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S E C R E T

UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL

INFORMATION CONTROL SERVICE

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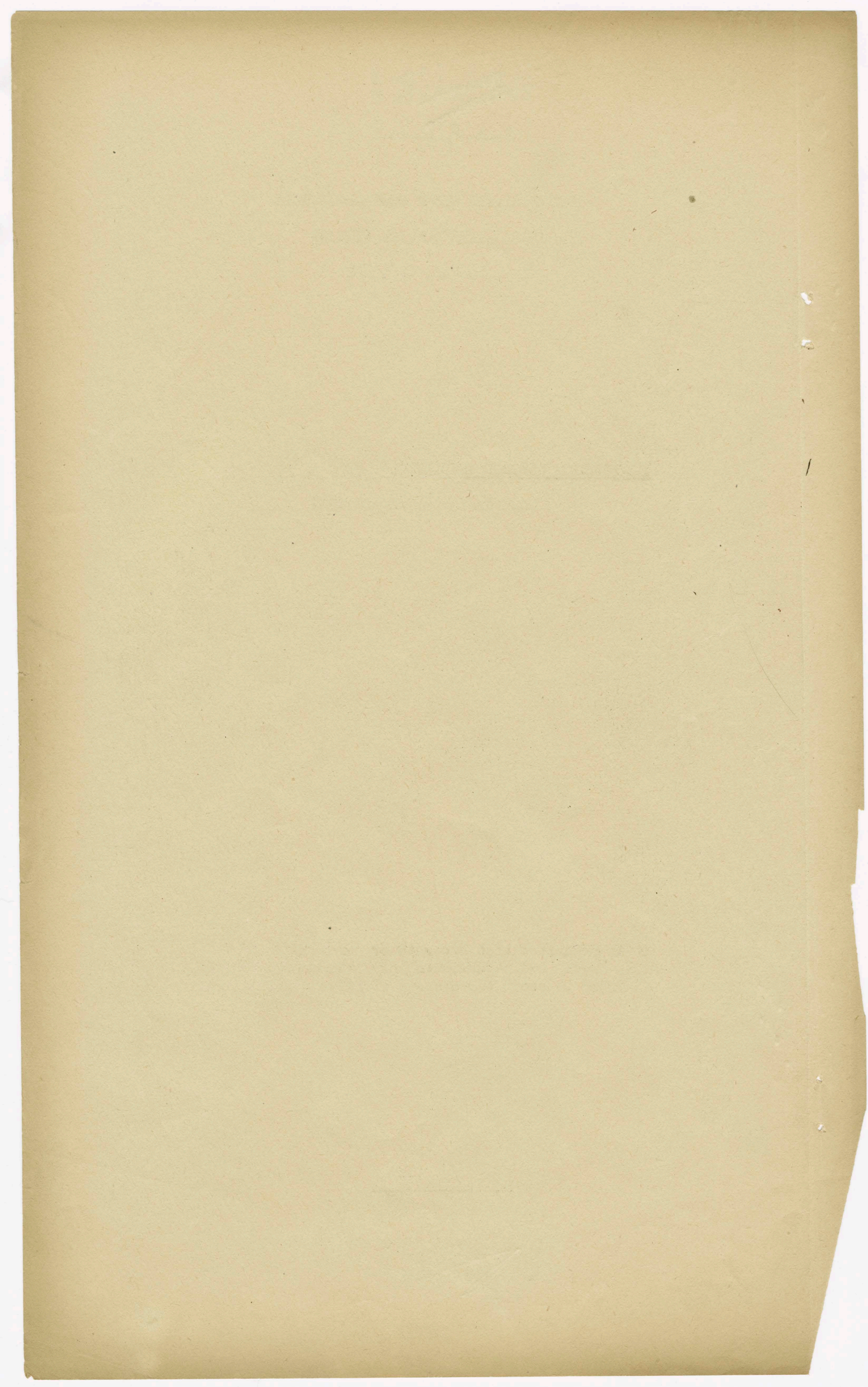
INFORMATION CONTROL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (ICIS) # 8

Week ending 31 August 1945

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I. GERMAN PEASANTS : THEIR ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS

A survey of peasant opinion in the Western District indicates that the peasants have been less uprooted by the decade of Nazism and war than any other group of Germans. While most of them seem glad enough to see Nazi rule removed, they admit frankly that agriculture has not been Nazism's stepchild and that Nazi measures, with the exception of the "Erbhofgesetz," have been rather popular with them. Except on the question of the Mark, opinions are fairly uniform among the various types of farmers. Politically, they are conservative; landowners and farm laborers alike seem strictly opposed to all parties more than a little right or left of center. Their greatest problem is the shortage of artificial fertilizer, worn out and obsolete farm machinery and a shortage of seeds. The labor problem created by the repatriation of D/Ps, though successfully solved by some, is of great concern to others. In all, farmers seem to face the future with more confidence and equanimity than the city dwellers; like the latter, they are convinced that the Americans will not permit famine in Germany.

II. GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES : AN ESTIMATE OF INTENTIONS

Although M.G. directives before the POTSDAM conference forbade political parties, various political groups had given some earlier indications of their intentions after the lifting of the ban. The Communists, the most active group to date, have worked toward an alliance of Leftist forces by avoiding revolutionary appeals, emphasizing democratic liberties and demanding only limited social reform. Some Social Democrats, and even some Centrists, have tended to identify themselves with Communist leadership; other members of these parties continue to wait and see. The Center Party, the only major party which retained many pre-1933 leaders, has moved into many larger city governments. Anxious to attract members, the Center is attempting to broaden its base by changing its former exclusively Catholic character. The principal objective of the Social Democrats appears to be the creation of a united labor union movement. They lack leadership and a distinctive program but feel, nevertheless, that they will have a substantial representation in any emerging government because of their past record.

III. RE-EDUCATION AT WORK : YOUNG GERMAN Ps/W

Six weeks of American supervised re-education of young (under 18) German Ps/W by Germans have had a considerable effect on the outlook and opinions of the youngsters. Questions designed to gauge the residue of Nazi teachings were submitted to them and their answers were compared with those given by other youths who had not been subjected to any re-education program. Results showed that while an average of 74% of the latter gave the democratic answer to three key questions, an average of 88% of the re-oriented boys gave the same anti-Nazi answers. Another outstanding result of the re-educational course was the sharply increased awareness of Christian teachings. At the same time, most of the new Weltanschauung appears to have been adopted by the boys in a rather automatic manner, little independent or critical thinking having been evinced by them in the course of the tests.

IV. THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE AT FULDA

The annual Conference of Catholic Bishops at FULDA resulted in a formulation of German-Catholic policy in regard to political, educational and religious matters. The bishops agreed that they did not wish to revive the Center Party as their political instrument. Instead, they plan to reach a political alliance with the Protestants, and exert active influence in the re-education of German children and adults by re-establishing denominational schools. The bishops also decided to take steps for the revival of Catholic papers and publications. They expressed considerable concern about Soviet occupation and the dangers of Communism in Germany, and voiced some disagreement with Anglo-American policies, criticizing above all the wholesale arrest of "little Nazis," 60% of whom they believed were unjustly detained.

V. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Three hundred letters to the editors of American-controlled radio stations and newspapers reveal that the Germans still enjoy the sudden freedom of expression that has come to them as a result of the collapse of the Nazi state. They also reveal that the question of war guilt continues to loom large in the minds of many. A certain modification of opinion on what should be done with the "little Nazis" is noticeable : many recent writers make more lenient suggestions and show greater sympathy for the "muss-Nazis" than the writing public did a month ago. Letters on the modification of non-fraternization have sharply declined in volume. Opinions are still divided on the matter, with young German males voicing the sharpest protests. In all, letter writers appear to regard the American-controlled press as anything but an enemy institution; the tone of most letters is simply that of the average citizen writing to his own local editor.

VI. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

U.S.-controlled radio continued to expand their scope, largely in the educational field. Soviet newspapers in BERLIN departed from past reporting of foreign news, with greater emphasis on political problems of other European countries and an attack on the Vatican for alleged support of German imperialists. In the American zone, HOLLYWOOD productions are now featured and enthusiastically received. In HEIDELBERG, the Rhein-Neckar Zeitung was the second paper to be licensed in the American zone. Registrations of information facilities in the Western District totalled 1472 as of 28 August. The greatest number of registrees were individuals concerned with the distribution or sale of newspapers and books.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

Radios Berlin and Moscow stressed the approaching war crime trials, expressing satisfaction with pre-trial investigations but criticizing the absence of German industrialists among those awaiting trial. Reports on the close connection between German war industries and concentration camps were emphasized. Reconstruction in the various provinces was said to be progressing favorably, but complaints were registered against the uncooperative attitude of managers and factory owners. Sharp criticism of the growing inflation in BERLIN was voiced. A special program, lasting almost three hours, was devoted to German poets and writers who had died or lived in exile rather than succumb to Nazi tyranny.

31 August 1945.

INFORMATION CONTROL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (ICIS) # 8

I. GERMAN PEASANTS : THEIR ATTITUDES & PROBLEMS

1. General Attitude: A survey of the reactions, expectations and political attitudes of small and medium farmers in HESSEN, HESSEN-NASSAU and parts of BADEN, reveals that the rural population is even-tempered and traditional in its outlook : they take things into their stride as they come, and go quietly about their business without paying too much attention to the momentous changes that take place beyond their own sphere. They were not particularly affected by the advent of Nazism, and they are not particularly affected by its eclipse. As far as the American occupation is concerned, they accept it unquestioningly, after some initial apprehensions implanted into their minds by GOEBBELS have been dispersed by the behavior and attitude of the occupying power. They do not, like some anti-Nazi groups in the towns and cities, regard the Americans as "liberators," nor do they consider them as oppressors. They accept them as the new authority and act accordingly. (1)

2. Attitude to Nazi measures in Agriculture: Whatever new measures the Nazis had introduced in the agricultural realm of German life found their mild approval, with the exception of the "Erbhofgesetz." This law, providing for the obligatory inheritance of the entire farm by the eldest son, was unpopular with peasants and farmers because it prevented them from splitting up their property for the benefit of the other children, and almost without exception landowners hope for its early abrogation. All other Nazi measures, such as price control, import limitations, premium for high milk production and model farms were well liked. The price control, which assured them of a stable and predictable income even in lean years, was popular with all, even though the medium farmer benefited more by it than the small peasant.

Some specific complaints were registered against the bureaucratic obstacles created by the distribution system set up by the Nazis, while other complaints were voiced about "compulsion" in general. But the vast majority, from the wealthier farmers down to agricultural workers, admit that they obtained benefits from the Nazi farm policies. Even such a measure as the forced delivery of a fixed percentage of farm products failed to antagonize German farmers, because they felt adequately compensated for this by the security resulting from fixed prices. They hope and expect that both will be continued under the occupation.

In regard to present conditions, a minority of interrogees complained about the lack of clear rules and directives, leaving them in the dark as to which Nazi measures are still in force and which have been abolished. Many stated that they had never had any contact with Military Government.

3. Attitude to Money and the Black Market: The German Mark is one of the few things on which farmers' views showed some difference : while the majority professed to have full confidence in the future of the German currency, a considerable number of farmers expressed their fear of inflation. As a result, they said, endeavors to raise livestock were hampered to some extent. As far as the black market is concerned, most farmers deny having any connection with it, except

that they admit being engaged in bartering on a small scale with city people in an effort to obtain consumers goods, which they are lacking completely. One peasant took issue with accusations leveled at the farmers by city dwellers to the effect that the former were withholding and hoarding food. He claimed that the argument was as old as it was without merit, and added that the adult population in his village even went without milk in an effort to distribute it to the towns. Most farmers are aware of the fact, however, that a black market is flourishing in the cities, and they suggest strong police measures to curb this evil.

② → 4. Political Attitudes: The survey showed that the average German farmer is as "unpolitical" as the average German citizen pretends to be; his disclaimer of interest in Party and other political activities is largely borne out by his behavior both in the past and in the present. In all localities the number of Party members was very small. To the extent that farmers evince any political tendencies at all now, they are as proverbially conservative as the political tendencies of farmers in most other countries. In general, the farmers are opposed to the multitude of political parties that divide the Weimar Republic and suggest that there should be no more than three political factions at the most: the Center Party, which is still the favorite with most Catholics; one Party slightly to the Left of Center, corresponding approximately to the old Social Democratic Party; and one slightly to the Right of Center, corresponding more or less to old Deutschnationale Partei. The smaller the farmer the more he is inclined to the Left of this scale. However, all farmers and farm laborers abhor Communism, which they regard as similar to Nazism, and are opposed to the legalization of the Communist Party. Some expressed hopes that a semi-political Farmers' Union might be founded to represent their interests. In general, their knowledge about political developments and directives in the American and Allied zones turned out to be very limited.

One large farmer, a discharged Major from the Wehrmacht, expressed the hope that there would be no politics at all in Germany and that the American occupation would last long enough to prevent a revolution from taking place. "For the time being," he said, "I should like to see Germany become something like an American colony."

Their attitude to denazification is one of mild approval on the whole; their main concern in judging a man, however, is his ability and efficiency, so much so that, somewhat paradoxically, a new mayor installed in lieu of the old Nazi mayor expressed regret about his predecessor's dismissal. In one place farmers approved of the removal of a Party member from the position of Buergemeister but, at the same time, had no objection to his continuing as Ortsbauernfuehrer (Local peasant leader).

5. Present Problems: The universally and most emphatically expressed need is the need for artificial fertilizer. All peasants agreed that next year's crops might be reduced by as much as 50% if this problem is not solved soon. To some extent the urgency of the situation is aggravated by the fact that supply of artificial fertilizer has been inadequate during the entire war, with the result that the soil shows definite signs of exhaustion. Farmers in SCHNEIDHEIM pointed out that even last year they had had only about 38 pounds per acre as compared to a normal requirement of 110 pounds. Others pointed out that they had not received any fertilizer at all.

Next in line of urgency for the big farmers is repairs of machinery which has been worn out during the war; for the smaller farmer it is the need for seeds that occupies second place on his list of problems. In regard to the latter, specific concern was expressed about the lack of seed potatoes, which used to come from Pomerania.

The third major concern of the farmers, large and small, is the lack of consumers goods, particularly lack of shoes and clothes, and of cooking utensils. The farmers are well aware of the fact that footgear and clothes are not available in cities either, but they feel that they have greater claim to them than city dwellers because they work longer hours and wear out their garments faster due to the conditions under which they work and live.

There are comparatively few farmers who complain about the lack of labor, even though they have lost their foreign workers. The gap is filled to some extent by returned German Ps/W, and to some extent by city people who have gone to the country in search of better food and shelter. The farmers are concerned, however, about the temporary nature of the work of transient Ps/W. Except for those whose homes are in the Russian-occupied zone, Ps/W rarely stay longer than for a few months. They also complain that most city people are unskilled in farm work. Here and there some bitterness is expressed: a few farmers claim that Nazis are better off in regard to farm labor than non-Nazis, having managed to keep themselves and members of their family from being drafted into the Wehrmacht. While the number of farmers who do complain about insufficient help is rather small, the plight of those affected is all the greater. They cannot gather their harvest and fear that their farm products will be spoiled. Most farmers have complaints about pillaging by remaining D/Ps and, in some cases, by German civilians; some also claim that crops are destroyed by foxes and deer, which they are no longer permitted to hunt.

As far as prospects for the future are concerned, farmers are moderately optimistic, not only for themselves but also for the people in the cities who, they expect, will not starve this winter. Although they realize that domestic food supplies are inadequate they, like the city dwellers, believe that the Americans will import food if and where it is most urgently needed.

II. GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES : AN ESTIMATE OF INTENTIONS

Although officially forbidden by a SHAEF directive until the Potsdam Declaration, Germany's political parties, since the occupation, had frequently poked their heads above water. Surfacing momentarily, and quickly submerging in most cases, their shapes were vague and distorted. Even so, they gave some indication of the form of political life to come once the necessary permission had been granted. The mass of the German people have remained politically apathetic during the first four months of full occupation, but the forms of political aspirations can be discerned from the statements of former leaders to Allied interrogators from the reactions to world politics and from the pressures which political activists have applied to local M.G. detachments.

1. The Communists: The Communists have been the boldest. Their political remnants had begun to crystallize again prior to the occupation in local anti-Nazi groups and, in some cases, in rudimentary organizations of the Free Germany Committee. Although these committees were usually headed by the politically activist Communists, their political aims were so restricted to a program of general anti-Nazism that the political base was broad enough to include not only Social Democrats and Trade Unionists, but also Centrists, the professional and middle classes. Until the war's end, the Free Germany Committees in LEIPZIG, MUNICH and DUESSELDORF, as well as in some other German towns, simply represented a small core of anti-Nazi activists aware of the necessity for postponing their political differences before the

immediate problem of eliminating Nazism. Communist dynamic political activity had, however, already been evidenced in the systematic but limited organization of the underground cell system, and the well-disguised industrial sabotage and through their dissemination of propaganda, largely by word of mouth.

The aims of the Free Germany Committees, insofar as they were allowed to exist after occupation, continued to be primarily Nazi epuration and, to a lesser extent, reconstruction, although it was obvious that reconstruction could not begin for some time. Free Germany Committees and the Antifas, the generic name for all anti-Fascist groups, were instrumental in uncovering Nazi officials and Nazi documents in cooperation with C.I.C., and maintained a collective protesting voice to H.G. where the local administration, in their opinion, tended to represent only conservative pressure groups, as in COLOGNE, AACHEN, MUNICH, LEIPZIG and DUESSELDORF. Even with the dissolution of the anti-Fascist groups, prominent members continued to assert their anti-Nazi policies, even through occasional posters and leaflets, and continued to proselytize. The influence of the Free Germany Committees, however, was comparatively slight relative to their strength; in only a few cases were they selected for local administrative posts, usually in the labor and police departments.

2. Russian Influence: With the formulation of German Communist principles in the Russian zone, the Free Germany Committees began to assume the outline of a political program, and in most cases adopted the new Communist line calling for democratic civil liberties, private property rights (except for the confiscation of the wealth of Nazi bosses and war criminals), the liquidation of large landed estates, the transfer of all public utilities to autonomous administrative units and a moderate program of social legislation, providing for the future socialization of banks and heavy industry. SELBMANN, the Communist leader in LEIPZIG, freely admitted that he did not wish a Communist revolutionary Germany because internal struggles and dissension would only make Germany a danger spot in post-war Europe. He also indicated that the Communists hoped to form and maintain a larger, united anti-Fascist front, which would be held together by agreement on a basic minimum of democratic objectives. The issue of socialization, he pointed out, was, for the present, only academic, with the industrial structure of Germany completely smashed.

A working alliance of Leftist forces, which is the only attainable goal of the Communists at present, has been achieved to a limited degree. Many Social Democrats and some Centrists, usually trade union men disappointed with the role of their parties under the Nazis and their lack of a political program now which would meet the necessities of a defeated Germany, have tended to identify themselves with Communist leadership. The Manifesto of the Social Democrats of BUCHENWALD, the KPD-SPD cooperative agreement in MUNICH, coincide with Communist aims in almost every respect, and many requests for the formation of trade unions, though supposedly apolitical, include an assertion of socialistic intention as well as an affirmation of democratic principles.

4. But many Leftist Social Democrats and Centrists are also marking time, wishing to see what their former political parties will represent, and fearing eventual close identification of German Communism with Russian Communism. German Communists, aware of this tension, insist that an indigenous German Communist Party is their permanent objective. While there are no facts to substantiate this claim, reports from BERLIN already indicate German Communist resentment against the assumption of authority by refugee German MOSCOW Communists, and there seems to be a certain amount of disillusionment with the Soviet

methods of seizing German industrial plants for shipment to Russia and with the Soviet policy of living off the German land.]

3. Future Orientation: German Communist policy and direction for the future is, of course, not clear. Though they have gained prestige and political position in Germany as having been consistently and actively anti-Nazi, and though they have a clear-cut program for the peace, they have as yet no national organization and only little representation in the various local city and town administrations.

[It is possible that with the assumption of a liberal, democratic political program by the Centrists and Social Democrats, the Communists will lose a good many of their temporary followers. The present position of the Communists should not be taken as any indication, however, that in the future they may not resume a revolutionary line if conditions make this necessary to expand their following.]

4. The Centrists: Well aware of the gathering strength of Leftist forces, the Centrists have also attempted to marshal their power. Faced with the disadvantage of not having formed into anti-Fascist groups under the Nazis, they had the advantage of still having a rather solid group of pre-1933 leaders at their disposal, men like ADENAUER of COLOGNE, ADELINKEN of MÜNSTER, Dr. WEGMAN of OLDENBURG and PFAD of HANNOVER, and also men of the clergy, like von GALEN and PAULHABER. These men, with a background either of passive resistance or at least of non-Nazism under the Nazis, and also with considerable administrative experience, assumed considerable influence in many of the larger city governments in the American zone.

In AACHEN, COLOGNE, MAINZ and MUNICH, Centrist policies became clear almost immediately. Wherever possible, Centrists were to occupy the chief governmental positions, with only some concessions to be made to the older, conservative Social Democratic civil servants.

[On the principle that experienced personnel was needed, Centrist leadership also managed to include some former Nazi Party members in the city administration, men who, they claimed, had been forced to join the Nazi Party. When H.G. took action to remove such men, Centrist leaders, in some instances, transferred these men to other departments, or substituted other appointees of the same views. Working under this web of patronage, former Nazis in business and industry cashiered Leftist labor elements from their factories while retaining Nazis, and received special dispensations which released them from compulsory work programs.] On the other hand Centrist administrations were slow in giving assistance to political prisoners returning from the concentration camps, who often found themselves in a hostile home without either money, food or lodging. To the urgent protestations of Leftist elements, Centrist administrators gave only token attention or none at all.

With the Potsdam Declaration, however, allowing the formation of legitimate though local political parties, and authorizing local democratic elections, some Centrists speak of the need of establishing a new, definite, liberalized Centrist Party program to fill the needs of the new Germany. One Centrist leader, SCHARNAGL of MUNICH, aware that his local administration has alienated even the democratic elements in his own party, the lower clergy and the Christian Unionists, petitioned H.G. that the formation of political parties be delayed in MUNICH. On refusal, however, he has, like most other Centrist leaders, urged the necessity of political organizations to his colleagues.

Although most Centrist leaders have attempted to maintain close contact with each other, no definite Centrist program has yet appeared. Like the Communists, the Centrists see not only the need for changing their pre-1933 principles, but also the need for broadening their

① → political base. Unlike the Communists, however, the Centrists are in a difficult position to take advantage of whatever anti-Fascist feeling there is in Germany because of their suspect position under the Nazis and for fear of alienating the strong bourgeois core of the party, the businessmen and industrialists. So while their program calls for democratic rights, for a free economy and the formation of trade unions, it cannot call for the liquidation of landed estates and the socialization of industry and public utilities.

⑧ → 5. Relationship with the Clergy: In an effort to extend their political base, both Centrist laity and clergy are agreed that they will have to reject the purely Catholic basis of the old Center Party and become a Christian Democratic Party, which can include the Protestants. The rationalization for this move has already been stated by Adam STEGERWILD, former General Secretary of the Christian National Trade Unions: "Political conditions which favored the rise of the Center under the BISMARK regime are gone. The Center was justified then as representing Catholic Habsburg interests against the rising Protestant-Prussian political hegemony and its religious persecutions."

⑧ → It is also agreed among the Centrists, including the higher clergy, that the new "Centrist Party" cannot be confessional, and cannot include clerics among its leaders. The agreement of the Church on this issue appears to be based on the inevitability of a confessional party injecting religious issues into political controversies, and thus involving the Church in purely temporal disputes. On the other hand, as SCHARNAGEL vaguely suggested, it will still be the only party "dedicated to the Christian state," and will have a moral and ethical bias. This probably means that the Centrists, while not supporting a purely Catholic Youth Movement, will support the state subsidy of both Protestant and Catholic denominational schools as proposed by the FULDA Conference.

The Centrists also look to the SPD as a potential source of new membership; they feel that it will be difficult for old SPD members to join with the Communists, even under their compromise program, but that they might join in a Centrist labor organization. The extent to which Centrists are willing to enter into an alliance with the Social Democrats, however, varies greatly with different Centrist spokesmen.

⑩ → 6. The Social Democrats: For the time being it would seem that the Social Democrats represent a large pool of political manpower from which both the Centrists and Communists hope to draw support. The SPD program, expressed at the Four Party Declaration in BERLIN, almost identical with the Communist manifesto, does not seem to be respected everywhere by Social Democrats as being the official party line, although it is similar in most respects to Social Democratic ideology prior to 1933. The difficulties of such a program are twofold: Social Democrats feel that they need new party aims, particularly since the old party aims can be so easily identified with the failure of the Weimar Republic; and more important, their old aims have now become the conspicuous possessions of the more politically activist Communists.

⑪ → To achieve a special identity as a political party, Social Democrats know that they will have to find new leadership and new principles. This will be difficult, as the Centrists have found out. Thus, Social Democrats are faced with the problem of allying themselves with either one of the two main functioning parties, or of simply being content with taking particularist stands in local politics.

7. Cooperation with the Communists: With some exceptions, local SPD stands have been identical with the Communist position. Many SPD members of the Free Germany Committees or the Antifas, have been just as

eager as Communists in aiding the aims of denazification, in attaining local democratic representation in city and town governments, and in rebuilding German trade unions on a non-political basis. In some cases this alliance has been especially strong, most notably in MUNICH, where the KPD and SPD, under SPD leadership, have recently drawn up a written agreement of cooperation on certain aims which most closely approximate the Communist line. This agreement, however, does not represent a fusion, and is designed primarily to immediately combat MUNICH's controlling Centrist bureaucracy. In other Centrist centers, these alliances, though less definitely defined, also exist.

On the other hand, many SPDs do not look forward to the future in terms of policy only, but see the Social Democratic Party as a tradition which is likely to have a large representation in any new government, whether conservative or leftist. From such a standpoint they simply cooperate willingly with M.G., make their chief political thrusts in the formation of local trade unions, sometimes in cooperation with the Christian Unionists, sometimes with the Communists and frequently with both, but always with the objective of creating one united labor union movement as opposed to the pre-1933 politically affiliated trade unions. From such a trade union movement, some SPDs believe, a new, united working class party might yet emerge.

III. RE-EDUCATION AT WORK

At the time when I.C.D. interrogators visited the encampment for young German Ps/W at COMPIEGNE, these youths had undergone a period of six weeks' training in re-education and re-orientation under the supervision of the American camp authorities. (Details of this program are described in ICIS # 6.) A questionnaire was given at the time to 285 of the boys, most of whom were 16 and 17 years old. Results, when compared with youth attitudes obtained at OFFENBACH, where the same questionnaire was filled out by 139 German boys, provide evidence of the plasticity of German youth under American educational influence, so far as their political orientation is concerned. The brief military experience of the COMPIEGNE boys may account for a few of the differences found, but the effect of the training program is abundantly clear in specific instances.

Re-educated
The COMPIEGNE boys, as a group, consistently exhibit much stronger pro-American and anti-Nazi sentiments than their civilian contemporaries. Where the civilian youth give a pro-democratic or pro-American answer in a fair majority, the COMPIEGNE youth answer in overwhelming majority (in several cases, 95% or more); and in a number of cases where the OFFENBACH youth give a Nazi response, the COMPIEGNE youth indicate a complete reversal of opinion. The striking differences can be seen in the answers to the following questions (for comparative purposes only the boys at OFFENBACH are used):

<u>Question</u>	<u>Percentage Saying "Yes"</u>	
	<u>OFFENBACH</u>	<u>COMPIEGNE</u>
Do you believe the officers were justified in making the Putsch of 20 July 1944?	77	96
Should German Jews be permitted to return to Germany?	76	95
Should Germany become a democracy?	70	76

<u>Question</u>	<u>Percentage Saying "Yes"</u>	
	<u>OFFENBACH</u>	<u>COLPIEGNE</u>
A free press in which everyone can express his personal opinion is a good thing for a country	84	95
Newspapers should only print what is good for the people	71	55
The idea of National Socialism was good but it was not carried out right	70	25
Hitler himself was not bad, his advisors were bad	39	17
Germany needs a strong new leader to recover from her downfall and destruction	73	33
HJ and BDM leaders should take leading positions in any new youth movements	26	3
Other countries have misunderstood Germany and criticized her unjustly	31	8
Do you believe that the Germans as a people ("Volk") are better than :		
the Americans	30	7
the English	43	9
the French	61	50
the Russians	65	47
the Poles	72	59
the Italians	78	63

The COLPIEGNE boys were also more complimentary to the Americans than the OFFENBACH boys in answer to the question : "Who, in your opinion, is the greatest man in the history of the world ?" ROOSEVELT headed both lists but in the COLPIEGNE group, he received 36% of all mentions, whereas at OFFENBACH, he received 26%. In general, 44% of all candidates for historical greatness among the OFFENBACH boys were Americans, whereas 58% at COLPIEGNE were American. The first 10 names at OFFENBACH were, in order : ROOSEVELT, HITLER, FREDERICK the GREAT, BISMARK, EISENHOWER, TRUMAN, STALIN, CHURCHILL, CHARLEMAGNE, ALEXANDER the GREAT and CAESAR (the last two tied.) Among the re-educated COLPIEGNE boys, the order was : ROOSEVELT, CHRIST, EISENHOWER, TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, George WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, STALIN, FREDERICK the GREAT and CHARLEMAGNE. An outstanding difference was that CHRIST appeared second in the COLPIEGNE list, whilst barely figuring at all in the results of the OFFENBACH test. (Religion was given a prominent place in the training at COLPIEGNE.)

The only place where the COLPIEGNE boys displayed a view more consistent with Nazi propaganda was in answer to the question "Should girls take up a career other than home-making ?" 83% of the COLPIEGNE boys were opposed to careers for women, compared to only 60% of the OFFENBACH boys. This difference may be due in part to more intense dreams of home among the young prisoners.

In answer to the question as to what their greatest worry was at the time, the young prisoners overwhelmingly indicated concern about

their parents and relatives, and about returning home. Many wondered whether their parents were still living and others worried about the conditions they would find at home. Food, the most important concern of the civilian youth, was rarely mentioned by the young prisoners, although presumably implied in their worry about "Conditions at home." Jobs and personal future figured fairly high. As at OFFENBACH, the youth revealed extremely little concern about political problems and the political future of Germany.

As at OFFENBACH, about 75% of the youth at COMPIEGNE selected Germany as the place where they would most like to live, with U.S.A. as second choice (17%). One COMPIEGNE boy specifically designated "Texas," and another wanted most to live "Where there is plutocracy." Although 25 of apparently Left-wing youth have mentioned STALIN as "the greatest man in the history of the world," not one of the 674 German boys and girls thus far approached on this question has mentioned Russia as the country where he or she would most like to live. On the contrary, Russia is consistently and overwhelmingly the one place where German youth do not want to live. The COMPIEGNE boys, however, are not quite as unanimous as the civilian youth on this issue because of the fact that France and Japan also emerged with a relatively high degree of dislike, the former perhaps because of current existence in a camp in France, and the latter because of an acquired American view of Japan.

RE-EDUCATED
While the youth at COMPIEGNE display extremely pro-American and anti-Nazi views, it cannot be concluded that these youths ipso facto have become young democrats. They reveal a great susceptibility to the influence of their new masters' leadership and an eagerness to identify themselves with the American side against the previous Nazi regime. Yet they show very little critical and independent thinking, and differ in this respect from the private school girls who were brought up in an anti-Nazi atmosphere during the HITLER regime (described in ICIS # 3). These girls, unlike the COMPIEGNE youth, showed little tendency to play up to the Americans and made a number of intelligent, critical comments as, for example, that there were good and bad people in every country and it is character not race that counts. The majority of the COMPIEGNE boys still asserted German superiority over Italians, Poles and French, whereas only two out of the 23 of the girls would agree to Germans' superiority as a general principle to any other people. Thus the extensive anti-Nazism of the COMPIEGNE youth can be largely explained on the one hand by their submissiveness to American authority, and on the other hand by their unusual opportunities to pick up the views of the American authorities. 14

IV. THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE AT FULDA : A STATEMENT OF GERMAN CATHOLIC POLICY

The annual Conference of Catholic bishops, attended by 21 prelates representing 20 dioceses, took place at FULDA from 21 to 23 August. Allied representatives and press reporters did not attend the conference meetings proper, the conference traditionally convening behind closed doors. A brief summary of subjects discussed and conclusions arrived at was, however, given to Allied representatives after the conference by Archbishop FRINGS of COLOGNE, its president. In addition, I.C.D. Intelligence Officers obtained an interview with FRINGS, Bishop van der VELDEN of AACHEN and suffragan Bishop BOLTE of FULDA, who claimed that their attitude was representative of that of the majority of bishops attending the conference. Four significant tendencies were discernible: an affirmation that the Catholic Church does not plan to revive the Center Party as the political voice of the Church; a re-assertion of ecclesiastical ambitions in the field of education, both of children and of adults; a strong fear of Communism, leading to a fear of Russia as a political power and to a disposition to favor a conservative program for Germany's reconstruction; and a

readiness to stand together with the Protestant Church, especially in matters of education, as a means of reasserting clerical influence upon the German people as a whole.

FULDA
 [The most important project to emerge from the conference itself was the decision to advocate and to campaign for state-supported denominational schools, which were abolished by the Nazis in 1939. The aim is to have as many schools as possible run by either the Catholic or the Protestant Church, and Archbishop FRINGS, at the interview, even stated that he would like to see all non-denominational schools abolished since, in his opinion, such schools were subject to communistic influences. In addition, the Church desires to form a new Catholic youth organization, as well as organizations for the re-education of adults.]

1/CATHOLIC BISHOPS
 (5) → As a less direct but equally important form of education, the bishops desire that Catholic newspapers and periodicals be allowed to appear as soon as possible. Some bishops would like to have the publishing rights of such journals turned over to themselves. Archbishop FRINGS stated that the early publication of local Church newspapers was deemed important by the conference as a means of publicizing Church policy as well as for educational reasons. A further aim of a Church press, according to both the Archbishop and Bishop BOLTE, would be to publicize the alleged evils in the Russian zone of occupation. The prelates expressed the wish that the American press also engage in such a campaign. Their expressed hope that the Americans and British would "show some strength and cease giving in to the Russians" is an indication of their political scope. [Like many other organized pressure groups in Germany, they firmly believe that it is desirable to create a breach between the Western Allies and Russia.] The bishops clearly demonstrated their desire to help create this breach. Finally, they deplored the fact that they were without any contact with dioceses lying in the Russian zone, and that bishops whose dioceses lie in two zones of occupation were not permitted to travel freely throughout the territory.

1/CATHOLIC BISHOPS
 (16) → Beyond professing a strongly anti-Soviet attitude, all three bishops deplored some aspects of the Anglo-American methods of occupation. [They felt that Allied insistence on "collective guilt" had "a serious demoralizing effect on the German people." Bishop BOLTE expressed the further opinion that 60% of the "political" prisoners now in Allied custody were being unjustifiably detained and that all minor Party officials should now be released. A petition to this effect had been sent by the Bishop of FULDA to the local M.G. detachment for forwarding to General EISENHOWER, but the letter was returned with a note from the C.O. of the detachment stating that it would not be forwarded, since the Americans had come as conquerors and not to pamper the Germans. This attitude, Bishop BOLTE said, "seriously hampers Church cooperation with Military Government."]

V. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germans who write letters to the editors of U.S. overt-controlled German newspapers use the opportunity to write generally about the Nazi period or to recount some personal experience. The large volume of these letters in itself, often accompanied by a request for publication, indicates the sheer relief that many Germans find in being able to express themselves whether they have anything useful to say or not. This conclusion is based on the analysis of 300 letters written early in August. The main theme of those letters dealing with political problems continues to be the question of collective guilt. Other political subjects of importance, although they occur less frequently, include non-fraternization, the status and activities of displaced

1/4 TO THE EDITOR

SECRET

persons, and the continued presence in office of Nazis.

An attitude of friendly discussion occurs in the great majority of letters which deal with controversial subjects. Only a small number of complaints, usually dealing with such matters as food shortages, transportation difficulties, or the continuance of state pensions, are forthright enough in their hostile language to indicate discontent. The tone of letters dealing with controversial subjects suggests much more an indignant citizen standing on his legal rights in a letter to his local paper than a German addressing the editor of a journal published by a power which was three months before his enemy. This attitude is also seen in a small number of letters which do not concern politics but touch on trivial subjects of everyday life, such as traffic regulations, streetcar fares, and mail service, in such a way as to indicate that the Germans have come to regard the Letters to the Editor column of overt-controlled newspapers as media for the expression of local complaints. One would almost be safe in inferring that some of these writers believed that the newspapers were dedicated to their welfare and not imposed upon them by a foreign power. Only here and there, an isolated letter reveals deep Nazi conviction. The almost total absence of Nazi-inspired statements, however, is mainly due to the fact that Nazis have shown very little tendency to write letters or otherwise call attention to themselves.

1. "Collective Guilt" Theme: Most letters on the subject of collective guilt give a negative answer to the question, "Does the whole German people share in the guilt of the Nazi regime." They tend rather to offer an indictment of various distinct classes whom they believe to be involved. Efforts to reach a deeper political understanding are mirrored by the fact that they now do not merely blame the SS but point to the upper industrial and economic classes who supported National Socialism.

Arguments offered for the rejection of collective guilt continue to be the standard ones: Nazi terror, impossibility of organizing resistance, and the attitude of other countries. One anti-Nazi, Dr Gustav ROEMER, pre-1933 Regierungspräsident of MUNICH, offers the following argument in his own defense:

"The question should be put this way: are all German anti-Nazis to be morally condemned if they did not oppose the policies of the Nazis at the risk of their lives and their freedom, their own and their families' existence? I answer this question with a firm 'No' ... The sacrifice would have been entirely in vain."

These few who support collective guilt, on the other hand, seem mostly concerned with proving that the German people knew the facts of atrocities even before their publication by the Allies. They reason as follows:

"In discussions about collective guilt one keeps hearing the statement that most Germans did not know of the tortures and horrors of the concentration camps. On the other hand one keeps hearing the argument that nobody could do anything about the Nazi rule, because such an attempt would have led right away to a concentration camp. In other words: fear of the concentration camp derived precisely from knowledge of the horrors that went on there."

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19 → 2. Party Membership: Overwhelmingly those who comment on the question of "Luss-Nazi" express the opinion that men who joined the Party, not out of conviction but from "necessity," should not be permanently punished. It is argued that each case may be taken individually and if the Party member held a position, particularly an official position where it was a matter of losing his job or joining the Party, he should not be blamed for taking the latter course. Another approach is to maintain that the blanket indictment of all Party members, corresponds to Nazism rather than to democratic ideals of justice. Moreover, they claim that Party members were not necessarily the biggest criminals. Administrators in occupied countries and rear echelon Army officers were named specifically by one writer as being far more guilty.

However, a minority are outspoken in their opinion that all who held official positions during the Nazi regime or who were Party members are to blame. Along the same lines a few still write to complain about the mildness about which the occupying forces are alleged to be treating the Nazis and some still demand that Party members be forced to wear a Swastika or some distinguishing mark. The demand that Nazis be drafted for forced labor, especially for clearing up rubble, is more frequently made. The problem is endlessly complicated by one letter writer who maintains that "many of those who now demand Nazi-like toughness with former Nazis, were themselves fellow travellers of the Nazis."

The volume of letters on the non-fraternization question has declined sharply. Relaxation of the ban is welcomed in principle but the complaints about the behavior of German women and sometimes about American soldiers deplore it as undignified and selfish. (Direct interrogations indicate that such complaints tend to come from younger men who feel themselves affronted, if not deprived, by the behavior of young German girls.) Religious letters continue to be received which condemn Nazism for its anti-religious stand, and now warn of the "Red menace." A few letters are of interest to Information Control in that they are based upon information the writers read in Army Talks on in Stars and Stripes.

3. Letters to the Frankfurter Rundschau: While letters in most parts of Germany are still directed to American editors, readers of the Frankfurter Rundschau are able to give their opinions once again to German editors. Almost all letters expressed gratitude for having a German newspaper again, and were written in the spirit of cooperation for reconstruction. Wilhelm GERST's article on Catholicism in the New Germany was especially welcomed, readers agreeing with him particularly in his opinion that the Church as such should not take an active part in politics, and that, if there should eventually be a Catholic newspaper again, it should appear only weekly, and should concern itself exclusively with Church matters. Protestants expressed much the same sentiments as Catholics. In none of the letters was there evidence that the writers were aware that the editors were still under some measure of control by American authority, or that there was any possibility that their letters would be read by Americans.

VI. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

1. The American-Controlled Radio: Radio Luxembourg, the main station of the United Nations Network, with its subsidiaries in FRANKFURT, MUNICH and STUTTGART, continues to expand its activities. One of the most significant innovations was a series of six lectures on the general topic "National Socialism and Learning." Individual lectures dealt with the impact of National Socialism on education, the universities and science, among others. Each lecture was prepared by a MURBURG educator.

Other political features included instalments in the series "Contemporary History" covering the annexation of Austria and the seizure of the Sudetenland, while a separate program dealt with the history of Czechoslovakia under Nazi rule. "The World in Change," another educational feature, offered a discussion on "The Soviet System," covering briefly the main aspects of life in Soviet Russia. A book review of Charles A. BEARD's The Republic in discussion form developed into a forum on the American constitution and individual liberty in the United States. A review of developments in Bavaria during three months of occupation was balanced by a review of the war in the Pacific since Pearl Harbor.

Regular features on popular science offered discussions on sulfa drugs and of the war against insects, the latter involving the U.S. Army's measures to combat malaria and similar dangers. Radio Luxembourg also broadcast extracts from selected letters from its incoming mail.

The subsidiary stations, meanwhile, also branched out increasingly into independent production.. Radio Stuttgart has for some time been broadcasting concert performances originating in STUTTGART. Radio Frankfurt produced a short program portraying the work of the WETZLAR municipal administration in connection with incoming letters and applications. This station also inaugurated eye-witness programs with a report on the reopening of a school.

2. BERLIN Newspapers: The overt Russian-published Berliner Zeitung and Tägliche Rundschau, as well as two of the Russian-licensed papers, featured a number of interesting departures in their foreign news reporting during the past two weeks. The Berliner Zeitung for 14 August relegated reports of Soviet advances in Manchuria, and an account of the meeting of anti-Fascist parties, to back pages and ran a front page story headlined "Intensified Fight against FRANCO - Spanish Democrats demand rupture of relations with the FRANCO regime." The body of the report, most of which came from PARIS, contained abstracts from statements by the Chairman of the Spanish Socialist Party in France, the President of the Congress of the French Socialist Party and the Chairman of the National Executive of the British Labor Party. Simultaneously it was reported from MONTEVIDEO that the Foreign Minister of Uruguay had sent a message to the other South American countries urging common action against the FRANCO regime. The same issue also gave prominence to Marshal TITO's speech of 8 August before the anti-Fascist assembly. The same Tass report, slightly condensed and less prominently displayed, was carried by the Christian Democrat Neue Zeit.

The Tägliche Rundschau, published by the Russian Military Government for Germany, on 18 August devoted practically an entire column of its front page to a Tass report from MOSCOW under the headline "Provocative Attitude of Turkish Journalists." The report consists of an extensive quote from Pravda, in which the key phrases are: "The majority of Turkish journalists are engaged in a furious anti-Soviet campaign, which sometimes even amounts to an unequivocal demand for a new war against the Soviet Union ... After the military defeat of HITLER Germany, the reactionary Turkish press took the place of GOEBBELS' propaganda."

The Liberal Democratic Der Morgen for 20 August summarized an article from a MOSCOW periodical on the post-war policy of the Vatican, which comes to the conclusion that "in accordance with its whole tradition the Vatican has been unable to rid itself of its predilection for a reactionary attitude in the name of 'the good old days'." The Vatican is portrayed as desiring "the maintenance of the economic basis for German imperialism," a claim supported by reference to statements by KRAAS, the former chairman of the Reichstag Center Party, as well as to the recent actions of Prince RUPPRECHT of Bavaria.

3. Motion Pictures:

a. In the U.S. Zone: HOLLYWOOD films are being distributed in the American zone, and the number of motion picture theaters available to the German people has been growing rapidly. Varied programs that include full-length features with German titles and recent newsreels are being shown in FRANKFURT, WIESBADEN, OFFENBACH, BAD NAUHEIM, BAD HOLBURG, FRIEDBERG, HEIDELBERG, LIMBURG, STUTTGART and several other places.

The "premiere" of a feature program at the Schauburg Theater in FRANKFURT attracted a capacity crowd, with the FRANKFURT citizens virtually battling each other to gain entry into the theater. Despite an extra police guard, tickets of admission were being sold by speculators for RM 60.

Programs shown during the past week have included such HOLLYWOOD productions as "It Started with Eve," "Young Tom Edison," "Our Town," and the standard shorts -- "Toscanini," "Tarawa," "Jeep" and "TV".

b. In BERLIN: Efforts are at present under way to increase the distribution of U.S. films for the Germans in the U.S. sector by canvassing prints in the possession of German firms or private owners for usable material. Eight theaters are at present showing U.S.-distributed films. An average of about 15,000 Germans attended the first full eight days' showings of U.S. films in BERLIN, consisting of short subjects. "Jeep" was reported to be the most popular.

4. Licensing of Rhein-Neckar Zeitung: The second licensed newspaper in the American zone, the Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, will appear during the first week in September. The paper, to be published in HEIDELBERG, will replace the overt American-published Sueddeutsche Mitteilungen and will have an initial issue of 160,000 copies. In addition to HEIDELBERG itself, the new paper will serve the important cities of DARMSTADT and MANNHEIM, and an estimated total reading public of 625,000 throughout lower Hessen and upper Baden. In contrast to the Frankfurter Rundschau, license for which was granted to seven men jointly, the Rhein-Neckar Zeitung will have only three licensees, Theodor HEUSS, Hermann KNORR and Rudolf AGRICOLA. These men have been thoroughly checked by I.C.D. personnel as well as L.G. and C.I.C. investigators.

The new paper will begin publication just over a month after the first licensed paper in the U.S. zone, the Frankfurter Rundschau, placed its first copies on the streets on 31 July. The latter paper is now printing 415,000 copies of its semi-weekly issues.

5. Registrations in the Western District: As of 28 August, 1472 individuals had been registered by Information Control agencies for various activities under the jurisdiction of I.C.D. in the Western District of the U.S. zone. Of these, 851 were for the distribution or sale of newspapers, books, etc. The next largest category was for the operation of printing plants for licensed publishers, 166 registrations being effected in this field, and 145 film exhibitors were registered. By far the largest number in each category was from the FRANKFURT area, where 329 news and book distributors, 106 printers and 72 film exhibitors were registered. Altogether 524 registrations took place in FRANKFURT; KASSEL followed with 311, most of which, however, were for "miscellaneous entertainment." All other categories throughout the District produced only very sparse registration, only three concert hall-owners and only one opera house-owner (in GIESSEN) receiving permission to operate.

6. Publications in BERLIN: The BERLIN district publications control officers of the four occupying powers have held their first meeting with a view to coordinating licensing procedure in all sections of the city, broadly on the principle on which the U.S. and Great Britain have been working hitherto. The Russian representative stated that a Russian overt magazine for the Germans might soon be published, on the model of the Amerikanische Rundschau and the British Ausblick, in which case all three magazines were to be made available in all parts of BERLIN. As the French do not intend publishing an overt periodical, it was agreed that the other powers should make available part of their issues for distribution in the French sector.

7. Entertainment in the British Zone: A general, strong desire for relaxation is noticeable among Germans in the British zone of occupation, according to 21 Army Group Political Intelligence Summary. Any type of musical program is enthusiastically received, but chamber music is flourishing particularly, partly because of the dearth of adequate halls for full orchestral concerts. The first showings of movies in the zone also drew large crowds. Public libraries report that the main demand is for fiction and for books on travel and historical subjects. Translations of modern English, American and French books are in universal demand, and in HAMBURG, with a sizeable English-speaking population, books, periodicals and newspapers in the original English find a good market.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

1. The Industrialist War Criminals: The intense interest of the Russians in the forthcoming war criminal trials was reflected in an increasing number of talks over Radio Berlin and over Radio Moscow in German, reviewing the crimes of specific individuals and urging the German people to assist in the apprehension of war criminals still at large.

Although for the most part expressing satisfaction with the pre-trial investigations, the Soviet agencies stressed the notable absence of Germany's "armament and high finance criminals" from the lists of defendants. It was pointed out that they share with von PAPEN, von RIBBENTROP, GOERING, LEY, KEITEL and the others responsibility for the war and the Nazi barbarism, and that by this time they should be at the side of the major war criminals already in the NUREMBERG city prison awaiting trial.

In an effort to prove that, even apart from their guilt on the general basis of war responsibility, the industrialists were guilty of direct crimes against humanity, MOSCOW quoted a report in the BERLIN newspaper Deutsche Volkszeitung showing the connection of the principal German concerns with the concentration camps. Recently printed documents and eye-witness accounts were said to have proven that firms such as Siemens, Krupp and I.G. Farben had utilized places like OSWIECIM and other camps to provide cheap labor and guinea-pigs for the laboratories. A branch of the Leuna Works, eight miles from OSWIECIM, was built with materials provided by Farben, it was asserted, and "no one could be certain that in the evening after a hard day's work he would not be sent to the gas chamber built by the Siemens Works on the most modern scientific principles." Among those reported to have worked on the Leuna building were OSWIECIM inmates, British prisoners of war, French conscripts and "workers from the east," all suffering bad housing and food conditions and cruel treatment.

2. Reconstruction in the Provinces: After concentrating in recent weeks on the progress of reconstruction in BERLIN, the Soviet radio networks sent reporters into the field for eye-witness accounts from the provinces of the work being done to resume life on a peacetime basis. In general, the programs were marked by enthusiastic commentaries on the efforts of the people to "overcome the devastation wrought in the last mad month of the war," but there was a hint that in the industrial field the Germans were not cooperating satisfactorily. Said one reporter: "Soviet occupation authorities and provincial representatives have been planning industry's reconstruction, but they are hampered by the inactivity and lack of initiative of various directors, managers and factory owners."

Despite the resumption of work in potash and lignite mines, the revival of local trade and the satisfactory gathering of the harvest, there are still many difficult problems to be solved in the Saxony province, it was said. Everywhere bridges remain unrepaired and traffic routes are blocked, so that normal economic life is impossible. Beyond the everyday problems of existence lie the deeper long-range problems such as the completion of plans for the return to rural areas of people who flooded to the cities during the "rearmament mania."

In every commentary, an attempt was made to bring home again to the German people that their present woes can be attributed to their bad war leadership and to their own folly for being faithful to the Nazi program. The principal note of this theme was struck by the President of the Provincial Administration of Saxony, when he said in a radio interview: "The senseless destruction of roads and railway bridges by the Nazis has almost completely paralyzed our transport system."

3. Inflation in BERLIN: In the face of soaring prices in BERLIN, the Soviet station in the capital attributed the inflation to Nazi practices rather than to the Soviet policy of allowing a free market in all goods except food. After pointing out that exorbitant prices are a major worry in the city, Radio Berlin flatly disclaimed any Soviet responsibility, declaring: "Based on detailed investigation, we can state beyond doubt that the present intolerable prices in commerce and trade must be attributed to Nazi policy. The business people are still accustomed to ask the fantastic prices formerly paid without compunction by war profiteers and party bosses."

As a partial explanation of the inflation, Radio Berlin repeated the reason cited by business people that the exorbitant prices are in accordance with the exorbitant wages being paid. This situation was acknowledged, and Radio Berlin asserted that efforts must be made immediately to curb both wages and prices and warned businessmen that "anyone who pays excessive wages commits a crime against the public."

4. The Task of Youth: Continuing its emphasis on the democratic re-education of German youth, Radio Berlin reported a youth rally at HALLE designed to stimulate the enthusiasm of young people for aid in the harvest, in the rebuilding of houses, and in joining the fight against Fascism and for the building of a new Germany. With streamer slogans announcing support of POTSDAM policies -- such as "Reparation means the road to a brighter future," and "Militarism means war and destruction, anti-Fascism means peace and construction" -- the evening's speakers, including the city's mayor and chairman of the local anti-Fascist committee, hammered home the same themes. They acknowledged that the path that lay ahead was difficult, but said it was only part of "HITLER's heritage." They enlisted support for the regeneration of Germany along the lines developed at POTSDAM and asserted that the

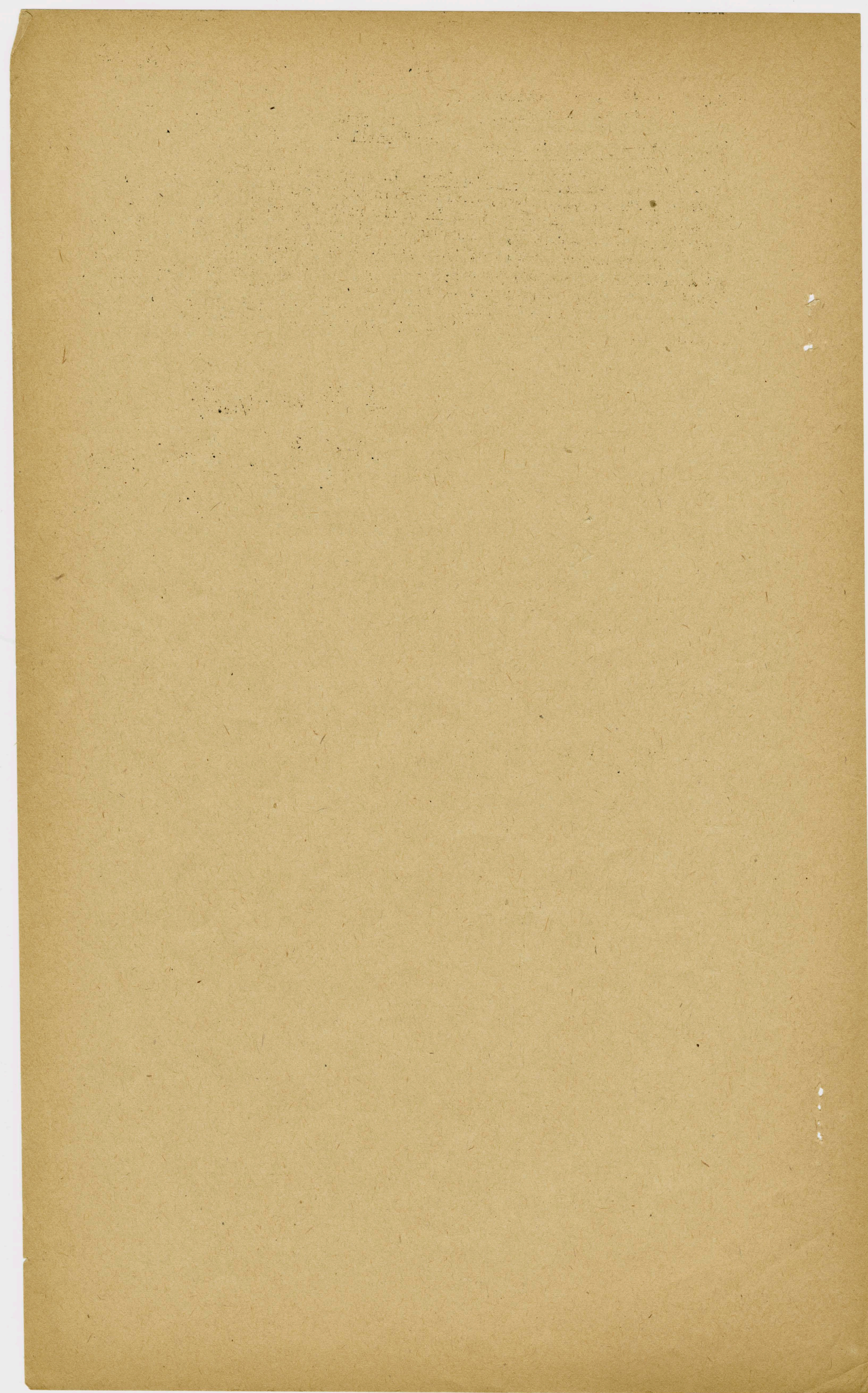
only way it can be achieved is for the younger generation to show its willingness to "work night and day" until the goal is reached.

5. Cultural Victims of Fascism: In a special program that lasted two hours and 43 minutes, Radio Berlin paid tribute to German poets and writers who died or lived in exile rather than succumb to Nazi Germany. The ceremony, which was organized by the Chamber of Artists, took place in the studio of the Berlin Broadcasting House. Works from the following authors, each preceded by a short review of the writer's work and career, were read: Georg KAISER, Egon FRIEDEL, Erich MUEHSAM, Stefan ZWEIF, Kurt TUCHOLSKI, Carl von OSSIETZKI, Ernst TOLLER, Ernst WEISS, Else LASKER-SCHUELER, Ernst BARLACH and Jochen KLEPPER.

A. M. Murphy

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