WEIGHTY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE # 36

GERMAN HOME FRONT

1. SOLEmn OPINIONS OF GERMAN ADOLESCENTS

Recently a small German child felt the need to convey his disapproval of HITLER in the strongest possible terms. He chalked on a wall in his home the slogan "Hitler ist ein Jude" (Hitler is a Jew). Had HITLER been alive and present, he should probably have smiled with pleasure. In such wise does a man's work survive the man.

Nor is this case a unique example. Nazism as a philosophy derives its internal coherence from the emotional compulsions of its followers: as a system of thought, it has neither empirical validity nor logical consistency. One outcome of a dozen years of publicity for this assortment of ideas, myths, and verbalized desires has been to instil an enormous confusion in the German mind, particularly in the mind of German youth.

A sampling of 14-17 year old children in the industrial town of FEIS (near BRAUNSCHWEIG) reveals a considerable assortment of Nazi ideas, most of which are residues of Nazi propaganda concerning the guilt of all other peoples for all other ills. Responsibility for the war rests, in their minds (or at least in their words), with the Poles, Jews, Russians; in the war between Russia and Germany, they assert that Russia was the aggressor; the struggle between Germany and the United States began with an American declaration of war. The Jew is described in terms of Der Stauffer as a hooked-nosed bogy who cheated in trade and instigated World War II; foreign workers came as "volunteers" to fill Germany's manpower needs; the concentration and extermination camps were very bad (but HITLER was not responsible for what happened there). They still hope to defeat the Russians, this time with American assistance. At this point in one interrogation, there was an interesting divergence of opinion between the adults and youngsters. In reply to a query as to what Germany should do now, the ready response was: "Beat up the Russians". A group of older people, mainly women, listening in on the conversation became annoyed with the children. One said that the kids were ignorant, having been "fed that stuff so long it's all they know". Another, a bombed-out refugee from the Rhineland, said:

"They still don't know what war is. This town wasn't bombed enough. Another 10 years and boys like these will start another war."

An important deviation from the GORHEL's' line was the opinion among the youths that freedom of thought was better than suppression. Among some of the children, recent Allied revelations of concentration camps had set into motion the thinking that all Nazi teachings had to be reconsidered in the light of the demonstrated brutality of the Hitlerite regime. One hopeful indication was their expressed eagerness to learn the truth, and with it the implicit admission that their stereotyped responses were based upon misinformation. Moreover, despite all indoctrination, the tendency of this group is to accept the facts presented by the Americans as the truth. In this respect, the anti-American line seems to have been the least successful facet of National Socialist propaganda. Consequently, the present gramophone-like reproduction of Nazi catchwords and myths does not necessarily reflect an irrevocable conditioning against democratic regeneration. On the whole, the girls of this age group seemed somewhat more reluctant than the boys to part with the symbols and myths of Hitlerism.
2. ALLIED NEWSPAPERS IN GERMANY

As of 2 June 1945, a dozen newspapers in the German language are being published in the Allied zones by echelons under the control of Psychological Warfare Division. The exact circulation figures for 5 of these newspapers are not yet known. The other 7 have attained a total circulation of 4,307,000.

The following is a list of the newspapers by title, with place of publication and estimated circulation where known:

12 Army Group

Frankfurter Presse
Hessische Post
Braunschweiger Zeitung
Ruhr Zeitung
Bayrischer Tag
Kolnischer Kurier

Frankfurt
Kassel
Braunschweig
Mulheim
Bamberg
Koeln
Mulheim
Muenchen-
Gladbach

170,000)
150,000)
500,000)

Die Mitteilungen (6 A.G.)
Bayrische Landerzeitung

Heidelberg
Munich

21 Army Group

Lubecker Nachrichten-Blatt
Flensburger Nachrichten-Blatt
Die Mitteilungen
Hamburger Nachrichten-Blatt
Neue Westfälische Zeitung
Neue Oldenburger Presse

Lubeck
Flensburg
?
Hamburg
Celle
Oldenburg

FDI Press Control

Aachener Nachrichten

Aachen
37,000

In STUTTGART, relations between U.S. and French press personnel are proceeding on a satisfactory basis. The building of the Stuttgart Tagblatt, which has been used by U.S. personnel for some time, will now be used as well by French authorities for the publication of a Military Government newspaper in French, to be followed shortly by a newspaper in German.

3. ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

The Nazi threat to independent newspaper publishers prompted J.K. ZIECK, publisher of the Arbeiter-Kurier, to organize a national body of private newspaper publishers in 1939. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft (referred to as AG) was formed as a sub-division of the Reichsverband der deutschen Zeitungsverleger (RdZV). Membership in AG was open to any newspaper publisher in a responsible managing position whose firm had no central publishing concern owed an interest. Although the articles of organization name the purpose of AG as the defense of publishing devoted to Party and State, ZIECK asserts that this statement was a screen for the true aim of AG, which was secretly to fight the Nazis, to afford a legitimate basis for meeting without suspicion, and to preserve private ownership of the press to some extent. Consequently, says ZIECK, he selected for AG membership only those publishers politically hostile to Nazis. Actually, the membership was exclusively right of center to extreme right. About 40% of the members were Deutsche Volkspartei and the rest were pre-1933 democrats, centrists, Deutsche Nationale and Katholische Volkspartei papers. ZIECK explains that because of his known anti-Nazi attitude, he could not become AG’s chairman, but he was deputy to the chairman, who was serving in the army, and was thus practically in charge of AG.
3. **SECRET**

When all Germany was ordered to tighten its belt after STALINGRAD in January 1942, AG was ordered to be dissolved so as to release men for the army and to save material by press consolidations. ZECK's friend REINHARDT, head of the administrative Party press office, softened the order and ZECK's own SPRECHER RHEINLING was allowed to survive. Then REINHARDT left for the army, his successor decided to dissolve AG in August 1944 and ZECK was appointed as liquidator. Membership of AG dwindled, and the expedient of "private membership" was adopted. One-fourth of the members remained to carry on the reduced AG activities. ZECK affirms that AG's members are convinced anti-Nazis of long standing who wish to cooperate in rebuilding a free German press, and that AG could serve as the nucleus of a new professional association.

Figures of membership and circulation as of December 1942 are given in an AG memorandum. The total of 239 members represented 243 papers with a total circulation of 4,083,900. These papers were divided into three groups according to circulation:

- **Group I** circulation 5,000 - 20,000: 189 papers
- **Group II** " 20,000 - 30,000: 23 "
- **Group III** " 30,000 up: 31 "

Of the total of 1,372 daily in Greater Germany with a circulation of 25,837,725 copies, AG members represented 15.79%.

Another memorandum of ZECK dated 1944, gives the following circulation figures for the German press as of February 1940 in the Altreich (Germany of pre-1933 boundaries):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>No. of papers</th>
<th>Total Circulation</th>
<th>Paper Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 2,500</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>1,068,225</td>
<td>691,149 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 - 5,000</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,098,655</td>
<td>749,255 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 - 10,000</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>2,119,516</td>
<td>1,334,063 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 20,000</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2,542,616</td>
<td>2,036,780 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 - 50,000</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>4,113,099</td>
<td>3,521,204 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 - 100,000</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,310,114</td>
<td>3,099,960 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 100,000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6,372,114</td>
<td>6,655,159 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>21,441,337</td>
<td>18,137,570 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DÜSSELDORF**

Central problems of the public library situation in Germany emerged from an interrogation of Dr. Josef PETERS, present head of the public libraries of DÜSSELDORF. Of the 15 public libraries in DÜSSELDORF before the war, 9 are usable at present but all are still closed. Preservation of books which survived air raids and fire and the reconstruction of library rooms are immediate needs. Also urgent is the purge of the collections. A staff of about 45-50 persons is at present busy cleansing the collections of DÜSSELDORF. This selection can, however, be preliminary at best, and it is felt by the German personnel that more specific directives from American authorities will be ultimately necessary for a thorough purge. Not only the obvious Nazi books must be removed, but also books on all subjects perverted with the Nazi outlook. If libraries are opened before this process is completed, only books published before 1933, excluding Nazi material before this date, might be allowed to circulate. Dr. PETERS emphasized the need to re-stock libraries with lists forbidden by the Nazis, and he suggests that an appeal to the German population for such books would be successful. He also emphasized the urgent need for books published in foreign countries during the Nazi dark age.

Dr. PETERS was obliged to join the Party in 1933, but he still applies the "leadership" theory to library administration. Insofar as he is typical of German thinking in this point, a democratization of the
library system is necessary. He does not believe in free selection of books by the public, but rather in strong guidance by the librarian of public taste through the purchase and circulation within narrow limits, to the exclusion of light literature. Since the libraries do not have open shelves, this spoon-feeding by the librarian is facilitated. Remodelling of libraries to make available open shelf space would be conducive to the democratization of the German library system.

5. BOOKS IN SOUTH GERMANY

A report from the MUNICH area indicated that, although most firms in the book trade had been bombed out, salvaged remnants of larger stocks scattered in small lots throughout the city would probably be sufficient to meet local demands over the next few months. The public is generally anxious to begin free reading again. For the longer term needs, there exists in or near the city some 500,000 miles of paper, though this is being drawn on for Allied military and other subsidiary purposes at such a rate that it will be exhausted within 24 weeks. The various publishing firms will have to be rebuilt from the ground up, but have thus far been cooperative and constructive. They showed keen interest in Allied plans for their future, along with the customary anxiety to prove that despite Party associations and membership, they had always been anti-Nazi at heart. As in LEIPZIG some weeks ago, several publishers had already segregated books which they thought likely to be judged objectionable from the Allied standpoint and were ready to execute any orders they might be given in regard to these, including burning. Nearly all of them appeared to know of H.G. Law 191 and understand its stipulations.

In WIESBADEN the book stores, after having been closed for a week for inventory and elimination of objectionable reading material, were allowed to reopen on 9 May. It was made clear to the proprietors that any violations of existing regulations concerning types of books permitted to be sold would result in immediate closing and disciplinary action. Six printers were inspected, of whom only 3 proved to be capable of publishing books again in the near future. The best-equipped had published the Wiesbadener Wochenspiegel until the paper was wound up in 1943, since which date the business had been kept going by non-political publishing and job-printing. The owner, Herr Professor SCHERELENBERG, had joined the Party in 1937 but claimed to have done so under threat of having his business confiscated, a claim which was corroborated by H.G. investigations. Of his normal staff of 170, only 72 remained.

Investigations in BAD NABERG, GIESSEN, WETZLAR and BUTZBACH revealed that all the book shops in those towns were in a position to operate, but led to their being closed down for the present to allow for investigations. The only exception was BUTZBACH, where a lending library and a combined newsagent and bookseller were found to be free of objectionable books and allowed to stay open on the same conditions as in WIESBADEN.

6. A THURINGIAN FILM PROJECT

A film group, calling themselves Thuringen-Film Company and consisting of a small production staff and technicians, has submitted a film project to Psychological Warfare Division. According to producer, Heinz KUHN-JUST, the group was formed some months ago with German, Swedish and Latvian money to lay the groundwork for the production of films in a Germany free of the Nazis. JUST professed that he and his group are strongly anti-Nazi. JUST himself was committed for a period to a concentration camp for criticizing troop behavior in Russia and Poland, and was released from the army as Wehrwurdevoll. The artistic and production staff are, with two exceptions, Austrians, while the technicians are Latvians, Estonians and Dutch. These Latvians and Estonians are anti-Soviet and came to Germany voluntarily. When it was recently rumored that the American occupiers would be replaced by the Russians, they were thrown into hysterical panic and anxiously petitioned the American authorities to move staff and equipment into the American zone.
A small film studio is being built at BUSKEL near JENA. The studio can now develop 50,000 meters of silent and sound film per month, has a good synchronization room and equipment, four cutting tables, a static camera, a stock of about 150,000 meters of negative, positive and sound film, a transformer, lamps and other electrical equipment. No movable camera, costumes or props are available. The group now has about 16 technicians.

In addition to JUST, the production staff includes a commercial manager, director Victor KOBELK, whose father was a naturalized Englishman and who has had 10 years of film experience, and several experienced actors. Viennese actress Judith Maria HOLZKISCHER is the star of the group. Musician of the group is BUSKEL.

JUST indicated that his limited technical facilities could be supplemented from those available in the American zone. He outlined these facilities as follows. The only remaining large studios are at GEISELSTEIG near MUNCHEN (see # 35 of this Summary). Great quantities of equipment were stored throughout Germany in 8 Gaufilmstelen. The Thuringian storehouse, formerly located at HEILBRUNN, possessed at least 40 sound trucks, each mounting 2 cameras which were distributed in the days prior to surrender. Considerable stores of raw and developed film were held in motion picture theater storerooms throughout the country. Developing facilities with a capacity of 200,000 meters of film exist near KOBELK.

A number of uncompromised directors, actors and writers are believed by JUST to be living in the film residential area in Upper Bavaria and Salsburg-Salzkammurgat area. He asserts that the entire staff of Bavaria Film and the men in the MUNCHEN studio, are with one exception, compromised.

JUST also reports the formation of a "Committee for the Reconstruction of German Places of Culture" in HEILBRUN and JENA, which is backed by Thuringen-Verlag as well as the Thuringen-Film Company and large sums of money. Well-known magnates, publishers and others are ready to join. JUST has requested negotiations with the American authorities for sanction and public appearance of the Committee.

7. INFORMATION FACILITIES AND NEEDS IN D/P CAMPS

Current reports from D/P camps in various parts of American-occupied German territory still fail to furnish sufficient data for an overall picture of information facilities and needs. Furthermore, conditions vary so greatly from camp to camp, that few general conclusions can be drawn. In practically every instance, however, it is apparent that newspaper material in the language of the respective D/P nationalities is still the largest need to be filled. Radio receiving facilities are very good in some camps and totally absent in others. Supplementary reading material (books, pictorial magazines, etc.) would be welcome everywhere. In a number of camps the continued flow of transient repatriates complicates the linguistic problems of furnishing news. This is especially true in those camps where the nationality picture changes from day to day. Polish D/Ps continue to constitute the largest semi-static category, and their needs may therefore be gauged with the smallest margin of error.

The situation in the following camps illustrates some informational problems which are presented.

(1) Camp Hasslingen: As of 18 May, this camp accommodated about 10,000 D/Ps, mainly of 4 nationalities: Russians (4,300); Poles (2,900); Dutch (2,200); Italians (800). There were perhaps 500 radios in the camp, distributed among random individual owners in barracks throughout the area. In the Russian section there were a number of bulletin boards containing hand-printed news prepared from broadcasts by Russian D/Ps. No bulletin board news was observed in the other sections of the camp. Personnel of each
nationality is available to take down news at dictation speed, either in their native language or in German. Newspapers, pictorial displays and motion pictures would be greatly appreciated by all.

(2) Schoch Kaserne (Jandschut): As of 10 May, this camp housed 536 D/Ps: 153 Czechs; 145 Italians; 77 Russians; a scattering of French, Belgians, Dutch, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Romanians, Lithuanians and even one Brazilian. Living conditions were exceptionally good, the D/Ps being quartered in four 3-story stone buildings with electricity, running water and good sanitation facilities. Media of information were, however, non-existent. With the exception of a single PA broadcast, no news had been heard since the day of liberation, 29 April. There was no radio on the premises and no newspapers had been received.

Mr STEEDY, spokesman of the Czechs (who constitute the largest nationality in the camp) stated that Czech D/Ps were avid for news of all kinds, including conditions at home, the international situation, and matters of cultural interest. The Polish spokesman said that his compatriots were interested mainly in the following types of information:

(a) Whether clothing would be issued to them;

(b) What conditions are they likely to find at home in the event of their return;

(c) What the Anglo-Americans propose to do with them if they do not return to Poland;

(d) What are Poles in other D/P camps doing and thinking;

(e) Is it possible for them to communicate with Polish D/Ps in other camps;

(f) General news.

The Italians were anxious to know (a) when they would get home; (b) conditions in present-day Italy; (c) the location of members of their families. They were interested in every type of news, including the latest on the international football front; Italian musical broadcasts; and newspaper-serialized fiction.

(3) Camp Jahnstedt (Kreis Salzwedel): The 691 Yugoslav D/Ps of this camp had no radio, bulletin board or other information media. D/Ps in the camp could take news in either German or their native language, and both radios and newspapers would find a receptive audience. Interest was also expressed in special radio and published material for the 190 children in the camp.

(4) Camp Olig (Kreis Salzwedel): One radio set and amplifier served the camp's 180 D/Ps (141 Poles, 18 Russians, 17 Czechs, 4 French). No published material had reached the camp. Interest was expressed in a pictorial publication which would deal, among other things, with personal hygiene. Primary interest was in news from home; books and magazines were also greatly desired.

(5) Polish D/P Camp (near Stendal): About 2,100 Poles receive the news mainly from the Polish-language broadcasts of the BBC. There are 4 radios in the camp, but two amplifiers are needed to improve listening facilities. There is no bulletin board and no newspapers are received.

The camp spokesman said they would be interested in Polish-language newspapers published in the United States. D/Ps are available to take news at dictation speed in Polish, English and German. A program of elementary education for the children has been begun under the direction of a Polish school teacher.

As in other Polish camps, the D/Ps are mainly concerned with their future; the majority do not wish to return to Poland at the present time.
8. RADIO LISTENING IN AUSCHWITZ

In AUSCHWITZ a FI interrogator interviewed approximately 40 people with regard to their radio listening habits. The group divided neatly, by occupation, into smaller groups of about 10 each: (1) doctors and lawyers; (2) teachers and school officials; (3) businessmen and minor civil servants; (4) workers.

In general, there was a decrease in radio listening as a result of various war-time conditions, mainly:

(a) lack of spare parts

(b) inferior quality and narrow listening range of the Volksfunk

(c) elimination of personal selection by the introduction of the Drahtfunk (wired) sets

(d) requisitioning of many radios by the Allies.

Doctors, Lawyers and Teachers: Considerable caution was exhibited by these individuals in their "illegal" radio listening, which they usually did only when alone. They considered Lindley THAYER the best of the Allied broadcasters: he, in particular, on his basis of preference, they pointed out as "particularly understanding" a recent broadcast in which they claim he stated that the Nazi terror had prevented the German people from shaking off the Nazi yoke (a statement which they find comforting). Kurt und Hilla and Peter ARNOLD were also rather popular. Among the doctors, particularly, Professor von SALIS of the neutral Swiss station at BERGENHETZ was admired as a "perfect model of an objective commentator".

Soldatsender post was considered beneath the intellectual level of this group, but it was pointed out that the closeness of this station to the wave-length of Radio France offered an excellent excuse for listening to it. Most listening was done at 22.00 hours and at 24.00 hours. Radio Luxembourg's 22.00 hours show and BBC's 22.00 hours show were the most frequent Allied spots tuned in.

As to German broadcasters, this group now claims to have had little faith in either GOEBBELS or Hans FRITZSCHE, whom they considered "GOEBBELS' amenable pupil". The Wehrmacht communiqué was considered the most reliable German military information.

Businessmen and Minor Civil Servants: This group was much more strongly Nazi than the professor-teacher group, and Allied radio was much more frequently shunned as being "forbidden". Something in the nature of a compromise was struck by listening to certain neutral stations, which was considerably safer. This group continued to maintain faith in the German radio until the last weeks of the war, when its unreliability became glaring. Hans FRITZSCHE was well liked and was praised as having a "very pleasant voice and a likeable style". Some preferred him even to Dr GOEBBELS.

Workers: A certain apathy with regard to radio listening was evident among this particular group of workers, perhaps partly because the long hours they worked left them too tired at night for such radio listening.

One anti-Nazi engaged in considerable "illegal" listening, including the 18.00 hours Moscow show in German, the 21.00 hours ABSEN Wehrmacht program, the 22.00 hours BBC News and the 23.00 hours Prisoner of War program. He was particularly keen on Peter ARNOLD's surveys, which he states, he picked up on short-wave directly from NEW YORK. He considered Radio Moscow to be somewhat superior to the Anglo-American stations in that it attacked the Nazi leaders more consistently and pointedly. However, his first choice of
all Allied stations was Soldatensender West because it "hat die Spitzbuben herausgestellt" (shoved up the Nazi scoundrels). The veracity of this station was rated high. The interrogee stated that as a member of a Flak gun crew he found that it was listened to regularly among those groups.

Workers were all exposed, perforce, to the "Werkpausenprogram" during lunch time in the canteen. The news given on this program was listened to attentively but the commentaries were apt to be lost in a noisy atmosphere. Hans FRITSCHE was held in low esteem, and apparently German radio output in general was dismissed rather contemptuously as "Quatsch" (nonsense) or "Schwindel" (a swindle). Interest in radio as a medium was not high in this group.

Conclusions: The facts emerging from this investigation which are of value for planning future broadcasts are:

(a) 20.00 hours is apparently the most favored time for the feature program of the day;

(b) "discussion" type of program (e.g. Lindley FRASER) should find favor with the intellectual classes;

(c) a program analogous to Soldatensender West, mixing light music and topically-presented news, should prove successful among workers and returning soldiers;

(d) a special women's program might best be calculated to reach its audience if broadcast between 11.00 hours and noon;

(e) long and medium-waves secure a larger audience than short-waves.
BROADCASTS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES TO & ABOUT GERMANY

During the past week Radio Moscow and Soviet-controlled radio in Germany have continued to devote attention to such topics as the treatment of war criminals and the reconstruction of Germany. The distinction between "good" and "bad" Germans which has prevailed in the broadcasts of Berlin Station during the past two weeks was continued. Along with it, however, has been noted an increased number of broadcasts of stern, educational content, with a moral "call to order" theme overtly expressed.

Soviet Policy in Germany: This newer note is stated most clearly in a Moscow broadcast in German on 31 May concerning Soviet policy in Germany. Designed as an answer to the British press criticism of recent Russian radio policy toward the Germans, it is a commentary well on the difference between Russian and Allied handling of affairs in occupied Germany and a fresh criticism of "Allied Kid-Glove Methods".

The broadcast is based on the theme that "the character and the methods of the occupational regime are derived from the task clearly defined by the Crimea Conference!". It notes, further, that the actions of Soviet authorities were directed by the principle of "ruthlessness to Nazi criminals, but humaneness to the civilian population". Discussing the viewpoints of certain "foreign journalists" (Economist, Catholic Herald, Observer and Manchester Guardian are quoted) who express "anxiety", are "surprised", and ask "whether broadcasting German music would not lead to a revival of Prussianism", the broadcast combines justification of Russian methods with implied criticism of Allied:

"There is certainly a difference between providing Nazi criminals with roast chicken and cocktails, and providing hospitals with food, as is done by Soviet Army authorities ... The Berlin Radio, on the other hand, is only used to broadcast Beethoven and Bach, but certainly not for speeches and orders by representatives of the former Hitler High Command".

In line with the official conception of "Two Germanys", stress on the guilt of the Nazi leaders has continued. However, the German people on the other hand are now occasionally reminded of their share of responsibility, lest they should be lured to believe by the friendly tone of Berlin Station that byrones are bygones. On 31 May, for example, Berlin Station took up the theme of Germany's full responsibility, politically and morally, for all the sufferings brought about by the war. The German people were asked to bear in mind three facts:

1. Germany was the instigator of this war.
2. Germany is responsible for the suffering and devastation in Europe.
3. Germany did suffer defeat, and she has to accept the responsibility for the atrocities committed in the past.

Some "Hard" Facts for BERLIN: A recent decree issued by the Central Office for the Direction of Labor in BERLIN, as well as an appeal of the new Mayor of BERLIN indicate that the German people, while being given concerts by the Berlin Philharmonic, are being very "realistically" dealt with in other ways. The above-mentioned decree orders:

1. Compulsory registration of the population: Men aged 18 - 65 and women aged 15 - 50, permanently resident in BERLIN, must register at their local District Labor Offices by 15 June 1945 at the latest. Persons hitherto exempt for compulsory work by the BERLIN Labor Office must also register.
(2) Registration of Enterprises: All trading, commercial, industrial and administrative establishments and private households employing labor, must register at their District Labor Office. Labor may only be engaged by permission of the District Labor Office and any demand for labor must be made at that office. All political prisoners able to work will have priority in the general employment scheme according to individual qualifications.

(3) Check up of York Certificates: Special attention must be paid to expiring-out sham labor contracts. Certificates issued relating to clearance work are not valid unless the daily working hours are entered thereon.

The announcement of BERLIN’s Oberbuergermeister (Dr. WEHNER) to the population is noteworthy as a "hard" warning to future saboteurs. Not only is the saboteur to die himself, but his act will forfeit the lives of 50 former members of the Nazi Party for any attempt against the life of a member of the Red Army or an official functionary. In addition, the announcement concluded: "Whoever has knowledge of an intended attempt against a person or intended arson and does not inform the police immediately will meet the same punishment as the perpetrator".

Recent broadcasts to the BERLIN public have not been exclusively "hard" however. One announcement states that football (soccer) fields in BERLIN are being repaired. A football eleven of the Red Army was scheduled to meet a picked eleven from MARIT (a BERLIN city district) on 3 June. Sports rallies are being planned, and cyclists and footballers wishing to take part in the sports rally were given the address to which they should report.

According to Soviet broadcasts, too, buses are running on many routes in BERLIN. Unter den Linden – BERLIN’s Fifth Avenue – has been cleaned entirely. Ten small theatrical and variety companies are performing and fifteen more are in rehearsal. The Schiller Theater will soon open with "Die Räuber". Approved German films will shortly be released. Concerts of German and Russian music are taking place.

Church Activities in Germany: The department for Church affairs of the BERLIN City Administration announced that all restrictions imposed upon the celebration of Church holidays under Nazi rule had been lifted. Moscow Radio broadcast a message to Pastor Niemoeller from his son Johannes, who is a F/N in the Soviet Union. He spoke of the persecution of Christians by the Fascists and his joy at his father’s release.

The Allied Control Commission: News of the formation of the Allied Control Commission for Germany was given prominence in broadcasts from BERLIN. Radio Moscow, in a commentary for English listeners, pointed out that the choice of Marshal Zhukov as Soviet representative shows the importance attached to it by Russia and that the formation of the Control Council is one more indication of Allied collaboration.

Topics on Allied relations, stressing cooperation and unshakeable unity of U.S.S.R., U.S. and U.K., are being strongly continued in output to Germany.

First Red Army Newspaper in BERLIN: The first edition of the Soviet-controlled BERLIN newspaper, the Russische Völkersonntag appeared on 15 May 1945. The sub-title of the first edition was: "Frontzeitung für die deutsche Bevoelkerung" (Front newspaper for the German population). In the second edition of 16 May the sub-title had been changed to: "Tageszeitung des Kommandos der Roten Armee fuer die deutsche Bevoelkerung" (Daily newspaper of the Red Army Command for the German population). The paper is made up of 4 pages, 4 columns to a page. The front page of the first edition carries three features. One feature, entitled "Die Zeitung der
Notes Army in Berlin" (The Red Army newspaper in Berlin), is a short history of the Red Army's achievements and a discussion of Soviet war aims. It concludes with a paragraph on the purpose of the paper:

"It is the task of our newspaper to tell the German people the truth about the Red Army and the Soviet Union, to assist the German people in their political orientation during these difficult times, to clean out the last vestiges of Nazism and to concentrate all efforts for a speedy rehabilitation of normal life."

A second feature, "To the Population of the City of Berlin" announces that the Soviet High Command has secured for the population a regular supply of food and outlines the new rationing system authorized by the Town Commandant, Col. Gen. BERIAHIN (see Annex). The third feature is simply a reproduction of the STALIN speech of 9 May 1945, placed in the right-hand lower box, which quotes HITLER's own statements concerning the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and follows this by the announcement that Russia, on the contrary, has no such intentions regarding Germany. The second describes congratulatory messages, and V-E celebrations throughout the United Nations, and carries a photograph of the signing of the unconditional surrender in BERLIN. The third page covers news from the Soviet Union: items concerning the arrest of WOMOD and DARDHAD; CHURCHILL's visit to STALINGRAD; and a discussion of "Germany's military defeat", on the lower half of the page. The last page is devoted mainly to news on the reconstruction and resumption of normal life in BERLIN. Other items are: "Law Prohibiting the Nazi Party in Austria", "War News from the Pacific", "FALKENHORST taken prisoner", "Report on HitlER's Arrest". Prominently featured is a box which quotes the YALTA Conference decision not to destroy the German people, but to allow them to resume their place in the community of nations after Nazism and militarism have been extirpated.

The second edition carries on its front page the announcement of the completion of operations by the Red Army, and excerpts of congratulatory messages to STALIN. The second page is taken up almost entirely by a reproduction of ALEXANDROW's article: "Comrade Ehrenburg Simplifies", the sharp attack by the Soviet Propaganda Chief which put the distinction between "good" and "bad" Germans on a quasi-official basis. (See Summary #30-3 for a resume of this article). The third page's leading article is entitled "The Russian Church and Victory", an address by the Most Holy ALEXIUS. The last page brings "First echo of the Berliners on the regulation of food supplies" - comments of the population, who have nothing but praise for the way the new rations system has been handled. A box in the center of the page reproduces Nazi headlines of former days, all on the theme: "Moscow's aim is extermination". The purpose of these is clearly to expose the falsity of Nazi propaganda concerning the Russians.

ROBERT M. MCCLURE,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Chief, Psychological Warfare Division

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SECRET

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HQ of S. 4-2, SHAPE (air) S/L Ormande (2)
G-2 Division, U.S. Group Control Council
Information Services, NE, Berlin District,
(2) (Lt. Col. Leonard, W. Cad.) Price)
6870th D. I. S. C. C. (20)
6671st D. I. S. C. C. (20)
F. D., Fwd, SHAPE
SHAPE Main, G-2 (2)
" " G-2, CIC, Security Section
" " G-2, Naval Intelligence Sub-Div.
" " G-3
" " G-5 (3)
" " Public Relations Div. (General
Allen) (2)
Historical Section, MI, ETOUSA (Captain
Greenward)
MI, Comd. US Naval Forces, France (Cadm.
N. F.)
Propaganda Branch, G-2 War Dept.,
Washington, D.C. (2)
M. I. S., G-2, War Dept., Washington, D.C. (4)
OSS, Mr. Schlesinger (3); Mr. Horton (1)
USF, Paris (2)
Radio Luxembourg (3)
P & P, 22, M.G. (6)
Information Services, 21, M.G. (6)
C.S.I. (b) Branch, 21, M.G. (2)
F.D., Intelligence (Fwd) for further
distribution in London
### Daily Food Rations per Person in Berlin as Authorized by Berlin City Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bread</th>
<th>Prepared Food Stuff</th>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Fats</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy workers and workers performing jobs detrimental to their health</td>
<td>600 g</td>
<td>80 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>30 g</td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers who do not perform heavy work or work detrimental to their health</td>
<td>500 g</td>
<td>60 g</td>
<td>65 g</td>
<td>15 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar workers</td>
<td>400 g</td>
<td>40 g</td>
<td>40 g</td>
<td>10 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children, non-working family members, and all other people</td>
<td>300 g</td>
<td>30 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
<td>20 g*</td>
<td>15 g*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Coffee-Ersatz</th>
<th>Tea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy workers and workers performing jobs detrimental to their health</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers who do not perform heavy work or work detrimental to their health</td>
<td>60 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar workers</td>
<td>60 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children, non-working family members, and all other people</td>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>20 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Potatoes - for each citizen</th>
<th>Salt -</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 g</td>
<td>400 g (monthly)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Children 20 g
Non-workers & others 7 g
* Children excluded.