that face them seem insurmountable, the occupation authorities have displayed their willingness to respect human rights and to assist in the nation's rehabilitation. "If Germany proves herself honest in reconversion, she will be granted an honorable opportunity in a resurgent world order," he said.

IV. THE RETURN OF KZ INMATES.

Liberated prisoners of concentration camps have at their disposal a number of agencies and committees to ease their lot and facilitate their adjustment to the society to which they are returning; in MUNICH, KASSEL and FRANKFURT, offices have been established to extend aid to ex-inmates, and Buergermeister-sponsored collections of used garments have provided them with some clothing in various towns and cities. Reports from most parts of the US Zone continue to indicate, however, that the assistance given is considered inadequate by the recipients. Thus, their present status is a source of potential friction and political disturbance.

Many of the discharged prisoners have become very bitter despite their newly-gained freedom, and the following comments, written by a former journalist who served some time in BUCHENWALD, reflect to some extent the general mood prevailing among the more critical elements of the discharged "politicals." He acknowledges that "the former KZ inmates

must be grateful to the United Nations for their liberation from the horrible camps, and they are grateful, but," he adds, "now after their liberation almost insuperable obstacles stand in their way. In most cases the prisoner must humiliate himself by going to a welfare office. There, if he is lucky, he is given a bed for a short time and RM 20 pocket money for a month. Prisoners who spent 6, 8 or 12 years in camp get a total compensation of RM 120, lately only RM 58. The ex-prisoner is in an untenable position if he does not find a job right away." The writer also has a few revealing things to say about the attitude of the German population :

"The majority of the population persecute the ex-inmate with a furious hatred, since he is supposed to have contributed to undermining the glorious Third Reich. The ex-prisoner has the feeling that he is living in enemy country; he knows that he is among murderers who at the moment are not allowed to murder. The ex-prisoner may walk past the Nazis' villas and gardens and look at the splendor of all this unconfiscated property, he may look at the farmer's livestock and fruit trees, but very rarely will anyone sell, let alone give, anything to a man wearing the insignia of the ex-inmate."

Disappointment is expressed at the continued presence of Nazis in offices and elsewhere.

"The authorities mostly get rid of us with great indifference since most officials, even today, are overt or covert Nazis. German National Socialist judges and state attorneys who today profess to be only pious Catholics and Protestants, but who in HITLER's time were gladly prepared to send thousands to the execution block or the concentration camps are today reinstated ... The ex-inmate has not only become homeless at home, but he also sees himself again face to face with the same beasts who were his jailers."

Another ex-inmate, in an essay about the problems of discharged co-prisoners traced their fate from the moment when "the heavy doors finally opened and the way was free into a better life."

"Let us follow," he writes, "a liberated prisoner on his way home. Poorly clad, with bad shoes, he started out. Underfed, often sick, he set out on his way back to his home town which he would hardly recognize. Only if he was very lucky would he find his family. Most of them have found their homes destroyed and their families missing."

In that case, continues the writer, the ex-KZ man had to try to obtain shelter with friends, which frequently proved impossible. He then had to go to some public dormitories established in towns and communities for the homeless and, as a result, the inmate "having just barely left the camp, is in a camp again, and the new guardian that has replaced the old SS guard is poverty." Next "no piece of bread can be had without a ration card, no plate of soup without a stamp, no piece of clothing or footgear without coupons ... After hours and days of running from one agency to the next he reaches the conclusion that none of these agencies can really help him."

Both writers conclude that an organization should be formed with sufficient power to confiscate funds and estates of former Nazis and make them available to their victims for real rest and rehabilitation.

The writings of the two ex-inmates summarize most of the disappointments, problems and suggestions found in the statements of most political ex-prisoners. They are not the most radical or the most bitter words on the subject; they represent average reactions to the fate which former KZ inmates have had under Allied occupation and which they feel is unjust.

V. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION.

1. Allied Magazines for Germany: Publication of Die Amerikanische Rundschau, an American literary review in the German language, first copies of which went on sale in BERLIN on 20 August, followed not long after the first issue of Ausblick, a magazine in German published by the British. The new American periodical will print 100,000 copies for sale in the U.S. zone and in BERLIN, and a further 50,000 for sale in the British zone. In turn, 50,000 copies of Ausblick will be available for Germans residing in the U.S. zone. Both publications will appear monthly and will sell for one mark a copy. They represent the first Allied venture in publishing anything for the Germans beyond the newspaper sphere.

The decision to sell both magazines in both zones of occupation has the effect of making available to the population of Western Germany two periodicals of a somewhat different orientation. Die Amerikanische Rundschau prints writings of American authors only, and generally eschews the topical. The imposing table of contents lists contributions by such men as Archibald MacLEISH, Carl BECKER and Stephen Vincent BENET. There are articles on literature, architecture, drama and anthropology. The director of the TVA discusses this project in historical perspective. The American publication is sober in tone and calculated to appeal to the German intellectual who is eager to learn of the outside world.

By contrast, the British-sponsored Ausblick is considerably lighter in tone; its articles average three or four pages while the American product's contributions average ten pages. Ausblick does not confine its contributors to Englishmen, articles by Americans, Frenchmen and also Germans, contemporary and classical, being included. The subject matter is both more topical and less intellectual, humor and cartoons taking their place next to Friedrich SCHILLER and Julian HUXLEY. Fiction ranges from a New Yorker story by Irwin SHAW to a three-act play by James BARRIE. Topical items include "The Role of Christians in Reconstruction," remarks on the British elections and a poem by the famed satirist Erich KAESTNER. Contributions of a more general nature offer a choice among HUXLEY's "Biology and Love," "The Japanese Mentality" and "Fish also Die of Old Age." A further category is provided by extracts from two Swiss newspapers, one on "The Heroism of the Small Nations," the other on "Political Idealism in America."

2. New P/W Supplement: The 18 August issue of the American-controlled Muenchener Zeitung introduces a new feature, entitled "Rat und Tat," catering especially to the needs of German Ps/W. Intended to contribute to the reorientation of the large numbers of men who will return to a very different home from the one they left, the supplement includes, besides news from the P/W camps themselves, a thumbnail sketch of HEIDELBERG, typifying the renascent life of a city, a short article on the problems of married life in occupied Germany, and a department for letters from Ps/W. The most conspicuous spot, however, is shared by two complementary pieces: one, a long letter by the German author Hermann HESSE, since become famous, written in 1918 to veterans of the last war; the other, much shorter, a brief sketch of a P/W returning home from this war, whose theme is that the veteran must get to work rebuilding Germany. An extract from the writings of SCHILLER, condemning militarism, two poems and a cartoon round out the supplement.

3. The BERLIN District:

a. Theater: First license to operate a legitimate theater in the American sector of BERLIN has been granted to Karl Heinz MARTIN of pre-HITLER fame, as director of the Hebbel Theater in the district of KREUZBERG. Rehearsals already were under way during the past week for the opening of "The Beggar's Opera," John GAY's 18th century comedy.

An application for licensing also has been received from Jurgen FEHLING, considered one of the leading theatrical directors in BERLIN. FEHLING, who proposes opening in a small suburban theater in ZEHLENDORF, told I.C.D. investigators that for the present he prefers to stress pure dramatic achievement rather than elaborate sets and staging. He expects to engage his actors on a share-the-profits basis, with percentages varying according to the reputation of the individual performer. FEHLING is planning to open in two weeks with BUECHNER's play, "Wozzek."

A third theatrical project in the American sector is being planned in the STEGLITZ district, where a repertoire of serious plays is being organized for the Schlosspark Theater.

b. Cinema: With eight motion picture theaters now open to German residents in the American zone of BERLIN, Hollywood productions with German titles are being shown for the first time. Recent programs have included such films as "A Child Went Forth," "Young Tom Edison," "Our Town" and "Pride and Prejudice."

c. Newspapers: I.C.D. press officers in the American sector of BERLIN have agreed to assist the British in publication of their tri-weekly German newspaper Der Berliner. The paper formerly was in production for from 8 to 10 hours because of poor press facilities, and a request was submitted for use of the American printing plant in the Kochstrasse branch of the Ullstein "Deutscher Verlag." This request was granted, and the American plant is now producing stereotype plates from mats delivered by the British, printing the required 200,000 copies and preparing the newspaper bundles for distribution. The running time has been reduced to 8 hours. This system was possible since the British and American papers (the Allgemeine Zeitung) are printed on alternate days.

Applications have been received for the publication of two church papers in the American sector. One is designed as a Christian paper for both Protestant and Catholic faiths under the auspices of the "Evangelischer Presse Verband." The other would serve the Catholic population of BERLIN only.

d. Book Publishing: The "Korporation der Berliner Buchhandler" has been revived to coordinate the activities of licensed book publishers. By the early part of August, 100 bookstores and 160 lending libraries already had been registered in the American zone. Meanwhile, the public library in the Tempelhof district is being "purged" carefully before being reopened. Of the 14,725 volumes in the library, 3,500 have been found undesirable as overt Nazi, Fascist or militarist books or as books with Nazi leanings disguised as biographies or fiction. Among the books eliminated were works by CLAUSEWITZ, GNEISENAU, HINDENBURG and SEEKT; the biographies of BISMARCK, FREDERICK the GREAT and WILLIAM II; books by authors of the Third Reich such as BLUNCK, BREHM, ECKART and SHIRACH; and the works of several foreign authors, including Knut HAMSON and Sven HEDIN.

4. A Newspaper School: The project of opening a journalism school for the training of German newspaper personnel is being considered by the editors of the Frankfurter Rundschau. Taking their lead from the

Aachener Nachrichten (licensed by I.C.D. and later turned over to the British) which already has opened a school of this type, the editors are planning two different courses. One would be designed as a refresher course for persons already working on the licensed paper and would last two weeks; the other, to cover a full year, would train neophyte journalists for professional positions. The latter would include three months of study and nine months of practical work in a newspaper plant.

5. Libraries in NURNBERG: With the demand increasing for the reopening of a public library in NURNBERG, M.G. and the municipal government are attempting to find suitable building space and are seeking to recover thousands of volumes that had been hidden in caches throughout the city and neighboring regions. Since the city's principal library was destroyed by bombing, efforts are being made to readapt the Library of the Germanic Museum -- formerly a specialized reference room -- for general library purposes. M.G. expects to dispatch large caches of books to the library so that it can be opened in the near future.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES.

1. Shattering of the Fascist Axis: With the termination of hostilities in the Far East, Soviet press and radio agencies launched a campaign to impress on the German people the implications of their past alliance with the militaristic Japanese clique. The objective seemed to be to present a picture of ruthless Japanese aggression in the Pacific and at the same time to point out that the "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" sought by the Japanese was, after all, no different than the Nazi conception of a "New Order in Europe."

Japan was pictured as the "Prussia of Asia," conquering valuable colonies and overrunning one weak country after another. While this policy of "unbridled military chauvinism" was being carried out by the militarists and monopolist concerns -- Japanese counterparts of the German military leaders and the KRUPPS and THYSSENS -- the Japanese people were stripped of all democratic rights and were schooled only in "the cult of brute force, hostility towards reason, unquestioning obedience and glorification of aggressive war."

2. Nazi War Criminals will Pay: In anticipation of the opening of the war criminal trials, the Soviet European Service in German reiterated the determination of the Allied powers to punish severely the ring-leaders of the Nazi regime. Reviewing the principal charges MOSCOW declared that for more than 12 years the "HITLER gang" (GOERING, LEY, KEITEL, ROSENBERG and DOENITZ were named) had perpetrated crimes "which were a challenge to all humanity." By their actions and words they had convicted themselves before the eyes of the world, but now they were to be given a legal and fair trial.

In presenting the background for the trial, Soviet propaganda once again introduced the concept of collective guilt and invoked the aid of the German people in purging their ranks of all Nazi influences. "The German people lacked the insight, strength and courage to take into its own hands the matter of settling with this gang," declared MOSCOW. "For this it now has to pay in suffering and privation. The court will destroy the ring-leaders of the Nazi regime, but there are still thousands of Nazis at large in Germany, guilty of great crimes, who must be unmasked, arrested and punished. The German people must cleanse Germany of the 'Brown plague' and create the necessary prerequisites for rebuilding its life on a free and democratic basis."

3. Repercussions of POTSDAM: Continuing its attempt to enlist the cooperation of the German people in following the pattern designed at POTSDAM for the regeneration of an anti-Fascist democratic Germany, Radio Berlin carried a series of talks which explained that the Germans had not been let off lightly but at the same time had been extended the opportunity of rebuilding a strong, democratic national life. "The Big Three chose the middle path," it was said. "The decisions taken in BERLIN have neither fulfilled the naive dreams of those Germans who thought that after the collapse of the HITLER regime everything would be forgotten and forgiven, nor have they realized the fears of those who thought that Germany would be destroyed ... the BERLIN decisions give Germany a great chance. It rests with the Germans to make full use of it for the good of the country and mankind."

In other comments on POTSDAM beamed to overseas audiences, MOSCOW quoted a Pravda article which took to task the British publication, The Economist, for stating that the economic principles adopted by the Big Three for the treatment of Germany "represent the Hitlerite method." It was asserted that this statement served as evidence that there were "circles even in Allied countries which had definite hopes for the preservation of the German war potential."

4. The United Front: First meeting of the "United Front of Anti-Fascist Democratic Parties of Germany" was hailed by the BERLIN press and radio as an event of historical importance, marking the revival of political life in Germany and setting the stage for close cooperation in the task of rebuilding German democracy. At the meeting itself, which was covered by Radio Berlin in a broadcast lasting two and a half hours, a resolution was adopted by the four parties which read in part as follows: "The solidarity and firm united front of the four parties guarantee that Nazism and all its roots will be eradicated, that atonement will be made for the outrageous crimes perpetrated against our people and against other nations and that Germany will be led forward along the path of democratic regeneration."

Speeches by the chairmen of each of the four political parties -- the Communists, Social Democrats, Liberal Democrats and the Christian Democratic Union -- for the most part stressed the pledge of unity among the anti-Fascist parties in the task of ridding Germany of Nazism and in creating a genuine German democracy.

5. Growth of the Trade Unions: The reorganization of trade unions in the Russian occupation zone was described in several talks over Radio Berlin. It was pointed out in nearly every case that the unions were being reconstituted by authority of the Soviet military commander within the framework of the German Trade Unions Association and that enquiries received from colleagues in every part of the country "show that they wish to join our movement."

The revival of German economic life was described as the immediate task of the unions. Although at the start all efforts would be concentrated on production of agricultural implements so that the food supply could be assured, attention would be paid at the same time to ensuring adequate water, electricity and gas supplies. The unions are also aiding in reconverting armament factories to civilian goods production, in repairing vehicles for transportation and in developing the building trades, it was said. The 57 BERLIN building trade guilds in particular were reported taking an active part.

6. The Tragedy of German Youth. Articles in the Deutsche Volkszeitung and the Dresdener Tageszeitung on the exploitation and destruction by HITLER of German youth were used by Radio Berlin as the starting point for three talks assailing the sacrifice of German boys and appealing to youth

that escaped the inferno to lend its enthusiasm in the struggle for reconstruction and freedom.

In the appeal for the assistance of the remaining youth in reconstruction, BERLIN pointed out the need for its unique enthusiasm in the tasks that lie ahead. "The reward for this work is only the feeling of participation in the building of Germany's future," it was said. "Youth has always had an enthusiasm for freedom. Youths who have lived through the war should take pride in expiating the guilt of the German people. The years of Fascism, murder and devastation are over. Let us tell our youth that only the new way can lead upwards."

W. M. Murphy, Lt. Col. S. C.

for WILLIAM S. PALEY,
Colonel, A.U.S.,
Deputy Director, Information Control Service

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