A. OCCUPIED AREAS

"Race-Nazi" in MUNCHEN-GLADBACH

An interesting report from MUNCHEN-GLADBACH by PW officers who have been working in the town since its capture provides further evidence of the tendency of anti-Naziism in Germany to identify themselves with the Allied cause and expect preferential treatment. In general realization that Germany has lost the war often fails to carry with it an acceptance of the personal consequences of defeat. Even those who know that the future holds poverty and hard work resent treatment which seems to imply lack of respect, resent having to put up with such things as being turned out of their houses to make room for Allied troops, food shortages and the presence of Negro troops. Occasional complaints heard are "How can there be peace if you discriminate against us merely because the Nazis started the war?" "Are we second-rate beings that your soldiers must not associate with us?" "I have always been anti-Nazi, you can't do this to me." As was indicated in the report from the DON area quoted in this Summary last week, there is little evidence of awareness of the collective guilt of the German nation.

There are no dangerous Nazis left in MUNCHEN-GLADBACH, or so everybody says. They all left the town before the American arrival. Some Party members stayed behind, to be sure, but they are being watched as closely by their fellow-citizens as by the Allied authorities. As always, the great majority seek to dissociate themselves from the Party and excuse their actions on the score of duress and pressure. One anti-Nazi woman provided the realistic absurdity of their arguments by saying "Only the Americans and 20,000 priests voted for HITLER." The term "Race-Nazi" has been coined as an effective label for this class of hangers-on who pursue themselves and others on the pressure they put on them to join the Party and only did so in the end because they must. One man who resisted this pressure right till the end and thereby proved the sanctity of the excuse, also answered it effectively by saying "The only thing you could do is to die." Yet the "Race-Nazi" now seeks credit for having resisted at all, not forgiveness for having weakened prematurely. To quote the PW officer's report:

"Not one finds a person among the hangers-on who takes issue with National-Socialism on moral or ethical grounds. Even now it is apparent that the would-be converts reproach the Party chiefly for having lost the war, not for having started it. When Allied planes roared overhead and warnings came too late, when the Luftwaffe was conspicuous by its absence, when reverses followed one reverse, it dawned on the people that they were in for a shock. Still they went on, some believing in secret weapons, some in German genius, some apathetic: 'Our sacrifices cannot be in vain'. Now they curse the leaders."

Politically a fairly general tendency towards separation is discernible, only being rejected by those people who still think in terms of Godesdeutschland. The most active political group are the Communists. A local committee of anti-Fascists envisages cooperation between Communists, Social Democrats and Centrists, but nothing has gone beyond a preparatory
stage, the prohibition of gatherings of more than five persons being an effective bar to serious activities. Local administration is the one political issue which excites general interest and several groups of individuals have attempted unsuccessfully to press their own claims to office. Retention of office is seriously compromised with the Party excites serious criticism, and corresponding satisfaction is aroused when such persons are removed. But it is usually appreciated that replacement of specialized technical personnel cannot be effected overnight.

MÜHLHEIM

Although abandoned by German military units on 25 March, there was still talk in MÜHLHEIM of house-to-house resistance. Extensive tank traps and road blocks were laid, according to a 13 Army Group P VIII report. These last minute defense plans were brought to naught by the ingenious and daring counter-assault of a former Socialist and a Communist of the town. Addressing a crowd in front of the courthouse, the Communist announced that he had been in contact with American units who "as liberators" requested that tank traps, road blocks be removed and white flags hoisted to spare the town. Soldiers, too, were to be dismissed, he said.

In consequence, Americans entering on 26 March found no opposition, white flags everywhere and German soldiers carrying "disarmed" certificates signed by the "town representative". That perhaps surprised them most was to learn that this had been done by arrangement with them, until the two instigators confessed to having used a little imagination "for expediency's sake".

HESSDÄLEN

A P VIII captured last autumn said that to go from MAINZ to HESSDÄLEN was to go from war to peace: its relative immunity and comfort attracted to the city a number of refugees from other more exposed localities. Although this state of affairs was ended by air attacks which ultimately destroyed about a third of the city's buildings, there was practically no evacuation, and there are estimated to be at least 150,000 people in HESSDÄLEN, as compared with the official figure of 167,000 for last September. Mass evacuation was ordered, somewhat half-heartedly, by the Party on 25 March, two days before the American arrival, but only 5-10% of the population left.

The water works are intact and electricity is available for a few hours during the day. Plans are being made to obtain further power from FRANKFURT. There has been no gas for several months owing to lack of coal. Many houses are repairable but there are no skilled workers because the Reich Labor Service took them away, and the use of the city by Allied troops is likely to create an acute housing problem.

Food promises to be a problem as well. The retreating Wehrmacht dragged the state police with it. As a consequence looting by both German civilians and foreign workers was thorough and widespread. Warehouses and food stores are alleged to have been completely emptied. Civilians were heard to express shock and amusement over this "shame". Meanwhile foreign workers have come to the city, which is made responsible for their feeding pending repatriation. To forestall a food crisis, the Bürgermeister is planning to send industrial workers out to help neighboring farmers who have been deprived of the help of the foreign workers; they, in turn, must bring their products directly to the city. The new Bürgermeister has now organized a police force whose members have been given shotguns by Military Government to prevent looting.

Prior to HITLER, Social Democrats, Centrists and Communists exercised a degree of political influence here. As in other parts of Germany, however, National Socialism, after 1933, became the official
No separatist sentiment expressed itself. Belief in a Greater Germany is general. According to the interrogators, mention of German reparations by means of Germans working in devastated countries falls on their ears "like a death sentence".

Unlike other parts of Germany, however, they make no phony pretense of liking occupation. They are reported to admit that they would rather have the Germans. French and Russians are feared too, particularly those in the city when quoting their own propaganda, they say "every voluntarily".

KISSEL

This city, when taken on 4 April, is estimated to have contained at most 120,000 people, as against a normal population of 216,000. 66 raids and a house-to-house defence ordered by the Gauleiter before departing with his staff reduced the city to ruins reminiscent of Aachen. As at 6 April, there was no electricity or gas or water. The food situation was serious, with civilians and foreign workers looking. No official evacuation was ever ordered and the Haenschel works, largely underground, continued to produce tanks until the fall of the city. Foreign workers, however, were ordered to evacuate on 2 April, but many hid in their factories, in bombed ruins or with German friends. According to an unconfirmed report, the Volkssturm shot 25 Frenchmen who resisted evacuation. American troops also report having been fired on by civilians when entering the city, though these may have been Volkssturm members wearing no uniforms beyond brassards. The German population seems to be completely stupefied by the turn of events, while they are terrified by the behavior of the foreign workers.

STOCKSTADT

The story of this little town on the highway between GIESHEIM and Mainheim, with a normal population of 1,800, is unique and colorful among the growing but generally uniform reports from the occupied areas. STOCKSTADT's distinction lies in the fact, according to a FW report from 7th Army, that it is probably the only town in Germany to date whose occupation was facilitated by a militant peace demonstration of its women.

On 23 March, the report states, the Americans were approaching and the local "Combat Commander" called out the Volkssturm and ordered them "to fight to the last drop of blood". Instead of the Volkssturm his call was not by a demonstration of the women of STOCKSTADT who called upon the Wehrmacht unit in town to evacuate and hoist a white flag over the Protestant church steeple. Shots were fired over their heads but three determined women leaders stepped forward declaring "they would rather be shot than permit our town to fall in rubble and ruin". They were arrested and served from summary execution only by the entrance of American troops - a colored armored unit.

No opposition was encountered. An American Loudspeaker urged the civilians "to come on the streets to meet their liberators!". The scenes of welcome and exhilaration was reminiscent of the liberation in French villages.

Unusual as this conduct may appear, it becomes intelligible when the pre-Nazi political history of STOCKSTADT is taken into consideration. A heavily industrialized community, STOCKSTADT's working population before Hitler contained a strong number of Socialists and Communists, Centrists being rare as it is a Protestant community. The leaders of these movements, according to the report, combined a rare ability and
articulateness which succeeded in frustrating Nazi attempts to root themselves firmly in the community. Only that part of the population who were state railway workers succumbed to Nazi influence.

This unusual persistence of anti-Nazi activity bore fruit. Prior to the American entry leaders boldly urged Wehrmacht and Volkssturm men to lay down their arms.

The actions of these groups had not ceased with the occupation. A committee has been organized to "assist" the Nazi-appointed mayor "to prevent old-style Nazi swindling in the distribution of work and food cards" as one of the committee members put it.

As a reward for its action STOCKHAUSEN has been allowed minor privileges as regards curfew and housing by M.O. An American Ordnance outfit has taken over one of the industrial plants.

Heidelberg

A FOB report on this University town, from 7th Army dated 6 April and written by a French Army officer, is interesting because of the coincidences of many of its views with those of American FOB interrogators in occupied towns.

The normal population of HEIDELBERG is 60,000, but the French investigator estimated present figures to be 120,000, the surplus being refugees from MANNHEIM and LUDWIGSHAFEN. HEIDELBERG is practically intact, there was little or no evacuation, the Volkssturm was not taken seriously and the Nazis were criticized for taking off, according to this report. Electricity is expected to be restored soon.

Describing the people as peaceful and "assess insouciant", the French observer declared the population had no fear of the American occupation. They did, however, express strong concern over a French occupation, particularly if negroes were involved. Americans are preferred because they have "a more generous nature". Despite their alleged insouciance, he also observed the average German's fear of foreign workers and the German's (particularly women) central concern with food and food supplies - a preoccupation which transcended all others.

Noticeable, too, according to the report, was the familiar incomprehension of the enormity of the Nazi crime against the world, and an enduring pride in being Germans. There was also the universal relief over the cessation of alerts.

Professors at the University were generally pro-Nazi, although they indulged in "equivocal jokes" about the regime. Students, the report stated, were "roughly and moderately Nazi". Anti-Nazism in HEIDELBERG was divided between the German Communists, "generally old persons", the nobility, and elements associated with the University world, the report concluded.

Marburg: A University under the Nazis

Reports of FOB officers from MARBURG indicate that, throughout the period of the Nazi regime, the University there managed to retain a relative amount of freedom. Reasons for this were probably that MARBURG was a small town with little importance except for its University, which in addition contained a considerable number of professors with a world reputation, such as KLETSCHNER, the psychologist, AE. SOLNÉ, the sociologist and MARINUS, the art historian. These men and other of their colleagues contrived to indicate their attitude to the regime by such devices as omitting all references to Nazism in their lectures and criticizing it only indirectly through criticism of the past, or refusing on technical grounds favorite Nazi doctrines without openly mentioning.
then as such. MAESTRO went so far as to deliver, in front of the
Gaukert and the whole University public, a eulogy of the German
scientist, Robert KOCH, in which he maintained that the scientist must
have character as well as intelligence so as to remain aloof above
the political questions of the day in order to prevent his results being
influenced by opportunists. HABERMAT protected a certain number of art
students whose aesthetic views were anathema to the Party by taking them
into his Institute. These, however, seem to have been the limits of
resistance and both the persons concerned got into trouble for them,
only retaining their positions by watching their steps fairly carefully
for the future.

The Party, on its side, appears to have exercised considerable
restraint in not attempting to impose on the University professors with
pronounced Nazi views unless they also had intellectual qualifications.
With both sides refusing battle, the University was able to carry on its
work relatively undisturbed. Though the arrival of the Allies with
its consequences in the field of education is undoubtedly welcome to the
professors, signs are not wanting that they will try to maintain their
benvolent toleration and seek to shield from eviction those of their
members who, without compromising themselves too deeply, were not yet
strong-minded enough to refrain from climbing on the bandwagon of the
Third Reich. MARBURG University, in fact, seems to represent the German
academic tradition in all its technical conscientiousness, benign humanity
and political ineffectiveness.

Foreign Workers

(a) Hundreds of Thousands: The swift drive of Allied spearheads
into the heart of Germany has now raised with full impact the problem of
the control and repatriation of foreign workers. On 10 April it was
officially estimated that over 600,000 displaced persons had been liberated
by the Western Allied armies. Since then the number has increased greatly
as the newly occupied areas contain vast numbers of resident foreign
workers plus those who had been evacuated from Western Germany.

(b) French Workers and German Civilians: A report by a French
liaison officer on French workers and Fas/Fi liberated by the 7th US Army
offers some confirmation of intelligence received before occupation on the
attitudes which developed between French workers and German civilians.
The report is based largely on foreign workers encountered in small
communities in the Rhineland and on French Fas/Fi who voluntarily became
agricultural workers in areas east of the Ruhr. In general, their
attitude toward their German employers was characterized as correct and
these Frenchmen in turn were never permitted to be maltreated in the way
in which the Russians, for example, were. However, it is likely that the
political deportees and industrial workers now being encountered in the
Ruhr and in central Germany may not have fared as well.

Despite the rules governing contact between foreigners and German
civilians, this report confirms the consistent attempts which were made
to better the welfare of French prisoners of war. German women are cited
as having offered the most help and it was not rare for French workers to
be adopted by German families even at the risk of imprisonment.

Nazi efforts at indoctrination of foreign workers with anti-Allied
propaganda were carried out until 1942, but according to this source
without success. Initially, French workers looked toward Pétain as a
symbol of guarantee for their return to France, but as time passed they
came more and more to realize that he had betrayed France. The activities
of SOE's agents met with almost no success.

Strange enough these French workers and prisoners of war report
that France is well thought of in Germany and they encountered a
favorable recollection of the French occupation of the first war. In
fact, it is claimed that they seek once again the protection of the
French. This is the first report of such an attitude and is at variance
with other sources of intelligence. It is not impossible that individual
Germans may have expressed such attitudes to French workers with whom
a certain amount of personal rapport had been established. However, it
has yet to be shown that French workers in Germany had any profound
effect on the traditional anti-French attitudes of the Germans.

(c) No Return Possible. For the bulk of the displaced persons,
return to their families and homes is considered to be at least a temporary
solution to their present difficulties. But for some the complete
destruction of their former ties makes return home an idle prospect.
Witness the statement of a Pole when told he could return home after his
release from a concentration camp near GOTHA: "But I have no home. All
my people are dead. What are you going to do with me?"

Information Facilities

No regular principle appears to have been followed regarding the
destruction or immobilization of printing presses. At KAYSERSLOUTEN,
the manager of the press which produced, among other things, the local
edition of the NSZ Westmark said that his original instructions to
demolish the plant completely in the event of evacuation were revised
about ten days before the American arrival when he was handed an
Immobilization Order detailing certain parts which were to be removed
with a view merely to putting the plant temporarily out of use. Allied
experts estimate that, even if replacements for the missing parts had
to be brought from outside, it would take little more than a month to
get the machinery going again. In fact, the KAYSERSLOUTEN plant was
found in good condition, little or no attempt having been made to carry
out the order. Other printers west of the Rhine are supposed to have
received the same order, but their reactions varied. In HEIDENRHEIN and
HUNKELDURF the newspaper plant is reported to be completely demolished,
though it is not clear in the latter case whether German "scorched earth"
or Allied bombing was responsible.

Elsewhere printing presses have generally been found in good
condition. In WIESBADEN, the Nazi Wiesbadener Zeitung, which had
taken over the plant of the Wiesbadener Tageblatt in 1943 after its own
premises were destroyed by bombing, was practically intact, though all
its personnel had fled to outer Germany. The paper last appeared on
25 March. In MAINZ, the only fault to be found with the plant of the
Obermainische Zeitung was "a certain disorderliness, (especially among the
types and the setting machinery) due to the fact that the paper has not
been worked for some time". Nation cards and other work for Military
Government was already in hand. The owner and proprietor, a Protestant,
aged 66, who became a "Klaus-Nazi" in 1938, complained to a PW officer
that, with the cutting-down of the paper from 4 to 2 pages and the
stream of directives and material from BEAUPIN, editing had of recent years
become more or less a formality. Most of the technical staff, which had
decreased from 50 to 18 during the war, are available, and though some are said to be Party members, others give the impression of being honest unpolitic articians. In GIESSEN, the local paper ceased publication some time ago as its premises were burnt out. In GOTHENBURG, the Dagingskring continued publication until 3 April. It went down with its Party directives mailed to the east, the final article affirming that "In all countries where the Anglo-Americans have campaigned, there is a reign of unrest and terror, want and despair, misery and hunger. On their tracks follows Bolshevism!"

In MARBURG the proprietor of the largest bookshop, with a wide academic and scientific range and a stock of some 80,000 books, also claimed to be a "true-Nazi" and to have suffered considerable Party interference in the conduct of his business. He claimed to have a whole room full of "forbidden authors" but the door was locked, and the key "not at hand".

Effect of Psychological Warfare on Civilian Population

Two anti-Nazi deserters from the Waffen-SS, whose evidence has to be discounted to some extent by its obvious desire to present aspects favorable to the Allies but who were considered reliable by the 7th Army FW officers who interrogated them, said that General EISENBERGER's proclamations have had a tremendous effect, particularly those warning the residents of particular areas that their town is to be subject to aerial attack. There is great excitement and suspense as people listen in order to find out whether their town will be listed. In MUNSTER and DUISBACHEN, after these towns had been listed as targets by our radio, many people hastily gathered a few belongings and began to flee the town. Local Party officials in MUNSTER left a subordinate to burn their papers and departed immediately. The PaK described how at SPEYER each broadcast which mentioned special towns as likely targets was listened to with the closest attention, ending with a heartfelt expression of relief that SPEYER was not on the list. The nervous attrition that is caused in the population is reported as being tremendous. To a considerable extent the effectiveness of these broadcasts results from the long-range reputation for objectivity which our propaganda has earned.

Leaflets are reported also to have good coverage. Those urging people not to allow themselves to be evacuated obtain considerable hand-to-mouth circulation, and at worst have the effect of causing doubts which contributed to difficulties officials were encountering in any orderly handling of the population. In general, both interrogers pointed to the strong, terse quality of our leaflets as being highly effective.

Foreign workers in some areas, where Party controls broke down, responded on a large scale to our evacuation appeals. A correspondent in FRANKFURT reports that a group of foreign workers with whom she was talking had copies of our four-language leaflets and stated that they fled from the factories directly upon receiving them. In towns and villages such as KASSEL, MINDENBERG, EISMINGHORN, HARREND AND SCHUTTEGHORNS, the Party was able to evacuate the foreign workers by force, although civilians generally remained behind, perhaps mainly as a result of lack of transportation facilities.

B. EASY AREAS

"No Surrender"

In spite of straining every nerve in its efforts to keep resistance going, German propaganda to the home public has not been able to find any new reasons why the audience should resist. "No hero in the most dangerous moments advises throwing up the sponge in either a fool or a coward!" A sober assessment of the situation makes it imperative to see a distinctly promising undertaking to win the race at the last moment."
"The race between our military crisis and the political crisis of others is in full swing!" Allied disagreements, the Anglo-American sell-out to Russia, American atrocities, the growth of resistance in occupied parts of Germany all played their part. As regards the war now, the Allies were declared to be unable to establish a coherent line, while German defensive forces were said to be in a position to inflict very heavy losses on advancing Allied spearheads. But while the OKW communiques regularly recorded stiff German resistance and seldom admitted the loss of large towns, the place-names quoted in them revealed a steady retreat. It was inevitable in such circumstances that President Roosevelt's death should have been greeted with jubilation, but there were some signs of nervousness lest the German public should allow itself to be so carried away as to expect a miracle change in the situation.

An article in last week's SS newspaper Schwarme Korpse gave clearer insight into the outlook of the German leaders. This has been widely quoted on account of a sentence (which we only know at second-hand) to the effect that "we are in the remarkable position of having to admit that it may be possible to defeat us militarily", but it should be noted that this was only in the course of a scarcely concealed appeal to the Western Powers on the usual theme that the Soviet Union alone would gain from an American defeat. It ended also with the assertion that "to conquer the Germans, more will be needed than to smash their armaments and capture their soldiers - their ideas will have to be overpowered". A Swiss journalist writing from Berlin and undoubtedly reflecting official inspiration said that "the idea is still alive that the German conception of a post-war organization of Europe would have justified all the sacrifices of the war. What is known of Allied post-war plans points to a revival of European anarchisms". There is no doubt that even the most apparently realistic of the Nazi chiefs would grasp eagerly at any chance offered them of any sort of negotiated peace and, in order to obtain one, would not hesitate to throw their colleagues and even the Fuhrer himself overboard. But since they see no prospect of being provided with such a getaway they are deciding to capitalize on the glory of having gone down fighting, and hope that such an apparent sacrifice for a cause may give that cause added lustre in later years when the alternatives to it are more, and the consequences of it less familiar.

It is in keeping with this attitude for HIMMLER to have forbidden any German town being treated as an open city. Every village and town is to be defended and held by all means possible. Any German man responsible for the defense of a place who violates this understood national obligation will lose his honor and his life".

**Werewolves**

While German propaganda on the Werewolves has in the main kept to the lines described in the last issue of this Summary, a divergence has become apparent between the output of the supposed clandestine Werewolf station and that of normal German home propaganda. Whereas the latter has throughout pretended to represent the movement as a mass reaction to Allied rule, enjoying widespread support, the Werewolves speak of themselves as "consciously and deliberately a minority" which is not keen on dragging with it a broad mass incapable of action. This divergence almost certainly springs from the fact that the Werewolf broadcasts (like the movement) are controlled by HIMMLER and not GODEBELS. In several other contexts, evidence is available that GODEBELS is chiefly concerned to achieve by his propaganda a widespread national enthusiasm for its objects, and that his method of doing this is to play as though such a national enthusiasm already existed. This makes him reluctant to ear the appearance of unity by admitting failures and therefore he discourages public castigation of such failures. HIMMLER, believing in
individual initiative and responsibility, is more ready to confess himself in the minority. The Werewolf movement is even seeking to obtain credit by endorsing public criticism of the power-seeking selfish bosses who have done so much to discredit the Party. Recently its transmitter has been using more and more the language of class warfare and the doctrine of permanent revolution, paying no heed either to Party unity or to Party prestige. It is interesting that this development exactly parallels the propaganda of the New Fascist Republican Party in Italy after the Injustice of 1943.

GOEBBELS, however, in his latest Das Reich article did not even mention Werewolves and deliberately refrained from considering what would happen after military defeat. He may therefore have realized that his policy has been in grave danger of making him look ridiculous. For all evidence goes to show that, where the German people are aware of the Werewolf movement, they reject and even resent it. In such conditions, the policy of representing it as having nation-wide support breaks down. The Werewolf broadcasts proper, which defend their activities against the charge of bringing Allied reprisals and further trouble on the German people, admit that the public are against them, and escape this dilemma by boasting of being a minority.

From another direction, light is thrown on the Werewolves by a recently captured document which answers the original appeal sent to Divisions in February for men to be trained as werewolves; this particular Division replied that, in view of the shortage of specially trustworthy and courageous soldiers with front line experience, no training could be spared, while it was in any case difficult to find volunteers from energy-occupied East or West territories who would be "really reliable and suited for this great task".

There is evidence that other resistance movements besides the Werewolves are having a mushroom growth; indeed it might almost seem as though each faction within the Party was starting its own. Preparations for the organization of a Freikorps Sauerland were brought to light a few weeks ago.

Evidence has now been captured which shows that on 31 March Gauleiters were starting, on the instigation of GOEBBELS and LEY, and with the blessing of the Führer himself, to organize a Freikorps Adolf Hitler. This Korps, however, seems to have been intended as a last minute improvisation to harass and ambush Allied spearheads and interfere with Allied communications, rather than as a resistance movement in territory already overrun. A hundred volunteers from each Gaue were to be provided at once and brought together by 2 April. Each man was to bring with him an automatic pistol, a bicycle, field glasses, a compass, mess gear, rations for three days, stout shoes, a rucksack and a pup tent. Insignia and armbands or other uniforms were not to be worn by the volunteers.

Conditions in BERLIN

A secret report indicates that the Nazi Party ordered a general evacuation of BERLIN on 27 March by public posters. Apparently, however, no considerable further exodus occurred as the full impact of the breakthrough in the West makes any movement in that direction appear pointless. According to Swedish sources, the period preceding this order, during which evacuation was allowed for those not needed in the Reich capital was already characterized by great confusion, with administrative controls broken down. Now, it seems, the last trickle of civilians, before evacuation becomes impossible because of the approaching armies, is leaving the doomed city. Dir. Tat of ZOGON estimates that several hundred thousand have left the pile of rubble on the Spree, prodded by the increasingly frequent air raids and the threatening food situation.
Rail travel conditions out of the city are now badly askew.

The earlier terror with regard to the advancing Russian armor at KUESTIN has subsided, as has the stream of refugees from the East which has been inundating the city.

Meanwhile, pressing day-to-day problems of disease and life and death must be met. BERLIN's preoccupation with the danger of contagious diseases was evidenced by the 11 April radio statements of Dr SUERTISCH, Medical Councillor. In this talk Berliners were assured that the presence of sick persons in air raid shelters, unburned corpses, and water shortages would not necessarily lead to typhoid and cholera "since the population of the Reich is as good as free from epidemics". A few cases of typhoid were admitted to exist.

Such reassurances, however, did not prevent the Doctor from urging the rapid recovery and burying of corpses. Perhaps making a virtue of necessity, he argued against separate shelters for the sick. Fresh water, he declared, would always be available because the various water works are linked and switching is possible in case of emergency. Berliners were advised to avoid canal water and keep lavatories constantly flushed. Garbage must be kept off rubble to prevent widespread danger from rats, he said.

The Garlands Hitler on Big Brow

April 20 is HITLER's 56th birthday. In view of "war-time exigencies" HEMMLER, as Reich Minister of the Interior, has announced that it is to be treated as an ordinary day in Germany this year.
BROADCASTS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES ABOUT GERMANY

Russian reactions to military developments in the West indicate with increasing clearness their belief that the Western Front was more or less deliberately left undefended. Reasons given for this development revolve round the theme that it represents an attempt to separate the Allies. In addition, German guilt with regard to the Russians, and fear of retribution for their crimes, is considered important; as EISENBERG put it: "The cat knows whose meat it has stolen".

A degree of anxiety is discernible with regard to post-war political crystallizations in Germany. An American journalist is attacked for discussing the "formation of a Liberal Christian Democratic State as a bulwark between Comminism and Western Democracy". With regard to Austria, alleged plans by Catholics for a bloc of southern Catholic states is attacked, as is any plan of the Austrian monarchists and Social Democrats abroad.

Adamsent demands were continued that war criminals, many of whom are reported now fleeing to the West where they might receive more lenient treatment, be punished. EISENBERG pointed out in Red Star that many industrialists who are members of the Nazi Party are now at liberty in the West and are being interviewed by journalists. The German land-owning, financial and industrialist classes are particularly selected for attack, but it is indicated that it is almost impossible to separate good from bad Germans. Captured officers, it is pointed out, show no regret for their war activity but only for Germany's failure. Many war criminals, it is claimed, are escaping via neutral nations, particularly Spain, Argentina, Switzerland and Portugal.

Soviet Home Service pointed out that the war is costing 140 billion rubles per year and that Germany will have to pay in some way for this. All Germans were declared to be responsible. Descriptions of factories in parts of Russian-occupied Germany which are full of looted machinery, and which were manned by slave workers, may possibly indicate a future intention to confiscate those properties.

The Werewolf movement, though apparently not considered a formidable menace, is pointed to as another indication of Nazi preparations for a new world war.

The possibility of making some distinction between Germans has always been a point on which Free Germany and other Russian broadcasts to Germany were at variance with the remainder of Russian propaganda and this still continues. Free Germany this week, for example, referred to "decent Germans", "Hitler's tools" and "those millions who never made up their minds". An armed uprising against the Nazis is called for as still capable of having considerable effect. A concern with the possible escape of war criminals through Allied leniency continued to manifest itself.
1. The Collapse of morale

It is now safe to say that the final stage in the progress of the German army both to defeat and to a defeatist attitude has been reached. There is no organized line of defense except on the extreme South and on the extreme North. Defensive fighting, even in disorganized areas, often carried out by anti-tank weapons covering road blocks, still offers considerable points of resistance. Panzerfausts, employed by even the most hastily organized units, have become, because of the shortage of artillery, a central means of defense. There is no specific information to indicate that the units which continue resistance vigorously differ markedly in personnel from other units. The explanation seems to lie more in difference in the tactical situation, supply, and the determination of higher officers.

Initially, stiff resistance was encountered in attempts to reduce the Ruhr pocket. But as elsewhere on the front weakening of resistance soon developed. G-2 reports that large numbers of guns have been taken in this area (20,000 as of 13 April); whole units are turning themselves in after offering only token resistance. One of the main difficulties encountered in this operation by the Allies appears to be the disposal of huge numbers ofGer.2

Signs of any organized capitulation remain remote. Fanatical Nazi officers, or even those bound merely by military honor, organize resistance from whatever military means are at hand. Evidence is accumulating which shows field lieutenants and other local Nazi officials entrusted with the defense of cities or strongpoints, thereby placing them in command of Wehrmacht troops. The continual increasing encirclement of the Nazi party on the Wehrmacht has been completed so that the present struggle can be characterized as one between the Allies and the remaining resources of the Nazi party.

The following table sets forth answers given by German Ger.2 captured in March to key morale questions which have been surveyed periodically since 1941. (See "Weekly Intelligence Summary for Psychological Warfare", No. 25, 19 March 1945 for previous results.) The level of defeatism has reached a point where only die-hard fanatics, who will be removed even after defeat still express their bravado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Capture</th>
<th>Early March</th>
<th>Late March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Capture</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Prisoners</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 1: Do you trust the Führer?</td>
<td>Yes 62</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 2: Do you think it is possible to eject the Allies from France?</td>
<td>Yes 39</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 3: Would you prefer a continuation of the war for years to an Anglo-American-Russian occupation of Germany?</td>
<td>Yes 22</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 4: Do you believe that Germany is winning the war?</td>
<td>Yes 44</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 5: Do you believe that Germany still has war decisive &quot;Secret weapons&quot;?</td>
<td>Yes 47</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: * "Question in early March poll, "Do you think it is possible to eject the Allies from Western Germany?"
* "Question in late March poll, "Do you think it is possible to eject the Allies from Germany?"
A picture of total defection was encountered in a group of 360 Pz/K captured between the 1-4 April 1945. In this group, mostly privates, about 97% believed that it was impossible for the Wehrmacht to throw Anglo-Americans out of Germany. It is interesting to note that 15% still believed that Russia could be ejected.

2. Attitudes Towards Hitler.

Interrogation of 18 German Pz/K revealed only strong expressions against this final Nazi attempt at self-preservation and only the belief that such a movement would increase the misery of the German people. This conclusion, although perhaps expressing the opinion of the majority of German soldiers, does not eliminate the possibility that a minority who might align themselves with such a movement failed to express their real attitudes.

Of the 18 Pz/K interrogated only 4 had actually heard about "Revol" prior to capture, 5 had heard about it in captivity, while the remainder did not know about it before interrogation. Typical of the remarks of those who had heard about it before capture were: "This is pure nonsense." "With the schism between the pieces of their effort can the Revol fifth." "It is a stupid thing to start and it is silly that some stupid people can be found to support it." "Hitler is supposed to have made the proclamation. If he did so himself, in the occupied areas the people would tear him to pieces."

The present holding negative reaction cannot be taken as indicating long term attitudes towards the "Revol." Once the shock of the present collapse and the impression of the might of the Allied Armies sweeping over Germany has subsided, there may be some response from even those who condemn it entirely at the present time.

Further indications of the attitude of the average soldier towards an underground movement in Germany can be seen from a poll of about 500 Pz/K captured late in March, in which Pz/K were given an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject. Over 40% of the group believe that the Nazi party leaders will fight until every area in Germany is fully occupied by the Allies, a much lesser number believe that the party leaders will try to organize an illegal underground movement under the Nazis to occupy Germany. The extent of the Pz/K opposition, or at least indifference, to such a movement can be seen in the two indirect questions: "Do you think that the average German officer will support an underground movement?" and "Do you think the average German officer will support such a movement?" Only 4% answered "Yes" to the first question and 8% to the second.

3. Illustrated of Allied Leaflets.

The thorough coverage of Allied leaflets can be seen from the fact that 80% of the Pz/K mentioned in the above sample reported that they had seen leaflets during the last month, about 70% of those who had seen them professed belief in their contents. This figure of belief is about the same encountered during the last three or four months. Over 50% of the Pz/K mentioned seeing Nachrichten für die Truppe. The following is a tabulation of subjects mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Mentions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passeierschein</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise of good food</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise of good treatment</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise of speedy return home</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouragement to surrender</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High number of Pz/K already taken</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise of a future for Germany</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saw "Nachrichten für die Truppe" 8 mentions,
Truth-Facts 7 "
Material superiority of Allies 6 "
War will soon be finished 5 "
Miscellaneous 2 "

For the Chief, Psychological Warfare Division:

[Signature]

WILLIAM S. PALEY
Colonel, AUS

Distribution:

Colonel Paley 2
Mr. Crossman 2
Lt. Cdr. McLaughlin 1
Intelligence (3)
Plans & Directives (2)
Leaflets 2
Press 2
Radio 2
Film, Theater & Music Control Section 1

Political Officers, SHAEF (2)
AC of S, 3-2, SHAEF (Air) 1
Ormonde (2)
G-2 Division, US Group Control Council 1

SHAEF Hq., G-2 (?)
" " G-2 CIC, Security Section 1
" " G-2 Naval Intelligence Sub-division 1
" " G-3 1
" " G-5 (2)
" " Public Relations Div. (Gen. Allen) (2)

Historical Section, E., ETUSA (Capt. Greenwald) 1

AG, Com. U.S. Naval Forces, France (Cdr. W. A. Minn) 1

Propaganda Branch, G-2, War Dept., Washington, D.C. (2)

M.I.2., G-2, War Dept., Washington, D.C. 1

CSS, Mr. Schlesin er (3)

USIS, Paris (2)
Radio Luxembourg (3)
F & F, 3 A.2. (4)
F & F, 12 A.2. (5)
F & F, 21 A.2. (2)

Major O'Brien, P.T., Intelligence (Reer) for further distribution in London.