SECRET

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Psychological Warfare Division

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SECRET

YANOWITZ

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE #35

GERMAN HOME FRONT

1. GUILT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE: REACTIONS OF PS/N

Specimens of the pamphlet on Concentration Camps which it is proposed to disseminate widely in Germany have recently been discussed with a sample group of 24 German officer PS/N, chosen at random, and with 25 other PS/N known to be anti-Nazis. Besides specific criticisms of the composition and format of the pamphlet, certain other points emerged which are of general interest in connection with the German attitude toward the Allied claim that all Germans must bear some measure of responsibility for events in the camps.

With the exception of one particularly hard-boiled officer (son of a prominent Field Marshal) all the officers at least pretended to be horrified by the facts revealed in the pamphlets though the terms which they used had a certain ring of superficiality about them. They went on to make the familiar assertion that nobody in Germany, except those directly involved, could have possibly had any knowledge of what was going on inside the camps, and some talked this up by stories of how persons released from them were too terrified ever to speak of what had happened there. One or two had actually visited camps, and claimed to have seen nothing but clean white linen, appetising menus and neat flower beds, though they slightly detracted from this idyllic impression by letting slip once or twice as if by force of habit the epithet "beruechtigt" (notorious) in referring to these institutions. These slips confirmed the impression of the interrogators that the whole story was not being told, and all the officers showed considerable anxiety to divert the conversation away to the subject of their own present condition and chances of release. This substantiates the impression that the facts revealed in the pamphlet aroused no deeply-felt emotions, in which case it is all the more natural that the officers should have quickly and emphatically rejected the notion that any possible guilt could attach to the German people as a whole or to the Wehrmacht in particular. Special exception was taken to certain sentences in the pamphlet which implied the reverse. One officer went so far as to say that if the Americans insisted on pressing this question of guilt, the German officer class "would have no choice but to side with the Russians".

It is noteworthy that the same sentences aroused similar or even greater indignation among several known anti-Nazi PS/N, though one of this group criticized the sentences as not being strong enough. Among the anti-Nazis there was also a considerable division of opinion as to whether the German people could have known what was going on.

An interesting opinion voiced by both groups criticized the use of photographs which merely showed large piles of bodies, without revealing clearly what the cause of death had been. For it was argued that the consequences of Allied air raids had completely inured the mass of the German people to sights of this kind. Furthermore, anything reminiscent of air raids facilitated the comparison which Germans in any case tend to draw between the sufferings of camp inmates and their own sufferings during the war. These sufferings are not blamed (or not blamed explicitly) on the Allied troops or airmen but on the Nazis, the logical deduction being that the people in the camps and the great mass of Germans were both in the same position of being innocent victims of Nazi aggression and that sympathy is deserved in equal measure by each class.
Most of the officers considered the present time as inopportune for driving home to the entire German population the horrors of the concentration camps. They described the people as being "numbed" by all they had gone through and suggested that a far deeper effect would be obtained if enough time was given to allow normal balance and sensitivity to be recovered.

2. GERMAN PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Omnigious Eher Verlag

In 1897 a publishing house called the Eher Verlag was founded in Munich. It languished until 1920 when it was bought by the infant National Socialist Party which re-christened the sole paper published by it, the Volkischer Beobachter. The change had little effect on the financial difficulties of the firm and in 1922 the leader of the Party called on his former Sergeant-Major, Max Amann, to take control. Under Amann's guidance the Eher Verlag flourished exceedingly and on the accession of the Party to power, he was appointed Reichsleiter fuer die Presse in which position he was authorized to control the whole Party publishing business and all Party members who engaged in publishing. In 1935 he extended his powers still further by a decree authorizing him to close down publications dependent on funds supplied by representatives of private corporations or on groups pursuing professional vocational or confessional interests. A number of papers came on to the market as a result and holding companies, of which the best known was the Phoenix, were formed by the Eher firm to acquire them en masse.

Two F.B.I. officers have recently interrogated this Nazi press lord, and have obtained regretfully little for their pains. Amann's attitude is that he was just the head of the Eher firm and Presseleitung, two organizations which were both so large that he cannot possibly be expected to know all the details of what went on. The interrogators reached the conclusion that, though his professional ignorance was undoubtedly obvious, in part, it was also in part genuine and that he was a figurehead or at best an energizer who owed his position to his friendship with Hitler and his reputation as a successful businessman to the brains of his lieutenants. His business reputation was called on to explain his position in the Party and absolve him from responsibility for its political activities; if not exactly a little man, he was not the kind of chap who was ever consulted about things of that kind. He now professes to realize what a lot of mistakes were made and is prepared to testify at the microphone against his former cronies.

According to his statements Eher ended up by controlling 777 German newspapers or about 2/3 of the whole. Prior to the total mobilization measures of 1944 the number had been over 1,000. These figures included the papers owned through the holding companies which he made a serious effort to explain away as "a cloak for tax purposes"; why the Nazi Party, which he admitted to be the effective government of Germany, wanted to conceal its income from itself was a question he did not illuminate, beyond denying that anybody was trying to double-cross anybody else. (One of his assistants, when interrogated shortly afterwards, spolit the picture by admitting promptly that the object had certainly been to conceal the extent of Nazi control of the Press). If Amann's statements were to be believed, this enormous organization which he described with pride as being "as important as I.G. Farben", was built up by the most innocent of methods. "No pressure was ever used — we only bought from people willing to sell." His memory seems to have been a little vague as to the date of the law mentioned in the first paragraph and even vaguer as to its contents, for he said it prevented papers from being published by anyone who was not a professional publisher with a proper training. On being pressed, he could not altogether deny that this did constitute pressure, though he
personally had never exerted any, and that a number of other firms besides Ehre had bought papers after the law was passed. On being pressed to name any, he was reduced to lamenting how bad his memory had become while he was even more embarrassed in trying to explain where he himself had received the training which would have prevented the law applying to him as well.

He said that the Frankfurter Zeitung was bought about 1935-36, after it had been losing money under the control of I.G. Farben; two years later its circulation had bounded up because of the efficiency of HECKT, the business head put in by Ehre, though shortly afterwards he admitted that HECKT had been with the paper before its purchase. He "personally" attributed the ultimate suppression of the paper to HITLER's feeling that it was "getting too powerful". Although the control of the Propaganda Ministry meant that in theory such power could only benefit the party, "its name always annoyed HITLER because it was connected with democracy". ALBEN made out that the Ulstein firm, who were deluged to sell out to Ehre, received 12,000,000 RM but there appears to have been a certain obscurity about this price because his assistant gave it as 7,000,000 RM.

The stories about HITLER being a shareholder in the Ehre Verlag were, it would appear, untrue. The Fascher got a straight 10% royalty on what Kampf and Altogether made 10 to 12 million marks out of it, but he "did not bother" to collect much of this and left it with the firm, which was a limited company owned by the Party. ALBEN was a salaried manager getting 10,000 RM per month plus 5% of the net profits. This modest increment contented him, he said, but then he "never was much of a man for money". It is perhaps permissible to conclude from the above report that he was not much of a man for frankness either.

G. BRAUN, G.m.b.H.

This large printing house, located on Karl Friedrichstrasse 14-18, suffered only slight damage from bombing early in 1944. The rest remains intact, and consists of 4 major departments:

a. Publishing department (Books and Magazines)
b. Flat print shop (Forms and Posters)
c. Retail sales department (Forms)
d. Newspaper publishing department.

Attached to the G. BRAUN, G.m.b.H. is the Kunstruckerei Kuenstlerbund Karlsruhe, printers of maps, multi-color posters, etchings, lithographs, and wrapping.

The general manager of the firm, Adolph GROSE, is still living in KARLSRUHE, as is the part-owner Dr Friedrich BRAUN. The other part-owner, Dr Eberhard KUTTER, who inherited his 50% share from his father, is at present in the evacuation plant of the firm in ELLISBURG near Lake Constance. The father, who died in 1944, is said to have been at least a firm non-Hazi who was mainly responsible for the neutral tendency of the Karlsruher Tagblatt, which was printed by G. BRAUN until the paper went bankrupt in 1937. The son, either less able or less ardent, joined the party "for the sake of" his enterprises.

The present operating directors of G. BRAUN include a 45 year old spinner, who started with the firm in 1921 as a general bookkeeper and by 1932 had worked her way up to her present post as administrative director; and a 56 year old technical director who took this position with G. BRAUN in 1920, after long years in the publishing industry of BERLIN. Each tried to impress the interrogator that she or he was really in charge of the plant; each seems to be technically capable; neither is the answer to an Allied control officer's dream. Franklein SADSTEIN, the administrative director,
takes the line of the "proper" German spinster: "Politics is a man's business". Herr ROHDECK, the technical director, makes valiant efforts to persuade both American and French officers of his anti-Nazi tendencies. One FBI interrogator wrote that the strain was so apparent that it put the interview in an artificial atmosphere.

How "Der Fuehrer" Came

The davanous ways in which the Nazis took over the German press are illustrated by the fate of the KARLSRUHE newspapers. The Karlsruher Zeitung, which had been printed since 1756 by the HACLOT firm, was liquidated in 1933 on the ground that it contained the official news column of the civil administration called "Staatsanzeiger". After the demise of the Zeitung this column was taken over by the official NSDAP paper Der Fuehrer.

The Karlsruher Tageblatt, which maintained a democratic policy from 1918 to 1933, was put out of business in a manner rather more roundabout, but none the less effective. This paper, which was printed at the GEMAUN plant until 1937, had enjoyed a normal daily circulation varying between 10-15,000 copies (8-12 pages on week-days, 16-20 pages on Sundays). After 1933, its circulation decreased gradually. The Nazi attack centered upon the vital sources of income of any self-supporting newspaper: circulation and advertising. As in other cities, the Nazis did not prohibit the population from buying the Tageblatt; they simply ruled that all government employees must subscribe to the official Party paper Der Fuehrer. A letter to this effect was sent by the Kreisleiter of RAEBEN to all government employees subscribing to the Tageblatt. The local Party press lords were more direct in their approach to advertisers in the Tageblatt. These were contacted directly by representatives of Der Fuehrer, who demanded to know their reasons for advertising in a non-Party paper.

A third KARLSRUHE newspaper Die Badische Presse passed through a variety of hands after it was detached from its former owner, but its odyssey started and ended with Der Fuehrer. Founded in 1866 by Ferdinand TERTZMANN, the Presse was bought out in 1933 by the Fuehrer which resold it in 1935 to the XMLER firm in KASTATT. Like many other small papers in Western Germany, in 1937 it was bought by the Vera Verlag of Berlin, in which it was itself entirely absorbed by the Herold Verlag of Berlin in 1942. (Both Vera and Herold were among the anonymous holding companies sponsored by the Ehler Verlag). On 1 October 1944 the Fuehrer took over all the subscribers of the Badische Presse, which brought it under the ownership of the Standards Verlag of Berlin (the Chief Ehler subsidiary).

3. THE NAZIFICATION OF THEATRIC ART

Paul HUSCHMID, the famous Swiss actor, in a detailed memorandum prepared in response to a FBI questionnaire, has thrown considerable light on the relations of the Nazis with the theater and film industries of Germany during the past decade. In regard to the 7 large German film companies, HUSCHMID pointed out that since all were state-controlled it is difficult to determine with any exactitude the degree of nazification in any one of them. Nevertheless, the manner in which script materials were distributed may be some indication of which way the wind blew.

According to HUSCHMID, the firms Bavaria, UFA and Tobis were given the Party-political and propagandist stories to handle. (According to GEMMEIS, Bavaria, whose production chief was the well-known Nazi holocaust SCHRADER, was an exemplary studio). The more neutral and escapist scripts were assigned to Wien Film, Berlin Film, Prag Film and Terra. Since this allotment must, in some degree, have been due to the specialist composition of the production staff of each firm, no final deductions can be made on this basis. Thus, although the letter group of firms seem to have been less nazified, the head of Terra, for example, was characterized by HUSCHMID as an old and staunch Party member. HUSCHMID's final generalization was "In every firm there were Nazis and anti-Nazis, the former being everywhere in the minority".
On the various types of personnel associated with theater and film, generalization is even more difficult. There can be no doubt that strenuous efforts were made by the Nazis to court the favor of the artists and to make use of them for propaganda purposes. HUSCHMID cites, for example, the "Treubekennitniss zu Führer und Reich" (Pledge of Loyalty to the Führer and the Reich) which prominent artists were forced under threat to fill out in writing, in order to give the Führer "a little Christmas greeting". HUSCHMID's conclusion is that, despite the numerous advantages offered them by the Nazis

"in general one can really say that most of the German artists maintained a passive attitude toward the Nazi regime - the known exceptions merely prove the rule."

Unless one reads some peculiarly broad meaning into the phrase "passive attitude", however, when it comes to detailed cases HUSCHMID's own evidence does not clearly support this generalization. On lists freely submitted by himself, HUSCHMID notes

"actors and actresses I know to be Nazis": 25
"producers and directors I know to be Nazis": 21
"anti-Nazis who deserve special mention and credit": 20.

In view of HUSCHMID's remark that the known exceptions merely prove the rule, this list seems to contain a disproportionately high number of Nazis. Evidence in the other direction comes from HUSCHMID's list characterizing the people who worked with him in three of his own films: "Lieberbrief", "La Paloma" and "Fandango". For here the indications are not so much of a "passive attitude" as of a definite anti-Nazism. Of a total number of 43 (which includes the various types of co-workers, from actors to camera-men) those listed for the three films break down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Nazis</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The closing of the theaters on 1 September 1944 came as a complete surprise to everyone, according to HUSCHMID, for there had been no prior notification; even the directors first received word of the decree when it was announced over the radio. People had somehow simply taken for granted that the Party would never surrender its patronage in this way and that it simply could not afford the loss of prestige. The policy of retrenchment, however, apparently produced much indignation but little positive gain. On HUSCHMID's evidence, theater people apparently made little direct contribution to the German war effort, either in the Wehrmacht or in the factories. Although only a few prominent personalities, among them both Nazis and anti-Nazis, were officially exempted from war work, various devices were used to keep the artists out of the factories. Chief among these was the so-called Film List: people on this list were supposed to report for factory work on the days when they were not actually before the cameras. One director had almost his entire personnel put on the Film List, including even those who had until then done little or no film work. Others managed to get out of it by saying they had to "wind up their affairs" and somehow managed to make this a very long and complicated procedure. Some very few exceptions did go to the factories, either to display their loyalty to, or their defiance of, the Party. But in general, the reverse was the rule among the artists:

"The Nazis used their political influence in order to get out of working while anti-Nazis tried to get out of it because they did not want to make any contribution toward the war effort."
The most spectacular part of HUSCHMID's statement is his testimony concerning the amazing popularity of Allied, and particularly American, films among the members of the German film industry. He states that the Reich's film archives in BERLIN possessed an almost complete and up-to-date collection of Allied film productions released for European distribution. Some of the prints had been captured, others had been made in neutral countries. Up until 1943, American, English and Russian films were often shown at private screenings for members of the film industry. HUSCHMID's recollection is illuminating:

"Of these screenings one can only say that those who saw them were completely swept off their feet by productions of the Allied film industries and considered them to be non plus ultra. So loud were the reverberations of this enthusiasm that in 1943 GOEBBELS forbade the continuance of almost all of these screenings and it was only with the greatest difficulty that one could get permission to see one of these pictures. Jammed together in the tiny room in the Hauenhochschule in BERLIN, where these screenings took place, were members of the BERLIN film world from the cutters on up to the celebrities. All of them had booked seats on the pretext of wanting to study the background music as these films were only supposed to be put at the disposal of music students."

On account of this ruling, HUSCHMID was unable to see the "most desired film of all", Gone With The Wind, for this was only shown by the Reichsminister personally. He remembers, however, the enthusiastic comments of those of his colleagues who had been fortunate enough to receive invitations:

"Willi Forst: "One is ashamed to go back to the studio now because one can only ask oneself, why go on?".

Emil Jannings: "The Americans are ten years ahead of us".

Hans Thimig: "It will take me several days to get over the overpowering impression that picture made on me."

GOEBBELS, whom he did not speak to personally, is said to have remarked after the screening: "Gentlemen, THAT is the kind of film I want you to make for me!"

4. CINEMAS AND THEATERS IN SOUTH GERMANY

A preliminary survey of the film and theater situation in this area has led to the following main conclusions:

a. Considerable film production and processing facilities are available at the Bavaria Film-Vertrieb studios at GEISLAMÄTTEL, 12 km. outside MUNICH. This is the only production company in Bavaria which has been producing feature films and work continued as late as 28 April when a film by Emil Jannings was being shot. Besides three fully-equipped sound stages, there are various properties for outdoor shooting, projection rooms, cutting rooms, developing and processing plant and other accessories; over a million meters of raw film stock are stored nearby. These premises have been requisitioned by FWG.

b. The Bavaria Company has copies of every film it has made since 1937 while there appear to be prints of about 3,000 films available in MUNICH itself. While a number of these are news reels, there is also a fair proportion of features. As reported in § 32 of this Summary, film distribution facilities and records also exist in FRANKFURT.
c. In MUNICH 50 out of 70 cinemas have been destroyed or rendered unusable by bombing; some 5 more have subsequently been put out of comission by the looting of projection apparatus. In NUREMBERG only 2 out of 25 cinemas are intact, in KIELBRAKEN 7 out of 14, in BAYREUTH 1 out of 3. The proportion is naturally higher in the smaller towns; in FRANKFURT, for example, 4 out of 5 are available, in AUSBACH both the town's two houses are intact.

c. In MUNICH the Residenztheater, the National theater and other theaters have been destroyed by bombing but the Prinzregententheater and the Schauspielhaus are available and have been requisitioned. In FRANKFURT both the theater and the opera house have been destroyed. In NUREMBERG the theater has been destroyed but the interior of the opera is intact, though the outside has been badly blasted. The situation at KIELBRAKEN is practically identical, the damage to the opera being a little more serious. At SALZBURG and BAYREUTH both the festival theaters and the normal theaters are intact. Festivals have continued to take place at BAYREUTH each year during the war, though instead of the 4 operas in the cycle of the Ring, only The Mastersingers has been played. The opera at FRANKFURT is also undamaged.

c. In almost all the towns, no matter whether the premises have been destroyed or not, the bulk of the personnel have remained in the town. Consequently there would be little difficulty anywhere in arranging for orchestral concerts to take place at an early date, if this was considered desirable on general grounds, though often they would have to occur in improvised surroundings. Many of the German officials appointed by M.G. have expressed anxiety to get such activities restarted. In MUNICH the Mayor in his initial proclamation promised the early reopening of theaters and cinemas. In some cases preliminary steps toward reopening had been taken until Information Control personnel arrived and made known the character of Allied regulations.

5. INFORMATION FACILITIES AND NEEDS IN D/P CAMPS

A group of reports from D/P camps reveals considerable variation from one camp to the next, but with a clear overall need for increased information services. In particular, the needs include a greater number of radios, more detailed news coverage in the press material now available, and publication in additional languages. There is a high degree of improvisation by D/Fs themselves, which depends largely upon the national groups involved, the quality of the leadership and the local conditions encountered. Several camps are of a temporary character, designed mainly for transients, and in these there is little incentive for long-term development of information facilities.

The greatmajority of the D/Fs are literate in their own language. For example at Camp Wiebsden (Gensdorf Kaserne) it is estimated that 80% of the Russians are literate, 75% of the Poles, and 85% of the Italians. Reading material of all kinds in the various languages is avidly desired.

The situation at several camps indicates in greater detail the methods now used to disseminate information of various sorts:

Camp Wiebsden: About 15,000 persons are housed in this camp, which includes some 9,500 Russians and 3,700 Poles. No general amplifier system exists for transmitting orders from the Camp commander. This is at present accomplished by having a message written to the leaders of each nationality who in turn translate it, make copies and have them circulated among their building commanders. D/Fs themselves have put up several bulletin boards. A large number of individually-owned radios exist except in the Russian buildings where they belong.
to the group. The Russians are highly organized here and have installed their own amplifying system. In general the D/Ps at this camp are exceptionally well-informed with regard to the news, but a well newspaper furnishing maps and more detailed information with regard to their future and conditions in their homelands would be welcomed.

The Giessen-Netzlar Area: The largest camp in the area is at NETZLAR, housing over 17,000 persons. The main objection raised to the SHAEP newspaper is that its news items tend to be stale at the time of receipt because of earlier radio release. Consequently articles, commentaries and editorials which supplement the bare news-reporting are desired. Reports from other camps with regard to devices for making life more pleasant in camp would be welcomed. The Poles who, in view of the political situation at home, seem to be prepared for a rather longer stay could use with profit a weekly newspaper published entirely in Polish. An educational program for their children has been developed by the Poles and they desire instructional texts in book-keeping, mechanical drawing and other technical subjects.

Criticism of both the SHAEP newspaper and Allied radio programs, here as at other camps, centers about the desire of each national group for further details regarding their futures in their home countries. BBC, ABSE and Radio Luxembourg are highly regarded and instructions they broadcast are usually followed. General EISENHOWER's "stay put" order to foreign workers, for example, was followed in about 20% of the cases. The Russians are inclined to listen exclusively to Radio Moscow.

German films of a non-political character are suggested by a Camp commander, since German would be the language best understood by the nationalities concerned. The Mickey Mouse type of film would be greatly welcomed by the children.

The Verdun Kasern at GIIPPEN, which houses about 5,400 Russians and 1,000 Poles, is serviced by only one radio in possession of the Russians. The first distribution of the SHAEP newspaper was joyously welcomed by the news-hungry Poles, but by now they are suggesting the kinds of additions already mentioned.

The Polish Women's Auxiliary Army Camp at BURGO contains about 550 Polish women Fe/F who fought for the liberation of WABAN. Many of these are commissioned officers, women of high skills and education. Their organization and initiative is remarkable: they have developed an excellent monitoring service of their own. This serves as the basis for a daily 4-6 page mimeographed camp newspaper, which contains material about camp activities as well as general news.

Aschaffenburg: The 11,500 inmates of this camp include Russians, Poles, Italians as well as Yugoslavs, Lithuanians and Serbs. All sections of the camp have bulletin boards which feature M.G. regulations, various work rosters and recreational activities. No newspapers exist. Each section has one or two radios, usually in the office of the section commander. London and Luxembourg are easily received but reception from Moscow and Milan is not clear.

Gonsenheim (Living): This camp has been operating as a transit camp only and about 80,000 D/Ps have passed through it in the past seven weeks. The transitory character of the camp has tended to impede development of communications facilities. In spite of the large size of the camp, the Camp commander advocates that only one radio set be used for the whole camp, and that this be connected with the loud-speakers. He states that individual radios will be stolen promptly.
About 300 copies of SHARE, obtainable from WIESBADEN, have been requested on the basis of one copy for each 10 persons. Since the majority of the inmates at this camp in the future are apt to be Italians, SHARE in its present form would have only a limited usefulness and would require translation into a news-sheet in Italian.

Regensburg: Dissemination of authentic information was practically non-existent at this center on the date visited (6 May 1945). There are about 1,500 liberated Russian, French, Yugoslav and Czech Fs/f in the camp; the French and Russians constitute the overwhelming majority. The camp has neither electricity nor radio receivers. The French, particularly, exhibited a pathetic hunger for news about France. They had only the vaguest information, since their only source of news was some old copies of "Stars and Stripes" which the French interpreter found and spread orally throughout the camp. As a result of such news dissemination, great distortion of the facts develops. No bulletin boards are available.
THE FOUR POWERS

On 22 May, Berlin station announced a series of decrees by the Military Commandant of Berlin, Lt General EINZARD, the first of which stated that until further notice the city of Berlin would function on Moscow time. The announcer enumerated all the succeeding decrees and, as a reminder, concluded with:

"Therefore you must not forget, my dear listeners, to set your clock forward an hour before going to sleep."

The Allied monitor does not report whether this was followed by a period of "music to read by", but the tone of this broadcast characterizes much of recent Soviet output to the Germans.

The new Soviet line has been announced on two levels: quasi-policy statements and descriptive articles. The first is illustrated by the resume (Prayar, 19 May) of his trip through the Russian zone by Mr KIROV, USSR People’s Comissar for Foreign Trade and Deputy Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars. KIROV said that Red Army officers had arrived in Berlin to find the economic situation generally, and the food situation particularly, in chaotic condition. Germans were dying of exhaustion and the living ate dead horses, grass and tree bark. He pointed that such conditions, favorable to disease and epidemics, were dangerous for Soviet occupation troops. The Soviet Command was therefore obliged to take measures, which have since brought a great improvement, but not only on account of the aforesaid considerations. Said Mr KIROV:

"Our moral standards and traditions compel a humanitarian attitude towards peaceful inhabitants of a conquered people."

He cited the authority of SUNYOV for this occupational policy and concluded by quoting the well-known Russian saying: "One does not attack a man when he is down."

On the second level, factual description, the policy factors involved in such decisions as the reopening of cinemas and theaters, the organization of District Councils, and preferential rationing are merely subsumed under the announcements that these things are, in fact, happening. An extremely high proportion of Soviet output has been devoted to modestly glowing accounts of the return to normal life in Berlin under Marshal ZHUKOV and in Dresten under Marshal KONIEV. The effect of this activity and the publicity it has been given in German output has been described by the Soviet monitor:

"Since the Red Army began work on reconstruction of the urban economy and rationing has been introduced, morale has improved considerably. The streets are lit at night, the Germans express great surprise and gratitude for their treatment and many admitted to having believed Goebbels’ propaganda about Russian atrocities. Intellectual workers appreciated their preferential ration treatment."

BERLIN STATION, 21.00 HOURS

Since Berlin station went on a 19-hour broadcasting schedule, there has been a variety of entertainments, musical and dramatic, mixed with political and news commentary. The chief large-audience news program now emanating from Berlin station is that broadcast at 21.00 hours. Aside from important local items about what is going on in
Berlin, the program is largely devoted to news of the United Nations. A considerable amount of time is devoted each day to the progress of the San Francisco Conference, usually followed by news about the activities of individual Anglo-American leaders. The third section of the program includes news about political developments within Germany, and the fourth gives news of major developments in other countries than the Big Three.

The final section on each of these programs is usually a brief and friendly chat between Berlin station and its German listeners. On 25 May, the theme was that the present impoverished state of German society due to the squandering and war-oriented system devised by the Nazis. A condensed commentary by the Chief of Berlin Finance Department mentioned that banks would be open within a few days to give business its "necessary blood"; that all public offices in the Berlin area will fall into 4 salary groups for the time being; that starting from 1 June all taxes will be paid according to the old laws. On 26 May, Berlin station explained that its aim was to provide entertainment, particularly of the sort banned by the Nazis. To fulfill its purpose musical recordings of the period 1925-33 were needed; also music by such composers as BERTBER and ARAKAI; also books by such Russian writers as TOLSTOI and DOSTOEVSKI, by such German writers as THOMAS and HEINRICH HAN, TUCHOLSKY and FRANK. Listeners were requested to bring suitable material in person to the Berlin Broadcasting House, and were told that "the enjoyment of all is more important than selfish private enjoyment". On 27 May, the chat concerned itself with the operating difficulties of Radio Berlin. It was announced that arrangements for wireless entertainment had made good progress in an extremely short time, and listeners were asked to be patient.

In the course of these chats, themes of high political significance are frequently discussed - particularly, the importance and inevitability of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Germany. The Soviet Union is presented as a friend, and almost as a defender, of all good Germans. A clear statement along this line was that made by the Berlin Commissar on 21 May: "Never and in no circumstances has the Soviet people thought of going to war against the German people". A German announcer dealing with the San Francisco Conference on the same day noted: "Our nation is not represented at the Conference" having been "disgraced by HITLER and his henchmen". However, he added, "the Soviet Union will give the German people the chance of finding its way back into the community of nations".

THE IMPACT OF BERLIN STATION IN THE U.S. ZONE

According to one report on the FRANKFURT a.M area "practically everyone listens to the Berlin program, and the effect of the news from the Russian zone given by this station during the past week has been "explosive". The friendly tone of these broadcasts, which warms the hearts of Germans who otherwise feel themselves to be despised outcasts in a hostile world, is supported by the announcements that Berliners are being allowed to get down to work to earn their daily bread and to run their local affairs. Except for the better educated Catholics, who are strictly schooled to automatically reject all news of Soviet origin, it is reported that "the population of the American zone takes this propaganda at its face value and even expresses the wish to be under Russian control".

Another report from the FRANKFURT area states that the Berlin station "causes an enormous influence and is discussed everywhere", People seem to be particularly impressed by announcements concerning the food rations there and the conditions of life for workers. A characteristic comment on this subject seems to be "and then the
Americans tell us that we have to tighten our belts". Often repeated are announcements by Berlin Radio that in the Russian zone factories and mines are operating, theaters and cinemas are opening, the Philharmonic is playing symphony concerts, coffee and tea are being distributed. These stories are confirmed by Polint returning from the Russian zone.

According to a German informant who is considered reliable by field interrogators: "the whole countryside talks of it". The same general effect is reported to be widespread around Braunschweig by an officer in charge of a group of interrogators in that area.

Although these reports are the result of limited investigation and do not contain much detailed evidence, they do indicate the beginnings of a sharp change in the German attitude toward the Russians and the possibility that this new attitude may be regarded as a political weapon by the Germans. The difference between U.S. policy announcements, and conditions in the American-occupied zone, contrast sharply with the announcements which have emanated during the past two weeks from Soviet sources. The contrast of tone is even sharper: no Allied station has ever enticed its early morning concert program with a gay heart the day it's start" or advised listeners that for greater pleasure "you should listen on our balcony amid flowers". It is quite natural that the Germans should attempt to use these contrasts as a lever for manipulating their relations with occupying authorities in the U.S. zone.

For the Chief, Psychological Warfare Division:

V. W. ROCHE,
Colonel, GS,
Executive Officer

Distribution:

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Mr. Crossman
Mr. Hale
Mr. Schenider
Lt Col Minarx
Intelligence (3)
Placs & Direcrtives (2)
Leaflets
Press
Publications
Radio
Film, Theater & Music
Control Section

Political Officers, SHAEP (2)
AC of S, A-2, SHAEP (Air) S/L Ormonde (2)
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6370th B.I.S.S.C. (2)
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PND, Pnd, SHAEP
SHAEP Main, G-2 (2)
" " G-2, CIC, Security Section
" " G-2, Naval Intelligence Sub-Di
" " G-3
" " G-5 (8)
" " Public Relations Div. (General Allen) (2)

Historical Section, HQ, ETOUSA (Captain Greenslade)
HQ, US 5 Naval Forces, France (Cdr. W.A. Finn)

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


OS, Mr. Schlesinger (3); Mr. Horton (1)

USIS, Paris (2)

Radio Luxembourg (3)
PROGRAM PREVIEW FOR 21 MAY

06.00  Morning concert: "With a gay heart the day let's start"
08.00  News
08.10  Organ music
08.30  Light concert
09.00  A selection of beautiful and noble music on the theme: "Reflection and self-communion"
10.00  Light music for our allotment holders, to which you should listen on your balcony and flowers
11.00  Popular overtures and waltzes
11.30  Symphony No.1 by Schumann, by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Robert Reger
12.00  Talks and reports: "What all of us must know"
12.30  Lunch-hour concert
14.00  News
14.15  Music after lunch
15.00  Music for our little ones, followed by light music
16.00  A festive Whiteun tea party
18.00  Operatic concert, containing works by our most famous and popular composers
19.00  Light music
19.30  We shall hear again: "What all of us must know"
20.00  There follows the first evening news bulletin
20.15  Our main evening concert dedicated to the light music
22.00  Second evening news bulletin, followed by "Melody and rhythm", a concert of light music
24.00  Last news bulletin

Until 01.00 Dense music. "At 01.00, dear listeners, Sender Berlin will say goodnight, having thus resumed broadcasting a full day's programme from 06.00 to 01.00 German Summer Time. We wish you good reception and good entertainment for tomorrow's second holiday. Goodnight and sleep well."