1. DE-NAZIFICATION AND THE ANTI-NAZIS

The ranks of the anti-Nazis have recently been strengthened by the return of former concentration camp inmates. While political meetings are still forbidden, and while nothing that can be called a political party has been able to emerge, certain recent stirrings of opinion may well be called political. These stirrings, as might have been supposed, deal with problems of local government. It cannot be said that they represent the attitude of the average man, but as the articulate expressions of anti-Nazi elements, they are worth noting. First, because this group is not only articulate but also promising for a new Germany suited to Allied wishes; second, because their point of view is likely to influence several segments of public opinion; and lastly, because while they are not lacking in the normal attributes of a pressure group they do purport to speak as Germans who understand German character.

To these anti-Nazis the most popular of Allied policies is probably de-nazification. They respond to the policy as stated, but frequently quarrel with the practise. Treating the occupation as a revolutionary situation they tend to bring revolutionary concepts to the solution of its problems. For them essential justice requires a reversal in the classic Greek sense: those who were high must be brought low, and those who were low raised to the seats of the mighty.

Thus, non-fraternization, while understandable on an intellectual level, leaves them in a state of bewilderment on the emotional level. To them it means frustration at a time when they are eager not only for reconstruction but for contact with that outside world which has for long been outside their ken. Accepting the unpleasantness of the non-fraternization policy as a fact, many of them have turned to the policy of de-nazification with hope. Enough material has now come to hand to sketch their current views.

They are not wholly aware of the tremendous number of arrests that have been made. They concentrate not so much on the Nazi who has been jailed as upon the Nazi who has not. They accept it as normal that some Nazis have been dismissed from office; they lay stress rather upon those who have not.

They understand that government in action depends at least as much upon the minor administrator as on the high policy-making official, for they know that policy control is not self-executing. They are, therefore, tending to direct their grievances against the official who determines whether you get gasoline for your car, the official who determines what workers you may get for your factory, the official who determines the details of food-distribution. In all these situations they maintain that the purge has not been thorough enough, and they cite cases.

The other criticism of de-nazification in practice is that it does not go low enough, and that it fails to cut through the substance of the German economy. Here the complaints are similar to those in France. Why, it is asked, is Herr X, a well-known Nazi, permitted to run his factory? Why is Herr Y, a known Nazi, given gasoline for his car? Why is Herr Z, an old Party member, permitted to remain in his
dwelling while anti-Nazis are dispossessed for requisitioning? These items do not have to be read. The average German requires no special vetting procedure to know whether his neighbor was an ardent Nazi; what he fails to realize is that MG does.

Since minor appointments to the German administration are, in practice, largely effected by the Oberbürgermeister or equivalent German officials, criticism by the anti-Nazi groups is often directed, as in the cities discussed below, largely against the key German representative charged with implementing the Allied policy of de-nazification.

BREMEN: Opinion among outspoken anti-Nazis in BREMEN seems to center around the appointment of Dr. VAGTS as acting mayor. VAGTS, former President of a land-owners' organization, led the delegation of the Bremer Deutschnationale Volkspartei in the Bremer Parliament at the time of the Nazi seizure of power. After 1933 he became Senator for Interior Administration in the BREMEN Government, and in 1935 was appointed representative to BERLIN for BREMEN and OLDENBURG. He held this post until February 1945, when he returned to BREMEN.

VAGTS denies ever having become a member of the Nazi Party, and in fact claims that his appointment to BERLIN was something like going into exile. He offers the explanation that the Nazis were afraid that he might have revealed the internal workings of Party affairs in BREMEN and therefore they dispatched him to BERLIN. Anti-Nazis in the city deny this story and claim that he was denied membership because he was a Free Mason. Currently VAGTS claims responsibility for the political constellation of the Senate which contains representatives of all parties. He says that he is eliminating all Nazis as far as de-nazification lies within his authority. As of the middle of June, anti-Nazi leaders in BREMEN were of a different opinion.

They have been pointing out particular cases which have not yet had the benefit of de-nazification. The chief mail inspector is still in office, yet only one year ago he was promoted because of his meritorious service for the Nazi Party. One member of the Staatrat, who was closely connected with the SS, is still "running about." The appointment of Dr. HILLER as Halbsenator is termed "scandalous." The appointment of WOMOLL, who formerly held an important office as Nazi Wirtschaftsfuehrer (Var Economy Administrator), is considered in the same light. Herr SCHULZ, who has been put in charge of libraries, archives, museums, art, theater, and orchestras, is regarded as living mockery of de-nazification policy. SCHULZ, they claim, is a man who faithfully discharged his duties as Landesschulrat under the Nazis. One anti-Nazi remarked in connection with the appointment: "To have such a man in any special office is a slap-in-the-face to all true anti-Nazis who, like myself, gave up their positions in 1933 because they refused to go along with the Nazis."

The anti-Nazis complain that the various administrative offices make only half-hearted attempts to comply with MG instructions to get rid of the Nazis. They are irritated when they see Nazis sitting at home while non-Nazis, and anti-Nazis, are called by the Labor Office to do clean-up work in the town. They say that Nazis even go so far as to make fun of them when they, the anti-Nazis, have to go to work.

Anti-Nazis inquire why the files cards at the Labor Office, which were recently printed, do not reveal whether the registrant was a member of the Nazi Party. "Is it that the Allies do not make any difference between us and the Nazis? Haven't we suffered for many years under the Nazi tyranny? Is that the justice that the Allies promised to bring us?"

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Anti-Nazis also complain that "Off Limit" signs have been placed on the houses of many pro-Nazis, while on the other hand, proven anti-Nazis have been forced to move out of their dwellings. On 3 June 1945, Mayor VADIS sent a letter to the Wohnungsamt in which he says:

"Released political inmates of concentration camps, in view of the gravity of the sufferings to which they had been exposed, are, of course, to be given preferential treatment in questions of housing. But in housing then one must consider that the masses of the population are entirely innocent as far as the need of these former concentration camp inmates is concerned."

COLOGNE: Dr ADENAUER, M.G. appointed as mayor of COLOGNE, held this position from 1917-1933 when he was dismissed by the Nazis. Since 1933 he has led a secluded life, constantly under the supervision of the Gestapo. He was arrested twice, for short periods of time, once in 1936 and again after the 20 July Putsch. He claims that he would have been shot just before the arrival of the Americans if the Gestapo organization had not been disrupted by the last heavy American air raid. Despite this record, many anti-Nazi complain because of his failure to press de-nazification, his refusal to accept an anti-Nazi advisory committee, and to assist in the reconstruction of trade unions.

Recently a former Socialist, Dr BERLING, reported that ADENAUER and his circle of Zentrums followers were trying to keep all Leftists, Social Democrats, and union leaders out of the city administration, and that so far they have succeeded. At the time of this interview, he claimed that M.G. had authorized the appointment of 5 Social Democrats to important city jobs but that ADENAUER had refused to confirm these appointments and instead had put these 5 men, one of them the informant, on to their jobs without granting them the appropriate titles or salaries. Even the failure of their efforts to organize an all-Party anti-Nazi advisory committee to the local administration is attributed to ADENAUER : BERLING alleges that ADENAUER got the M.G. Officer to block the proposal.

A representative of the group complains of the administration inefficiency of the German staff of the local government. He feels that the anti-Nazis who are currently at large should be put to work cleaning up and making emergency repairs. He is also upset that many active Nazis are still very much at large, never having been arrested or having been released after questioning.

Heinrich NEISEN, one of the Communist leaders in COLOGNE, described ADENAUER as a sincere anti-Nazi, although he feels that ADENAUER does not have enough power to carry out the job to the best advantage. However, he claims that the Mayor has not accepted an active working partnership with, or specific suggestions made by, the Social Democrats or Communists. NEISEN feels that a united front of all anti-Nazis is necessary for social reconstruction and claims that ADENAUER is a disappointment in this respect. In addition he claims that the city government is protecting Nazis, whether willingly or unwillingly. NEISEN claims that he no longer draws the attention of military authorities to notorious Nazis, because in many cases no action is taken. As an illustration, he cites the case of an assistant Ortsgruppenleiter who returned to COLOGNE and was turned over to the authorities by an anti-Nazi, only to be released on the following day. Also, he claims that a woman who formerly held the golden insignia of the B.L.M. (Hitler Girls) is now working for C.I.C.
KASSEL: The strong line on de-nazification taken by the slowly-reviving German trade unions has been clear since the first Labor manifesto issued at AACHEN several months ago. One of the main planks in their platform was a pledge to rid German labor of the Nazi stain, and to devote the energies of organized labor to assisting in the de-nazification of German life in general. This declaration has since been echoed in several cities where labor unions have begun to form and to approach Allied authorities with a statement of intentions. In most cities they have been unable to undertake their program because of the continued suspension of organized labor-union activity. In some cases, however, indignation concerning delays and errors in de-nazification, which they connect with the resumption of labor union activity, is directed mainly at the key German official (as, for example, Dr. ADENAUER in COLOGNE) who, they claim, has rejected the advice of labor representatives, particularly those of leftist persuasion. In other cases, such as KASSEL, laborites seem to have made a start in de-nazification.

In KASSEL, former trade unionists already have made some headway in their attempts to assist in the de-nazification of the local "Henschel und Sohn" factory. At present this factory employs some 3,000 workers on local reconstruction, as well as on automobile repair and locomotive maintenance for the U.S. Army. The activities of the present personnel director, Dr. FISCHER, are considered objectionable by the anti-Nazi group. But some of the pre-1933 union shop stewards who were dismissed when the Nazis took power have been reinstated, including the former head steward, Mr. FISCHER. These have shown considerable initiative in accomplishing the desired end of de-nazification. The old personnel records and files have been secured, which leave no room for doubt about membership among the employees in the NSDAP or other Nazi organizations. A committee has been formed which is attempting to influence the management and personnel policies of the factory. Those who were Party members before 1933 or joined the Party before December 1944, are among those being dismissed. FISCHER hopes for the re-establishment of a trade union in order to assist in these efforts to reduce the greatly over-staffed administration and to de-nazify the plant.

FISCHER claims that many of the workers in the factory are greatly concerned about the slowness with which Nazis are being cleaned out. However, despite the difficulties involved, about 20 persons in responsible positions in the plant have already been dismissed. In a similar fashion the local KASSEL Labor Office, run by a former trade unionist of Social Democratic affiliation, is making an effort to chase the Nazis out of the good jobs they are still holding and to prevent them from infiltrating again into good and influential positions. To achieve this, the questionnaire for compulsory registration of labor, which has recently been completed, includes a question about membership in the NSDAP. This is only a beginning, however, says BRAUNERSREUTHER, head of the Labor Office. He points out as a serious complication that a worker who was a member of the Nazi Party before 1 May 1933 can be dismissed immediately, whereas a civil servant who was a member before 1 May 1933 cannot be dismissed, even though he may hold a more influential position, before investigation of each individual case has been made.

Under BRAUNERSREUTHER the Labor Office tries, as a matter of policy, to assign former Party members to details employed on heavy and dirty work, such as cleaning up debris. He claims that in practice he is frequently unsuccessful, for in many cases Nazis are being employed in good jobs and he seems powerless to remove them. The morale problem this creates is described by him as follows:

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"Our people come to us then and complain that the Nazis are getting the best jobs whilst they have to do the dirty and heavy pick-and-shovel work."

It is becoming evident that the anti-Nazi's want our purge to be more general and that they wish to participate in it, in an advisory capacity at least. While others emphasize material lacks like food and transport, the anti-Nazi's, on the whole, tend to understand the difficulties inherent in the situation. The principal opposition of the anti-Nazi's is to the alleged slowness of our de-nazification program. As in all "civil" political oppositions there is a tendency to exaggerate. For the removal of Nazis is more than a governmental act; it is for them the symbol of a new order, and to many the simple test of Allied sincerity.

2. "SELF-HELP" IN KASSEL

When concentration camps were first overrun by Allied troops, observers were struck by the marked indifference to the welfare of the inmates among German civilians living nearby. Few, at first, offered voluntarily to assist in the alleviation of their sufferings; it required the direct orders of military commanders and M.G. authorities to get German civilians to assist in this task. Since that time, anti-Nazi elements in various places, stimulated by former German internees, have been reported in self-help ventures designed to rehabilitate German political prisoners.

One such venture was instituted in Kassel last April when the Oberbürgermeister, in cooperation with the local M.G., set up a Special Welfare Office, with Voltaire, a former Social Democrat and inmate of Ortenburg-Sachsenhausen, as its head. During the first 6 weeks of its existence over 600 persons have passed through this office. Fifty-six were returning internees from the Kassel district; 62 were people inquiring after their relatives who had not as yet returned; the remainder were men and women from other parts of Germany passing through Kassel on their way home. Transients are provided with billets for the night and those who are ill or exhausted are offered an opportunity to convalesce for a few days. They are issued double rations during their stay and, if they are without money, given 10 RM.

The main effort of the organization is directed toward the rehabilitation of prisoners residing in the Kassel area. Through the efforts of the Oberpräsident of Kuriusen a stockpile of 100 suits was put at the disposal of indigenous internees returning to the community. Double rations are extended to them for a period of 4 weeks and the Health Office of Kassel attempts to administer medical aid where possible. A convalescent home has been established with accommodation for more than 20 people. The facilities of this home have been extended to political prisoners in the villages neighboring on Kassel. In exchange, voluntary contributions of food have been taken up from these villages. Financial aid is extended in the form of a subsidy of 20 Marks to 150 Marks; in some cases continuous financial aid is given until the person finds work. The fund was started by private donations and is now supported by payments from the municipal government.

Voltaire considers the chief task of his Special Welfare Office to be the finding of adequate jobs and billets for internees returning home to Kassel. "In this field," he declared, "much more ought to be
done because it is difficult for the political prisoner to understand that active National Socialists, those who can be made foremost responsible for the great misery, are still sitting in their old houses in all comfort. Through our intervention, a few of the most prominent and active National Socialists who lived in the Sa housing scheme have had to move together, thus making room for our friends." He indicated that more could be done and that it would be desirable to have the Oberbürgermeister order all old Party members ("älte Kämpfer") out of the Sa housing scheme. (This is a housing development built especially for loyal old Party members.)

A basic problem in the administration of the Welfare Office is distinguishing between bona-fide political prisoners on the one hand, and ordinary criminals or inspectors on the other hand. Goethe does his own screening and checking on papers, but he points out that the "asocial" individuals are not refused help. "It is important to get these people off the road or to help them get home."

Goethe volunteered the opinion to a PhD investigator that he and his friends were deeply hurt by the official attitude of the Americans who made no distinction between "Germans and Germans." He feels that a sharp separation should be made whereby anti-Nazis who suffered for their views can stand in a different position vis-à-vis the occupational authorities.

"But, we are not wooing your favor. (Wir bitten nicht um Ihre Gunst.) We want to gain recognition and respect by continuing our work. The great task of reconstruction lies ahead of us. We must prevent chaos. The Nazis could only flourish on chaos. Chaos is fertile ground for dictators. And once the day will come when you will also recognize that there are many decent people among the Germans."

3. SOLDIERS ON THE ROAD BACK

A report from three 21 Army Group Discharge Control Centers presents a picture of overwhelming indifference, for the moment, to broader questions of politics among the German soldiers awaiting demobilization. At BUESNER, for example, between 800 and 1,000 members of the Wehrmacht, largely farmers who live in the British Zone, are being demobilized daily. In this group characteristic limited political consciousness of soldiers seem to have been reduced to nil; purely personal worries are uppermost in their mind. Concern about their families has been heightened by the long lack of news from home. The breakdown of the German postal services in the latter months of hostilities, combined with the rapid advance of the Allies, has meant that most prisoners in this camp received no news for many months, some for nearly a year.

Like many, perhaps most, German civilians, the defeated soldiers view the Nazi system as a "bad thing", not because of its immoral deeds and aims but because National Socialism failed and brought Germany to defeat. They display a strong interest in the news and read newspapers avidly, but mainly for the items that affect them directly. The discussions of moral questions, of war guilt, seem to leave them cold.

Their attitude toward their personal political responsibility is summarized by the report as follows:

"Government is a thing for experts, nothing to do with them. Their own experts let them down, and brought them to their present state. They are now under British control and so they wait patiently and obediently to see if the British experts will do any better. They cooperate wholeheartedly in anything they are asked to do, first because they are naturally obedient, and secondly because they believe it to be for their own good."
Strangely enough the most uncooperative attitude is shown by second-rate and static troops, those which never fought and did not witness the full impact of defeat. Better-grade fighting troops seem to carry out orders better, perhaps due to habit and training.

In general, attitude toward the British is one of "interested collaboration"; they all want to get home and the British are the people to get them there, so they do not annoy the authorities. Occasionally they try a bit of prodding by making invidious comparison with other allies. The Americans, they claim, are demobilizing men for more quickly than the British; surely the Americans are not more efficient than the British. Stories of good treatment of P/G by the Russians spread through the camp. They have heard on Radio Berlin that cinemas are open in RZ and ask whether they can have a cinema too. Each man returning from the Russian Zone is alleged to have been issued 3 pounds of coffee; these P/G inquire whether they will receive the same issue. But the traditional, almost pathological, fear of Russia is still strong. The recent announcements that the Russians were taking over a sector east of the Elbe caused a great shock in the camp; for the men living in this sector it was most depressing.

To date only 20 men of the 2,400 discharged at the HENSTER camp have had to be walled out. One case was encountered during the security check carried out by British personnel of a 16 year old youth who was found to have a completely dismantled automatic pistol with ammunition; another case of stealing was found where a German clerk tried to falsify a pay check in order to help a friend who was not a former to get out. In general these former types are not considered potential trouble-makers, but urban personnel may present more marked problems.

It is interesting to note that at OUXEHV, where whole Naval crews were demobilized intact, it was always possible to encounter 4 or 5 men who for one reason or another were prepared to denounce the Nazis in their midst. Among Naval men the feeling was often encountered that the German Navy had not really been defeated. The Army, perhaps yes, but that was not their fault. Some pointed out that it was a sailor who had to take over the Government when everyone else failed; they were very proud of DOKHITZ.

4. TWO TYPICAL NAZI PROPAGANDISTS

Recent interrogation of former Nazi propagandists indicates that some of them have to a considerable extent been taken in by their own propaganda themes about the allies. The brazen attitude with which they approach allied authorities derives from their inner conviction that one or another of the Nazi theories is true, e.g.

(a) that Americans, particularly, are naive about European affairs and know practically nothing about the detailed workings of the Nazi Reich,

(b) that American declarations concerning the principles for which they fight are designed mainly to cover their real imperialistic aims - and therefore, that it makes little difference to Americans whether or not a man was a Nazi,

(c) that Americans are a soft and sentimental (e.g. degenerate) lot who will always fall for a sob-story or a hard-luck tale and for at the man's actual political role,

(d) that Americans can be talked into believing any ideas which are skilfully presented (this is an old Nazi illusion which has shown up in hundreds of interrogations, where the interrogee has tried to propagandize the interrogator).
Those and other assumptions were implied under the estimate of Americans which emerged from recent interrogations of two typical small-time Nazi propagandists:

Toni SCHNEKOFF: Early in June a quiet, soft-spoken young man of 21 presented himself to the Information Control Detachment at MUNICH with a request that they examine him in order to satisfy themselves that there was no objection to his resuming at the Schauspielhaus the job which he had held before the war and which he had tried to return to after the Nazi debacle. This apparently innocuous character was, in fact, none other than Toni SCHNEKOFF, familiar to students of Nazi propaganda during the war as one of the Propaganda Ministry's star front-line radio reporters. He joined the NSDAP in 1933 when only 19 and still at school. He claims that his parents were too poor to send him immediately to the University, so that it was not till 1936 that he began a course of art history and music there. His financial difficulties may well have been real and probably contributed to bringing him, as a "have-not", into the ranks of the up-and-coming Party. At the same time he is now quick to make capital out of his poverty in order to excuse his actions, saying that he could not afford to swim against the stream. He further pleaded that in order to continue his studies at all, he was forced at the same time as he joined the Party to join either the S.S. or S.S. Not only is this untrue, but even if correct would not explain why in fact he chose the S.S. In 1939 he was called up, went immediately into a propaganda company and ended up in the S.S. Propaganda Standarte "Kurt Eggers" (although when first interrogated he stated that he had been a member of the Wermacht and not the S.S.).

It is hard to decide whether Dr. SCHNEKOFF is completely brazen or merely extremely stupid. He appears to think either that the Allied authorities are so devoid of elementary knowledge of conditions in the Third Reich as to be hoodwinked by berefted lies, or else that the years of Nazi rule are a bygone episode which the world is now prepared to forget. It is hardly necessary to add that he is not being considered for employment under Allied auspices.

Friedrich KAISER: KAISER is another man who stresses, and perhaps exploits, the part which early poverty played in his life. He was born in 1903 in RHEIN, went to high school and then tried to take a university course in economics and fine arts. In the course of five semesters (not necessarily consecutive) he studied at HEIDELBERG, MUNICH and KARLSRUHE and was still an undergraduate when at the age of 26 he joined the NSDAP; it is not clear that he ever took a degree. It was not until April 1933 (a date significantly following on the victory of the Party) that he obtained his first noteworthy job as editor of the FREIBURG paper DER ALLEMANN, which was beginning under Nazi auspices to build up the position that was to culminate in 1944 with the suppression of all other local papers. From here on in, KAISER did pretty well for himself under the Nazis.

In April 1936 KAISER gave up this post in order to work as "Kulturwart" at the Gaukulturamt (Regional office for cultural activities) in KARLSRUHE. He claims to have disliked being a newspaper editor because he was not allowed to say what he wanted or to criticize official policy - an explanation which would do him credit, if it were true. However, this opinion does not seem to have affected his actions to any visible degree. After 8 months at KARLSRUHE he moved to a similar job at MUNICH which he held for four years. At the end of this time quarrels of a nature not clearly established led him to retire into private life and make plans for further journalistic enterprises, which plans were nipped in the bud by the war. In January, 1940 the Gauleiter of BADEN "ordered" him to become editor of the KAISERHEIDE Nazi paper DER FUCHS. In July 1940 he was sent to STRASBOURG to run the new Nazi paper started there; in January 1941 he went off to serve in a propaganda company at
the front but was discharged eighteen months later on grounds of health and went back to his STRASBOURG job. In January 1943 he moved to SANDHEIM as editor of the Nazi NSDAP-Anzeiger, which he subsequently evacuated to HAMBURG and edited until the day before U.S. troops captured that city. It was not until the Allies crossed the Rhine that he ceased to believe in a German victory.

Then interrogated, KISER produced without any apparent critical appreciation the stock-in-trade of German propaganda. Germany was a "have-not", forced to expand her territories because she had lost her colonies which were vital to her. "The imperialistic policies of both the U.S. and Great Britain constituted a serious threat to Germany." Czechoslovakia had to be occupied because she was an immense aircraft carrier for potential aggressors of Germany. It was Poland and Polish chauvinists who provoked Germany into declaring war.

A Catholic until he became "potokaabig" in 1935, KISER makes no bones of his views about the Jews. He ran the whole stock of Nazi anti-Semitic slogans, from "Jews don't fight but always start wars" to "There are no Jews who earn their living by manual labor, they are taught to cheat all gentiles when dealing with them." The pogrom of 1938 against the Jews occurred because "German patience was at an end." He has made no attempt to check the authenticity of these statements but simply swallow them in the form they were disseminated by the Propaganda Ministry. Then he claims that he would not go as far as extremists like STREICHER but would content with "a self-sufficient ghetto housing all the Jews in Germany." It is clear how little he has been re-educated by events.

On internal politics, KISER adopts a more respectable standpoint, posing as a disappointed democrat, who turned to the Nazis because he did not believe that the necessary pre-conditions for a healthy state could ever exist under the Weimar Republic. He now attributes the collapse of the Third Reich to its failure to allow the freedom of criticism which he had hoped it would retain. But except for that mistake, he thinks that the Nazi rule was a good thing and has at any rate either stupidity or the bravery to admit to Allied officers that he still believes in the ideals he was formerly paid to disseminate.

5. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

4. Press: The First German License

ACHEM: The first conditional license authorizing a German to produce a newspaper in the Anglo-American zones of occupation was granted 27 June 1945 to Heinrich HOLLANDER of ACHEN, who will henceforth publish the weekly Aachener Nachrichten. The presentation of the licensing documents by the Chief, Psychological Warfare Division marked the beginning of "Phase Three" for the German press - the phase out of which an independent German press will ultimately have to develop.

The previously announced MD/SHAEF plan for the Control of German Information Services envisaged three phases. The first, which called for the shutdown of all information media in Germany, began in all communities as they fell to the Allies. The second called for operation of the various media overtly by the Allied armies. (In the press field, the total circulation of weekly newspapers distributed in the British and American zones is approximately seven million.) The third phase provided for the licensing of Germans, after thorough investigation of their background, to undertake publication of their own newspapers. The third phase itself was divided into three parts: (1) licensing with pre-publication scrutiny by the Allies, (2) post-publication scrutiny by the Allies, and (3) removal of all such restrictions.
An overt newspaper, Die Mitteilungen, produced by P & FH, 12 U.S. Army Group, was circulated in AACHEN for several weeks after the city's fall. On 10 January 1945 a small team was sent by the Press Section, P&F, to begin investigations leading to the inauguration of a weekly newspaper in AACHEN itself. The plant of the Politisches Tachoblatt was requisitioned for the purpose. Available candidates as prospective licensees were few. Two of them, Johann CORBETT, controlling director of the Politisches Tachoblatt, who was in possession of the plant, and another candidate had unsavory political backgrounds of association with the Nazi Party. The third candidate, HOLLANDS, a veteran Social Democrat, had remained in retirement from 1933 until the fall of AACHEN to the Allies because of his anti-Nazi beliefs, and had supported his family on a pension of 94 marks a month. Except for this eleven year gap, HOLLANDS had spent his life in newspaper and printing work. Comprehensive discussions with him convinced the Press Team of his deeply sincere democratic and anti-Nazi convictions.

The first edition of the new Aachen Nachrichten appeared on 24 January 1945. Acceptable German personnel to fill key positions were assembled gradually. HOLLANDS' one drawback was that his long newspaper career was entirely on the mechanical and printing side, so at first the editorial part was handled entirely by the Press Team. Certain sharp changes in German journalistic style were introduced: notably the factual, objective reporting of news; separation of news and comment; and activating headlines. It is believed that HOLLANDS and his staff were slowly convinced of the desirability of these changes. They have learned to work willingly and even enthusiastically according to directive. All members of the staff have now had from three to five months' experience in this method. The Press Team, with the objective of ultimately licensing the paper, worked to build up the self-confidence and self-sufficiency of the Germans within the terms of control directives. A real educational job was accomplished and the German group has been taught to edit, manage, and distribute the paper on its own.

Population surveys show that the form of the Aachen Nachrichten as published has met with complete approval. The total circulation has grown from 12,000 to 52,000. Although HOLLANDS is now licensed, copies of the paper will be scrutinized week by week by members of P&F's Press Control Team, and his license can be revoked at any time should articles in the paper overstep the bounds necessitated by the exigencies of military occupation. The license permits him to print papers at a maximum rate of one copy for every five persons in his circulation area. He will be given a short-term loan of 25,000 RM from revenue already accumulated during the period he served as a salaried General Manager. This sum will be used as operating capital.

On formal presentation of the license, General McClure assured HOLLANDS that upon his restored a large burden of responsibility for showing what the world may one day expect from Germany. In replying to General McClure, HOLLANDS said that he understood and appreciated the deep significance of the granting of the license, and declared his avowed intention to fulfill the conditions of the license, and to publish the Aachen Nachrichten according to the principles of democracy.

B. Radio: 5 Allied Stations

STUTTGART: As a result of the first musical program originated by Radio Stuttgart, 7 June a "fan letter" was delivered, expressing appreciation of the music, nostalgia for the States where the writer had spent eleven years in HOHOKEM, and her desire to get employment as a cook with an American family here.

A new schedule which went into effect 17 June calls for two 15 minute musical programs at 1300 and 1945 hours. These are originated
in the STUTTGART studios. The Chief Editor is interviewing prospective German announcers. Artists, vaudeville producers, book translators, intellectuals, etc., are also seeking interviews.

SALZBURG: Radio operations were hampered by an Army order freezing captured equipment. In spite of this handicap and lack of studio facilities, trial broadcasts were begun on SALZBURG-EBENSEE link from 1200 to 1330 hours, and from 1330 to 1900 hours. A SHAEF order later released captured studio and transmitting equipment.

At the request of H.G. a sound truck was sent out 30 May to D/P Camp # 102 at GLASGOW where about 6,000 Russians, Italians, Poles, Hungarians and other nationalities have been assembled for repatriation. Permanent sound installations were set up.

FRANKFURT: Radio Frankfurt went on the air 2 June at 1200 hours. Broadcasting of local H.G. announcements started 11 June, with the periods following German news broadcasts (1215, 1845, and 1915 hours) set aside for this purpose. Announcements deal with the FRANKFURT labor situation, warnings to the population concerning the observance of curfew hours, establishment of train services, extension of repair facilities, and the opening of new plants.

Sixty spots were recorded for D/P programs in French, Czech, Yugoslav, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Russian, consisting of musical material, speeches, dialogues with camp leaders, etc. A music series by a D/P orchestra was cut.

HAMBURG: Hamburg Radio now originates its own musical programs in the evening. Arrangements are being made to bring to the microphone suitable Germans - employers, trade union leaders, farmers, etc. - to talk on their own subjects.

MUNICH: Local broadcasting on Radio Munich, the H.G. station operated by 6870 D.I.S.G.C., increased on 10 June to seven and a half hours daily, including local programs and the relay of broadcasts from Radio Luxembourg.

C. Films

STUTTGART: The French H.G. authorities were planning to open 7 motion picture houses for the Germans. Investigation was made by American H.G. officers as to whether the French had in their handbooks of military government the section concerning the organization and responsibility of Information Control.

AUGSBURG: The following theaters are intact and ready for use: Luitpold-Lichtspiele, Capitol, Neue Lichtspiele, Odeon, Hubertus, and probably Hubertus-Lichtspiele.

Dr KLEINDIEST, who was appointed in charge of cultural activities, named WILLY KOCH to be responsible for movies and eventually theaters in the province. About 43 films without political tendency and 28 with political tendency, 4 foreign language films, one children's film, and a selection of assorted cultural shorts are stored for safe-keeping at the Filmdepot in AUGSBURG. Herr KOCH is at present reclaiming all films and equipment for H.G. authorities. There are three projectors in AUGSBURG, one in TURKENAU, and two with the operator KUHLER in AUGSBURG.

MUNICH: Requisitioning of the Bavaria Filmkunst studios had not been completed pending clearance by the Signal Corps which claimed that Army Pictorial Service had jurisdiction over such facilities. Later, all Signal Corps interest in this studio was released to H.G./SHAPE. Inspection of the studios showed them to be more than adequate for requirements.

SECRET
HAMBURG: A test series of 5 programs of films, each showing for one week, is being conducted. These programs consist of special news reels, documentaries, and general interest films, and are designed to test audience reaction.

ERLANGEN: A test showing of British and American news reels, shorts, and documentaries began 15 June at two theaters, the Glocken and Schwanen. Five one hour shows are scheduled daily. The ERLANGEN and HAMBURG test showings are the only ones authorized at this time.

D. Theater

BAYREUTH: The Wagner Festspielhaus is owned by Minifred Wagner, daughter of Richard Wagner, and a friend of Hitler. Raymond Lutz, a naturalized American citizen who was in Germany throughout the war has been put in charge of the Festspielhaus by Military Government. There is a suspicion that he is acting to further Fraulein Wagner's personal interests.

In the theater there are costumes, sets and music complete for the following operas; Meistersinger, Parsifal, and the Ring. There were, as of 19 June 1945, 45 musicians in BAYREUTH, mostly from MUNICH and BERLIN.

MUNICH: After an investigation of the personnel and actors at Staatschauspiel, the following persons have been suspended: Alexander Golling, intendant; Dr. Anton Scheelkopp, spieleleiter; Edmund Werner, chief of the painting department; Georg Heister, stage designer; Paul Wagner, actor, and Robert Tams, conductor. According to information, the above-named individuals were the most active and zealous Nazis in the organization. Their removal was a matter of absolute necessity in view of the bitter criticism from non-Nazi employees. None of these people, with the exception of Golling, will have to be replaced in the near future as there are no plays being put on there for the time being.

E. Music

STUTTGART: The first symphony concert under Allied occupation in STUTTGART was to take place 17 June. Tickets were sold out two days in advance, and indications are that second and third performances would be sold out too. People came to the box office begging to be permitted to stand in the aisles. Some tried to steal in at rehearsals.

Chance remarks overheard at rehearsals were very interesting. While Stuttgartgers hope for the American occupation, some intellectuals and artists have a strong suspicion that intellectual life under American occupation would be limited. A discussion on the possibility of bringing an artist from MUNICH to STUTTGART for a performance of Fidelio brought forth the opinion "By then the Americans will be in STUTTGART and they probably won't have much sympathy for that sort of thing."
NOTES ON THE RUSSIAN ZONE

Reports on conditions in Russian-occupied territories of Germany, based on information received from German civilians, German soldiers, Polish, Dutch and French workers who have crossed from the Russian sector into the American zone are striking for their disunity of opinion and for the apparent contradictions in their various accounts. Some of them describe conditions in the remotest, some in the blackest colors and only a minority seems to be fairly neutral. In general, Polish and Dutch D/Ps are inclined to paint the Russians in dark grey and black. German sources are apt to adopt rosier tones, either because the Russian behavior was better than GDRBREL predicted or because of a desire to spur U.S. authorities to compete with the Russians for German popularity.

One impression stands out from the reports: that the Russian M.G. officers do not appear to act under uniform instructions. Conditions differ so much that what holds true in one sector or town, may be handled differently in the neighboring community. Besides, the caliber and discipline of Russian troops very widely and, the informant's views will in many cases depend on whether he has come in contact with the Asiatic troops or with the more "civilized" troops who usually relieve the shock troops.

**Fighting Troops - Occupational Troops:** Nearly all accounts agree that the Russian front line soldier did not treat the German civilian any too tenderly. Raping, looting, burning, destruction of property and more or less indiscriminate shooting of people - all acts committed in a state of drunkenness - seem to have occurred frequently with the advanced units. The troops involved are usually referred to as "Schlitzaugezie Wilde" (slit-eyed savages), and it is curious that the only other troops about whom similar reports are consistently received are the Goums and the Horosens in the French zone. Under the occupational set-up however - while occasional excesses continue to take place - all unlawful acts are severely dealt with by the local M.G. officers. Reports from LEIPZIG based on interrogations of persons returning from the Russian zone, say that some 25/40 Russian soldiers have been condemned to death during the last month for such acts as described above.

Denazification: It is generally indicated that the Russians do not waste any time in weeding out obvious Nazis. The fighting troops arriving in a town solved the problem very simply by asking Russian D/Ps, other foreign workers, or German Communists who the Nazis were. The Nazis thus denounced were then rounded up and allegedly shot on the spot. Under the occupational troops the proceedings are conducted more systematically, with a thorough investigation being introduced into the background of Party members and Nazi followers. Party affiliation in itself is not considered a decisive accusation. Neither is the fact that a person has held a Party position, judging by the fact that some men in the civil administration are former Nazi officials. Men found guilty, on the other hand, are imprisoned and tried. The Russians seem quite prepared to rely on and take the word of local anti-Nazis, both as regards the establishment of local government and as regards C.I.C. activities. This results in much more getting done and many more Nazis being removed from office, but affords little safeguard against the execution of private vendettas. To this point there has been no persecution of the upper-middle-classes, as long as they were not Nazis. No complaints have yet come up about injustices of the Soviet jurisdiction - on the contrary the Russian system has been compared favorably with the U.S. policy toward former Nazis.

Dutch informants reported that Soviet political agents arrived in BRANDENBURG a few weeks after the infantry, and that all former members of the SS were shipped out, destination unknown. Former members of the SS were picked up to do labor service. A former surgeon of the
Streetisches Krankenhaus did digging work and lived with other "comrades" in a cellar in town. The surgeon was a former member of the SA.
Similarly in BERLIN Party members were treated to a generous portion of labor service. A famous surgeon of the SPENDAU Hospital, former Party member, had been dismissed and now worked as a litter-bearer at the same hospital. Employees, who had maltreated foreign laborers could be seen, at the beginning of the Russian occupation, with posters around their necks which read "Ich habe Leute geschlagen, die Hunger hatten" (I have beaten starving people.) Informants surmised that they had been killed afterwards. Party officials down to the rank of Ortsgruppenleiter had been shipped east. Generally, it was felt that Party members were disappearing little by little from public view. Shops of Party members were closed and the property confiscated. The Nazi women organizations had to do most of the menial tasks - members were ordered to appear for work with "bucket, broom and rag."

Life in the Cities:

Administration: Informants from CHEMNITZ and DRESDEN, interviewed in LEIPZIG, tell that life in these cities is picking up on lines similar to those in American-occupied towns, with the difference that, once having selected a civil administration of Germans, the Russians transfer a larger degree of authority to them than is done in our cities. Consequently one hears a former manager of a synthetic oil plant in CHEMNITZ say: "One can see the difference between here and CHEMNITZ. LEIPZIG is still pretty disorderly because the Civil Administration has no authority and the Military Government does not know much about what is needed most. In CHEMNITZ, on the other hand, everything is pretty normal again, similar to the way it used to be." Factory work continues to be under the supervision of their old management, with a guidance only from the Russian M.G. The medical, legal and other "free professions" remain unhindered. Cultural life is being fostered by the local M.G. with musical activities, concerts, theater performances and movies under way. Sports activities, soccer matches and cycle races are being sponsored.

Food: Rations in general are similar to what they used to be toward the end of the war. Again, of course, food supplies vary from place to place. People employed by the Russians in any capacity whatsoever receive additional food rations. It is not quite clear whether the bulk of food is actually being brought in from Russia, or picked up in one German area and distributed in another. In any event, the rumor has spread through that food marked "Help from Russia" is German food brought from another locality.

Organized Requisitioning: Widespread confiscation of machinery is going on, even in an area where it is theoretically confined to plants installed since 1938. In the industrial areas an organized removal of industrial machinery and its transportation to Russia by truck and train has been taking place. Presses, bore machines, work tables and all types of precision instruments have been dismantled and loaded off, leaving many factories and shops in a condition which does not permit the continuation of work. One such instance is reported on the studios of the "Life-Stage" in RIESELBERG, where workers found all the machinery, sets and cameras being dismantled and loaded on trucks. There also appears to be an organized plan behind the numerous "deportations" of all food and livestock, as well as of agricultural machinery, from farming communities.

Treatment of Foreign Workers and Local Population: Foreign workers who are not immediately repatriated, in particular POLAKS, are employed as forced labor by the Russians. Living in camps, they are employed for road building, cleaning-up operations and in agriculture. Polish workers who fled from the Russian camps describe the treatment by their Russian overlords as extremely rough, the living conditions as poor, and the food as inadequate. How much of this is due to political bias is difficult to evaluate.
In some agricultural areas the Russians have used the inhabitants to cut timber, haul logs and build roads. The people thus employed receive from Russian Army kitchens two meals per day which are said to be far superior to the rations bought against regular coupons. All people between the ages of 12 and 60 are subject to employment on these tasks, excepting women with two children or more.

Civilian Travel: There seem to be little travel restriction in the Russian zone. Pass controls are few, and people seem to circulate pretty well without them. This holds true as well for motor vehicles, which are able to circulate freely once permission to use them is obtained from the local M.D.

It appears to be the policy of most of the H.G. officers to limit the population of the towns under their administration to those who had lived there prior to a certain date, generally two or three years ago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

News from Germany received little attention on Radio Moscow and the Soviet Press. All papers reported the American withdrawal from part of the Russian zone, as well as the arrest of RIESS. Foreign speculations as to HITLER'S whereabouts were quoted; he may be in Spain, South America or Iran dressed as a woman. The American journalist Curt RIESS was quoted with approval for pointing out that the German system of total conscription failed completely in U.S.S.R., but that as the war has caused the displacement of a large number of people, spies may be difficult to discover and vigilance will be necessary for many years in all countries. A home service item in Russian reported that a large number of cattle driven away by the Fascist robbers is now being returned from Roumania and Germany to collective farms of U.S.S.R. Province. This was followed, on 2 June, by an announcement from LUBLIN station that:

"Thanks to the help of the Red Army, 600 burning lathes (obrabistiuk), 600 tons of metal, and 100 cars have arrived in Cracow from Berlin. The first motor car repair works in Poland will shortly be opened in Gorlice. They will be able to deal with 200 to 300 cars a month."

The foreign underlining of differences in regime between the two occupation zones was attacked by several commentators, who stressed the fact that certain differences in administration are unavoidable.

Marshal ZHUKOV: Press Conference and Orders: After signing the Allied Declaration on the occupation of Germany on 5 June, Marshal ZHUKOV held a press conference for foreign correspondents in BERLIN. In reply to a question concerning relations between the Red Army and the population, he said these would depend upon how the Germans behave themselves. "It should be clear enough what a strict occupation regime ought to be" he added. "Fraternalization is not permitted" - which appeared in the English broadcast versions - was not given in the Moscow Radio reports. At this conference, Marshal ZHUKOV was assisted by Mr. A. VYSHINSKY, MOLOTOV'S deputy at the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (Narkomindel.)

Marshal ZHUKOV followed his press conference with a series of important orders announced in rapid succession:

Order No.1 (9 June) described the organization of the Military Government of the Soviet-occupied zone in Germany, which is entrusted with the fulfillment of the conditions imposed on Germany by the unconditional surrender and with the administration of the Soviet-occupied zone. The top personnel named were:

SECRET
Marshal Zhukov, Supreme Chief of the Soviet Military Administration
General Sokolovsky, First Deputy
Colonel-General Kiriov, Deputy in matters concerning Civil Administration
Colonel-General Marshal, Chief-of-Staff of the Administration.

The seat of Soviet Military Administration is BERLIN.

Order No. 2 (10 June) authorized the formation and activities of any anti-Nazi Party on the territory of the Russian-occupied zone in Germany, which has as its aim the complete extirpation of all the remants of Fascism, the consolidation of the basis of democracy and civil rights in Germany, and the development of the initiative and spontaneous activity of the broad masses of the population in this direction. This order also concedes to workers in the Russian-occupied zone the right to associate in free trade unions and organizations which will protect the interests and rights of the working classes. It adds, that all such parties will be under control of Soviet Military Administration.

Order No. 3 (15 June) stated that:

1. All weapons and ammunition in possession of individuals or authorities must be handed over in good condition between 17-23 June. This also includes military equipment, explosives, stores, military apparel, war material, installations and works of the Air Force and AAA, plans and blue-prints of bases, fortresses, camps, research stations, laboratories and technical documents pertaining to warships and merchantmen.

2. Local authorities must surrender the plans of mine-fields on land and sea.

Political Parties: Trade Unions: Obviously, the second order attracted more attention than the two others. It was given the widest publicity and opened the way to numerous commentaries in line with the current Soviet benevolent and encouraging attitude toward all anti-Nazi elements. This order was regarded by commentators as an important step toward the democratic development of Germany, toward an active and genuinely anti-Fascist democracy whose aim it would be to help Allied authorities to exterminate Nazism.

A broadcast in English pointed out that since the Allies did not intend to exterminate the German population, the people have to be introduced to a democratic social life and that "the eradication of Fascism and the destruction of its remnants would be senseless without encouraging the initiative and activity of the German population."

As an immediate result of this order, the German Communist Party published an appeal on 13 June in the first issue of the new daily paper in BERLIN Die Deutsche Volkszeitung, for the establishment of an anti-Nazi democratic regime, a parliamentary republic with all democratic rights and liberties for the people. After giving a 10-point program of action, the appeal called for the creation of a bloc of anti-Fascist democratic parties, to include the Communists, Social Democrats, the Centrists and others.

On 19 June the first joint meeting of Social Democrats and Communists took place in BERLIN. They met to form a joint working committee whose tasks were described as:

SECRET
1. The liquidation of Naziism and building up of an "anti-Fascist democratic parliamentary republic."

2. The formation of a firm bloc with all other anti-Fascist parties.

3. Joint representation of the workers' interests in town and country.

4. The holding of joint meetings of both parties.

5. Joint discussions for solving ideological questions.

On 20 June Radio Berlin announced the functions of its preliminary Trade Union Committee which will issue directives for formation of trade unions. Its Central office is to open on 15 July with a plan for Unions in the following industries:

1. Building
2. Clothing
3. Mining
4. Printing
5. Wood
6. Rubber and glass
7. Railways and communications
8. Farming
9. Inland transportation
10. Leather
11. Metal work
12. Food
13. Textiles
14. Public Works
15. Office workers
16. Technical staffs
17. Stage personnel.

German Guilt: Radio Berlin, in its political reorientation and educational campaign, addressed in turn the youth, workers, farmers and middle classes. A growing tendency was shown to underline the necessity for the German people to admit its co-responsibility for Nazi crimes as a prime condition for true and honest conversion. Items almost daily on concentration camps, trials of SS criminals, uncovering of new mass-graves of victims of Nazi terror, arrests of SS Commandants or talks of former inmates of K.G's, not only advocate the extermination of Nazi remnants but also underline that the German people knew of these atrocities and are therefore partly responsible. Thus, after weeks of concentrated efforts to whip up hatred against HITLER and the Nazi regime, Radio Berlin, checking the tendency of the Germans to whitewash all responsibility by joining the victims' camp and turning accusers themselves, rarely misses an occasion to remind the population that HITLER had power only because he was supported, or at least, tolerated by the people. And there lies the guilt of every German.

Reparations and Labor Restitution: Necessity of reparations was given more play than usual. Radio Berlin described the devastation wrought by German armies in Russia and reported a "unanimous demand that German officers be brought back there to build up with their own hands what they destroyed."

Berlin Radio Features: For its educational talks the Berlin Radio makes an extensive use of the following standing program features:

1. WHAT WE MUST KNOW: Reporting on progress in reconstruction, restoration of order, Nazi misdeeds, atrocities.
2. YOU ASK - WE ANSWER:

Comparable to "Letters to the Editor", where members of the population are given answers to questions ranging from: "What decisions did the Crimea Conference take regarding Germany"? or "What is the new World Security Organ"? to "What are going to be the skilled workers' wages"? or "How are the bank accounts going to be handled"? "What is Russia's economic power"? "How can a person deprived of his property by the SS take steps to get it back"?

Obviously well chosen questions, the answers are in large part general and optimistic in tone.

3. HITLER'S WORDS AND DEEDS:

A series of talks on how HITLER cheated the workers and the middle class, recalling his unkept promises to the farmers and how he corrupted and debased German youth.

4. THE PULSE OF BERLIN:

Reporting on every-day life in BERLIN, interviewing BERLIN citizens on their immediate pre-occupations - another way of illustrating how much better BERLIN fares under the Russians than under HITLER.

Victims of Fascism: In the past weeks Berlin Radio has been paying a more than routine interest to all persons persecuted by the Nazis - a fact that does not lack a political implication. Be it to ensure the sympathy and loyal cooperation of this most reliable anti-Nazi element in Germany, be it to show the population that the Soviets know how to compensate the deserving, the Berlin Municipality has announced a number of relief measures and special allowances to all political prisoners of the Nazis and to relatives of persons killed by the Nazis. The Central Committee for the Victims of Fascism, organized within the Berlin Social Welfare Department, is to issue identity cards to persons entitled to these special grants. The Victims of Fascism will receive, among other privileges:

(a) One down payment equal to a month's salary of the highest Municipal official
(b) An additional heavy worker's ration for a period of 3 months
(c) Assignment of an apartment belonging to a Nazi
(d) Allotment of necessary clothing equipment
(e) Special health service and preferential treatment in rest houses and sanatoria.

Appeals to the population to extend hospitality to returning victims are frequently followed by reports on "meritorious" communities, having given special attention to the care of victims of the Nazis and billeted former political prisoners in decent houses.

BERLIN also displayed great concern about the fate of some 4,600 surviving Jews in the camp at Theresienstadt. On 13 June Berliners were informed that 1,200 Jews from BERLIN were among them. Their names were available at a special office; relatives and friends were asked to inform whether they were in a position to care for these victims of Fascism. For several days thereafter talks on the Jewish camp at Theresienstadt were continued, with repeated urgent appeals to the towns of origin of the victims, to provide transportation to take them home. Towns named were mainly located in western parts of Germany, in the American and British occupied zones. (Some German Jews have arrived in
Reconstruction of BERLIN: Shortly before his death in a motorcycle accident on 17 June, the Military Commander of BERLIN, Colonel General BERNHARD, gave an interview on the work of the Soviet authorities in BERLIN. According to General BERNHARD, BERLIN was divided into 21 districts, each with an office of the military authorities. In the way of reconstruction, the following was reported to be achieved as of 1 June: 27,000 houses had been repaired, 17 pumping stations were in working order, supplying 146,500 cubic meters of water to 80,000 buildings day and night. The whole water main network was to be completed by 20 June. Trains were running over a total distance of 52 km; 20 buses were operating over a total distance of 50 km. The Underground had been restarted and was serving 27 stations. Many telephone exchanges had been repaired and served 47,000 lines. Four gas works were producing 76,100 cubic meters of gas. There were 3,000 food shops in BERLIN, food being brought from other towns of eastern Germany or from the Soviet Union. 200 cinemas and several cabarets had re-opened, and a building was being restored for opera and ballet performances. BERLIN's religious life was free from all restrictions, churches were open. Schools were to open in the autumn. BERLIN's population had risen in excess of 3,000,000.

ROBERT A. McCLURE
Brigadier General, O.S.C.,
Director of Information Control Service

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(See on separate page)
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