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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

I. GERMAN REACTIONS TO JAPAN'S SURRENDER

Most striking result of a survey of 107 interviews on the expected effect of the war's end was the opinion expressed by 33 persons that the new situation would "enable" the allies to ship food to Germany and help her in other ways. In regard to the defunct alliance with Japan 43 Germans stated that they had always disapproved of it for racial reasons; some went so far as to express relief over the fact that the "Yellow Peril" was now eliminated. Seventeen Germans believed that the Japanese would receive better treatment than the Germans because they had surrendered in time and had had no "concentration camps and such things."

II. THE ADJUSTMENT OF RETURNED PW/NI: THE SEARCH FOR FAMILY & EMPLOYMENT

A study of the fates and attitudes of returning PWs revealed that readjustment to civilian life is proceeding fairly smoothly on the whole, but that certain problems remain to be solved in connection with their final settlement in German society. Concerns uppermost in their minds are food, family and occupation; political interests are largely non-existent except in the case of former trade unionists. There is some reluctance to accept jobs other than those of the pre-service days, particularly where "white collar" men are offered menial jobs or farm labor. Cripples constitute a major problem; of 1,000 returned cripples in HEIDELBERG only 150 have found employment. Problems are aggravated by the evident lack of interest for returning veterans on the part of German officials; as a result, hopes for the establishment of an agency to assist veterans have been voiced. Relationship with the civilian population is generally smooth, the only point of sharp friction being the frictionalization between American soldiers and German girls, which is strongly resented by the younger veterans.

III. EXPERIMENT IN RE-EDUCATION

9,000 German PWs under 18 years of age have been collected in a P.M. in Northern France and are being subjected to a thorough reorientation program including classes, reading, discussions and extra-curricular cultural activities. Despite noticeable defection on the part of some in regard to their future, the program is well received by the students, and efforts to alignate their affections from German militarism have not remained without results.
IV. DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH-OCCUPIED GERMANY

In anticipation of increased political freedom 13 new political associations, study circles and debating groups were formed in the British zone in the two weeks ending 4 August. Contrasts try to monopolize political power in some areas with Social Democrats and Communists clashing and agitating, respectively. Unemployment is no problem at present, but it is anticipated that it may appear later as a result of lack of raw materials.

V. THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

The Frankfurter Rundschau was rather favorably received, with 30% of the readers expressing more confidence in the new paper than in its predecessor. American-controlled radio stations continued to feature programs emphasizing de-nazification, reconstruction and items of local interest. 1,200 book dealers have been registered in the STUTTGART area. A few illegal pamphlets and posters have been printed by anti-Nazis in the American zone.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

Radio Moscow continued to insist on Germany's obligation to compensate the victors for the destruction caused by the war, but pointed out that retribution would be exacted in such a manner as to hit primarily the "big fellow." Initial examples of industrial reconstruction were stressed. Predictions concerning the harvest were optimistic, and Germans were told that they would be allowed to keep the bulk of the harvest if they behaved. A special broadcast by the Free Germany Committee emphasized that women would achieve political and mental independence in the new Germany, and that leading positions in public life would be open to them.
I. GERMAN REACTIONS TO JAPAN'S SURRENDER

With the end of the war in the Pacific, I.C.D. interrogators carried out a survey among German civilians (68 men, 32 women) in HESSEN-NASSAU in an attempt to study their immediate reactions. A total of 79 out of 107 persons questioned felt that in some way or other the end of the Pacific war would benefit them. Although the majority believed this help would be in the form of more food for Germany, others mentioned the somewhat less personal advantages of the resumption of normal economic life throughout the world and the greater possibilities for reconstruction in Europe.

The fact that 33 persons could not resist expressing the belief that America would export more food to Germany offered further evidence of the failure of the Germans to face reality and reflected their blase confidence in the determination of the Allies to overlook the past and carry them forward hurriedly on the path to rehabilitation.

The comment of a 43 year old engineer, more or less typical of those who mentioned food for Germany as a primary effect of the Japanese surrender, was as follows: "The end of the war will no doubt result in a lessening of the burden on Germany. I am hopeful that the Allies will now give substantial help to Germany and send her food." Another man put his answer almost in the form of an Allied pledge that must now be carried out. He said: "Field Marshal SINTS promised that after the end of the Japanese war all of Europe, including Germany, will get more help. Now that the war is over, more shipping space will be available and the Allies can send food to Germany. I am very hopeful for the future."

Other persons who examined the economic results of the end of the war referred to the return to peace-time production and the possibility that consumer goods would flow into Germany; the availability of shipping space; the revival of German imports; the opportunity for Germany to start purchasing petrol. But even those who considered the problem more deeply often concluded with some reference to their need for more food. A 48 year old FRANKFURT merchant said: "The entire productive capacity of the world will now be turned to peace, and that will improve our personal lot. That is the wish of all of us — especially for more food."

Despite the dominant tone of confident optimism, several persons expressed a less hopeful point of view. A 32 year old male bookkeeper: "There may be some improvement in the food ration, but not as quickly as most people think." A 38 year old housewife: "Life will be just as miserable as ever, for the Americans regard all Germans as Nazis and treat them as such."

The breakdown of statistics considers the replies of persons over and under 30 years of age. In neither group was there a noticeable difference in the answers of men and women.
HOW DO YOU THINK THE END OF THE WAR WILL AFFECT YOU?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Under 30</th>
<th>Over 30</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More food and material for Germany</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement in all fields for Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resumption of normal world economy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other answers</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>107</td>
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In answer to a question as to whether Germany and Japan were "natural allies," 52 persons admitted that they had disliked the alliance; 31 said it had proven advantageous; and 24 had no opinion or offered no affirmative or negative answer.

The thorough indoctrination of the German people in the "master race" theories of Hitlerism was manifested in the reply of 31 persons that a German-Japanese alliance could never succeed because the nations were not "blutsverwandt" (blood relatives) and because the Germans themselves feared the "Yellow peril." Some even expressed their relief that the Allies had conquered Japan, for they felt that the "Yellow danger from the Far East" was a threat to European civilization.

The resentment over the Japanese alliance felt by some Germans was voiced by a 66 year old FRIEDBERG farmer, who said: "Japan was allied to the Nazis, not the German people. It was nothing but a political connection. First HITLER and his Nazi gang talk of the Yellow danger, then they shake hands warmly with the Japs." A 22 year old female artist considered the Japanese attachment "humiliating" in view of German racial theories.

In addition to the distrust of Japan on a racist basis, other Germans disapproved of the alliance because it was illogical, since the two nations were so far apart geographically and their interests lay in different spheres.

Those who favored the alliance felt for the most part that it was a "marriage of convenience" between two nations pledged to a program of hegemony in their respective parts of the world. Overlooking any personal prejudices, they believed that it was of mutual benefit to Germany and Japan politically and militarily.

DO YOU THINK THAT GERMANY AND JAPAN WERE NATURAL ALLIES?

**More Not Natural Allies**

- Yellow Peril; contrary to race theory | 48 |
- No aid to Germany                     | 4  |

**More Natural Allies**

- Similar aims                          | 17 |
- Aided Germany                         | 14 |

Other opinions                         | 5  |
No opinion                             | 12 |

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With reference to their opinion on the plans of the victors for the treatment of Japan, almost 90% of the Interrogators stated that
the Japanese people would be treated more or less like the Germans.
Opinion was divided as to whether this treatment had been harsh and
difficult or just and humane.

A surprising number of persons — 17 — believed that the
Japanese would be treated better than the Germans, since they had
surrendered in time and thereby had saved many Allied lives. "We fought
to the end, the Japanese did not, so they will be treated better," declared a 36 year old FLIGHT lieutenant. Others even felt that the
Japanese deserved to be treated better than the Germans. "If they had
no concentration camps and other such things they deserve more
system was not as destractive as HITLER's; hence they will be watched
less carefully," said a 53 year old publisher. One 54 year old housewife
displayed her compassion by asking for easier occupation for Japan. "The
German people were a little displaced at their treatment," she said.
"The Japanese were your enemies, but I hope you will treat them fairly."
And then as an afterthought: "Was it necessary to throw the Germans
out of their homes?"

In carrying out the policies of occupation, the Allies would
punish war criminals, smash Japanese militarism and strip Japan of all
her island possessions, in the opinion of many Germans.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE VICTORS WILL DO WITH THE JAPANESE NATION?

| Same treatment as Germany | 46 |
| Better for Japan than Germany | 17 |
| Worse | 11 |
| Specific comments (war criminals punished; militarism smashed; stripped of possessions) | 23 |
| Don't know | 10 |

II. THE ADJUSTMENT OF RETURNED F/O: THE SEARCH FOR FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT

1. The Problem: After the close of the last war the German Army
returned home to find Germany physically, intact but suffering almost
complete economic dislocation. The thoroughness of defeat was not clearly
understood by all. Under such circumstances the individual soldier soon
found himself the object of political solicitation by the extreme Right
and the extreme Left. His political sympathies became one of the key
factors in German political life.

Germany's second attempt at world war has obviously resulted in the
return of its defeated armies under completely different circumstances.
For the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who are now being demobilized
all but a minute fraction are convinced of the completeness of Germany's
military defeat. Frequently, they return to find their homes destroyed
and their families missing or displaced. They are deeply impressed by
the extent of disruption of the transport system. Overwhelmingly, local
M.G. officials, German appointees, and I.C.D. investigators report that
the initial reaction to demobilization under these conditions is hardly to
produce any overt political interests or activities; nothing but the
search for their families, for food, and an immediate source of employ-
ment enters into their lives. For the moment, they are generally content
to be released from the dangers of war, and the conditions of Army and

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Public Safety officers in a number of German cities point out that to date the present rate of return of German P/S has not caused an increase in violation of M.O. ordinances or increased the difficulties of handling the public safety problem in their communities.

In order to determine in detail the attitudes of returning P/S, and what problems for Information Control their return to civilian life is creating, I.G.B. interrogators carried out studies in 5 German communities: MUNICH, FREISING, HEIDELBERG, DARMSTADT, and KARLSBAD. In addition to interviews with I.G. officials and M.O. German appointees as to the attitudes and behavior of returned P/S, well over 100 former P/S and discharged Germans were interrogated in detail.

2. Procedure for handling returned P/S: Although slight variations were noted, a standardized procedure has been worked out for the handling of returned P/S in all of the communities which places the main responsibility in the hands of German personnel. All returning soldiers first register in a central Military Government office, usually located in the station. Here their discharge papers are examined for identification and validity. They are required to fill out an M.O. Fragbogen, which is kept on file with M.O. After this procedure the P/S are sent to the local police station for registration. The discharged soldiers are then sent to the city Labor Office where only after registration for work are they issued with a ration card. A labor placement official interviews them. In many communities the former P/S are then given an opportunity to rest for two to four weeks before commencing work. However, since a great many of them are without funds they prefer to waive this vacation and get to work immediately.

3. Employment of returned P/S: The availability of employment depends on local conditions. However, in general it seems that the need for farm labor and for workers to assist in cleaning up and reconstruction is so great that nowhere has unemployment of returned P/S become a major concern. In MUNICH there is a critical shortage of labor, with over 11,000 vacancies for all kinds of workers. In FREISING about 300 prisoners are returning each month, most of whom find jobs in the city. In HEIDELBERG, KARLSBAD and DARMSTADT no marked surplus of labor was reported.

The problem seems more to be one of adjusting industrial workers (whose plants have been bombed out or not yet opened up) to agricultural work, or the reluctance of commercial and clerical workers to accept annual labor or agricultural jobs. In fact, it was noted that many P/S of former middle-class positions were extremely reluctant to undertake any sort of physical labor. Their accumulated savings frequently make it possible for them to hold off and wait. They, moreover, see little reason in accumulating more funds when there is nothing to purchase and their fears of inflation have as yet not been completely allayed. In MUNICH it is reported that the Labor Office is beginning to differentiate between Nazis and anti-Nazis in assigning physical labor jobs.

One German labor official commented on the difficulties involved in getting professional, commercial workers, and even students to accept any employment other than their original occupations. He pointed out, however, that their initial unwillingness was usually counteracted by the desire to establish themselves in the community. Some ultimately accept jobs on the farm because of the better food they receive. Another factor which seems to overcome their reluctance is the awareness that the ever-growing stream of demobilized soldiers will increase the competition for available jobs.

Perhaps the most difficult single problem in the field of employment is that of the adjustment of the crippled soldier. Often it is impossible to find work for these men and the lack of proper medical
equipment and artificial limbs handicaps the situation. In the HEIDELBERG area it was estimated that less than 150 crippled soldiers out of 1,000 crippled could be employed, and no immediate remedy could be seen for this situation. In some quarters, it was noted that the opinion was developing that civilians in clerical jobs should be removed from their jobs and replaced by returning crippled war veterans. This problem seems to be causing considerable concern among returned PoW.

The providing of civilian clothes for returned PoW is extremely difficult in some areas. As a result, some returned soldiers continue to wear their uniforms for longer or shorter periods of time. This has an adverse psychological effect in that it prevents adjustment to civilian life by reminding the soldier of his miserable past from which he wants to separate himself.

3. Adjustment to Civilian Life: For the moment, it seems clear that after he has obtained a job, the former PoW who return to their own hometown do not find themselves at sharp odds with the rest of the civilian community. Their life seems to center about their family or what is left of it. For the moment they think of getting a better job, of helping with the procurement of food and fuel, and the other immediate tasks of day-to-day existence.

There are few complaints by the ex-soldiers about the civilian population. In fact, some investigations pointed out that their mutual difficulties assist in building a bond between them. It was only occasionally that they spoke of the better lot of a particular civilian, usually one with alleged Nazi connections, who had never shared the dangers of the war and who now again seemed to be living off the fat of the land. The general professed feeling that they, as soldiers, were deceived just as the civilian population by Nazi lies and promises, serves as an important point of mutual confidence.

There was general approval of the modification of the non-Fraternization ban and the development of social intercourse between American soldiers and German civilians except in the "boy meets girl" sphere. The German soldier divides sharply on this latter subject, according to age group and marital status. The older, married men seldom object to GE—Frauen approuchement. Their comments follow the general pattern:

"Why not, it is normal for young people to go out together," or "We had the same thing in France, Poland and Italy. Why should the German girl be any different?"

However, among the younger, unmarried men and in cases where the former prisoner is personally involved, their reaction is strongly negative and the resentment against the American soldier in this respect is sharp.

"We risked our lives for them for six years and now they run around with Americans."

Some even take the line, "I never would have believed it of a German girl. It is a shattering experience for me." Perhaps most revealing was the phrase of one young P/O, who said:

"I must admit the French and Dutch girls have more pride; they never threw themselves at us."

Already isolated cases have been reported where young German ex-soldiers have discarded their would-be girl friends for their contacts with American soldiers. In one small village a poster was nailed up warning women and girls not to have anything to do with enemy soldiers. The potential for immediate friction is probably greater in this sphere than in any other phase of the occupation.
5. Political Attitudes: Most of the older soldiers look back at STALINKA as the turning point in the war. Of course this varies in terms of the personal experiences of the prisoner involved, for all of them tend to associate their own experiences with the fortunes of Germany as a nation. It is interesting to note that the answers gathered in this study confirm the finding that the earlier the P/H sets as a date at which time he became convinced of Germany's defeat, the more likely he should be an anti-Nazi. But regardless of the time at which they claim to have been convinced of defeat, all but a very small number have accepted the bitter reality of German defeat for the moment, although it is still an open question as to what hopes they have substituted in the place of German victory.

Only a few reported attempts on the part of Nazis in P/H camps to influence the behavior of German soldiers after demobilization. This refers largely to the temporary P/H camps set up in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria during the closing days of the campaign; for it is known that in P/H camps in France and the U.S. efforts in these directions have been extremely pronounced. It seems fairly clear that efforts at widespread last-minute indoctrination of German soldiers just before demobilization were not very thorough. The collapse came too suddenly, the would-be self-appointed propagandists were too disorganized, and the German soldier was hardly in any mood to listen to such talk. This is best exemplified by a statement of one 46 year old Catholic P/H who served on the Eastern front:

"There were some who continued to believe Nazi talk even after the capitulation, but non-Nazi prisoners told them to stop that kind of talk since it could only be harmful to them now 'that things had changed back home.'"

To point out, as above, that the returned Fs/H were overwhelmingly preoccupied with personal considerations does not mean that they are completely without political interests and opinions. It is true that few have any desire to take an active part in political life but what seems to have happened is that their political interests have shifted from national issues to issues immediately connected with their community. Former trade unionists who have found work are perhaps at present the most politically active group among the returned Fs/H.

Generally, ex-soldiers are anxious to see thorough de-nazification. Most German ex-soldiers believe that all former Nazis ought to be removed from the status of public life. There seems to be much less willingness than found among civilians to permit the small fry Nazis to maintain their positions either in Government or in industry. This attitude in part may reflect the German soldiers' conviction that he suffered more at the hands of the Nazi Party than the ordinary civilian. Whereas the German soldier professes the opinion that de-nazification must be complete, few criticize the rate at which it was being accomplished. This stands in sharp distinction to the civilian attitude.

The basis for the solution of many of the problems which face the Germans today lies in self-help. It is therefore disturbing to note the lack of concern among German officials and German opinion leaders as to the special problems created by the returning Fs/H. Instead they often feel that the basic economic problems of the ex-soldiers will have to be solved in the same fashion as that of the community as a whole.

Already the ex-soldier himself is beginning to speak of the need of special efforts to assist him. Special vocational training for cripples, as well as all of those young Germans who never had a
trade, is most frequently mentioned. Assistance in the location of missing family members and relatives seems to be another pressing concern. Some spoke of the need of local German self-help committees, not only for financial and economic help, but for the psychological adjustment to civilian life. Such local committees, according to one 30 year old non-Nazi Major, could help the German soldier in his contacts with "civilian organizations with which the soldier is totally unfamiliar and which completely bewilder him upon his return to civilian life."

To follow the Major's suggestion might well run to the risk of establishing organizations with dangerous ultra-nationalistic tendencies. But regardless of the specific formula adopted, increased concern and efforts on the part of the Germans themselves is needed in order to help returning Fs/V adjust themselves to life in a democratic Germany.

III. EXPERIMENT IN RE-EDUCATION

At a U.S. F/V enclosure located in Northern France, 9,000 young Germans, aged 16 and 17, have been collected and are currently participating in an extensive program of re-education. Under the direction of a U.S. F/C who is in charge of the project, over 124 carefully screened Fs/V with academic or religious backgrounds have launched an extensive course of study designed to teach basic classroom subjects, and to supply the basis for broader reorientation. Classroom instruction is supplemented by an extensive program of sports, musical and choral work, and other cultural endeavors. The teachers use as their guiding principle the brief that a "cosmopolitan attitude rather than a nationalistic one should be developed, a healthy life and peace rather than pathological militarism, the principle that all men and nations are of equal dignity and worth instead of the mistaken Nazi notion of racial superiority, ... the possibility of freedom of enterprise are suggested to the students in their instruction rather than a controlled-economy." Required courses include mathematics, science, English, German and geography. Elective subjects include Russian, Spanish, French, higher mathematics, American history, commercial subjects, as well as philosophy and the history of literature. The study of English is one of the most popular subjects in the entire curriculum.

Great stress is laid on the teaching of American history. The American supervisor of the program furnishes weekly the material for instruction in mimeographed form. The aim of the course is to teach the form and principles of Democracy as exemplified by the history of the United States. Source material for the reports includes a number of standard historical works which have appeared in the Armed Services editions. Among them are: The Republic, Charles Beard; Selected Writings of Abraham Lincoln; America, Stephen Vincent Benét.

The aims of classroom instruction are supported by an elaborate extra-curriculum program. Dramatic art and choral work are the most popular, after sports. Among the productions undertaken have been GÖRING'S "Faust" and SHAKESPEARE'S "Midsummer Night's Dream." In addition to the regular camp religious program formal classes of a sectarian nature are held. The young Fs/V have access to a library of about 4,000 volumes. Facilities are available for movies but to date only the film on Nazi atrocities has been shown.

Random discussions with the young Fs/V reveal that they are all aware of the object of the school and display no resentment because of it. Most striking was the complete absence of any feeling that the school was anti-German or some sort of a plot or scheme which in one way or
another would undermine their future existence.

In large part the attitude of the young Poles can be explained by the remarkable ingenuity of the American authorities in organizing the camp. All military procedures such as saluting and the like have been abolished. Military titles for the camp cadre have been changed to civilian-like titles. Most of the young Poles have been given an opportunity to sever one of their closest connections with the Wehrmacht, namely their Wehrmacht uniforms. Instead, they now wear obsolete GI clothing, which is a source of great delight for many of them. In order to shake loose any "barbed wire" complex these youths are allowed to take long hikes accompanied only by an unnamed American soldier.

Self-administration of justice and discipline has been introduced to a marked degree and is working with great effectiveness. The court, dealing with infraction of camp rules and composed of young Poles themselves, acts under the direction of a former non-Nazi of the Judge Advocate Department of the German Army. Court punishments are published conspicuously on the camp bulletin board and evoke widespread comment as to their correctness.

Despite the energy which the youths show in constructing gravelled walks, sun dials, and camp theaters, and despite their interest in classroom activities, the educational administrators find a powerful but enigmatic sense of despair among many. Everything in Germany is totally destroyed, some of them feel, and never again will be rebuilt. Others have lost their families and therefore see little purpose in going back to Germany. It may well be that this spirit will be short lived once these young boys regain their freedom; however, for the moment it is a basic problem. To combat it the slogan "Life has the final say" has been accepted by the authorities as the central theme of their activities.

IV. DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH-OCCUPIED GERMANY

Recent political developments in the British zone of occupation have been more in the nature of rumblings of incipient activity than manifestations of activity itself. In the absence of the possibility of forming political parties until recently, politically-minded Germans in the area have been reduced to forming political associations, study circles and debating groups. There were 13 of such groups formed during the two weeks ending 4 August. A parallel development in the activation of trade unions has also taken place, with most contemplated unions still in the "Fragbogen" stage. The British authorities feel, however, that once the trade union movement is permitted to go into full swing "there will be a very considerable demand." The bulk of applications for unions has been coming from KOBENHAN and the Ruhr. In FRANKFURT also, however, the union movement is already highly organized, though still awaiting official approval. This union, the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Free German League of Trade Unions), is to be one single union embracing all types of workers. It describes itself as taking the place of the D.N.F. (Dr. LEIP'S old German Labor Front), and, as under the latter, subscriptions are to be deducted from wages or salary by the employer. It is pointed out that a similar movement is developing in Bavaria and may presage an attempt at the formation of single large unions all over Germany.

Among the purely political movements, though all profess anti-Fascist doctrines of one sort or other, only one, the Deutsche Demokratische Bewegung (Free German Movement) has set forth a definite program. It is not actually new, having been founded illegally in 1936, according to its leader, SCHUMACHER-HOLLAND, but it claims no connection
with any pre-Nazi political party. It attempts to embrace members of all these parties except the Communist, German Nationalist and Nazi, but solicits above all the former Catholic Centrists, though it claims also to represent the Protestants.

Turning from the formation of new political associations to the actual working of the present political system, COLOGNE is cited as a typical case. According to 21 Army Group political intelligence, the Centrist mayor, AHER.USB., and the other office holders, still refuse to allow members of other parties to act even in a consultative capacity. The Social Democrats and the Communists both protest against this, the former by retiring from political activity and forming a study circle, the latter by agitation. This is a pattern which the British authorities are encountering in large sections of their zone.

In the economic field one of the greatest potential problems is unemployment. There are, as yet, no unemployed; the British point out, however, that unemployment figures may be dangerously deceptive, since Germans may have hesitated to register as unemployed, either because they were afraid they would be sent elsewhere to work, possibly even to Russia, or because they have saved enough funds to live without working, money being of little value at present anyhow. The British fear that exhaustion of such funds may bring a serious increase in unemployment if lack of raw material still does not allow a large-scale resumption of industry. Both the iron industry and coal mining share in a vicious circle, suffering from and at the same time contributing to the shortage of transportation, though production of hard coal, 70,000 tons daily at the end of July, had gone up 100% since the end of May. The rise is attributed largely to the increased ration allowance for miners, which partly relieved them of the necessity of taking time off to look for food for their families.

V. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

1. Reception of the Frankfurter Rundschau: A poll of 187 Germans, supplemented by 3 solicited critiques from individuals with journalistic qualifications and by unsolicited letters to the editor, permit some conclusions regarding the reception of the first issue of the Frankfurter Rundschau, first newspaper to be licensed for publication by Germans in the American zone of occupation.

Results obtained from the survey were generally favorable to the newborn paper. Although only one edition had appeared at the time of the investigation, as many as 81% of those interviewed had read it. An overall preference was expressed for the Rundschau as against the Frankfurter Presse. About 30% of those polled said that they tended to believe the German-edited Rundschau more than the Presse (an equal percentage were neutral). This was partly connected with the expression of nearly half of the interviewees that news coverage was more complete. Finally, over one-third of the persons polled were of the opinion that the Rundschau was more readable than its predecessor. There was a sizeable group which felt that there was little to choose between the two papers, and also a smaller group which professed preference for the Presse. And, of course, there was the diehard who liked neither, saying that the press had lied to him for twelve years and he wasn't going to begin believing it now.

As to specific features, the advertising section of the Rundschau seems to satisfy a real need and met with widespread acclaim. Specific objections were concerned more with what the Rundschau omitted than with what it contained. A real feuilleton in the old German tradition was the most frequently requested addition—one woman said she missed her "nice novel" (Schoenen Roman). People who wanted more local news
balanced with a similar group who wanted "more international news. Women wanted a "Women's Page. Actual positive objections were not specific, but mostly centered around the fear that the paper was either dull or highbrow or both, an attitude epitomized in the phrase: "After all that suffering we would at last like to read something cheerful."

Inasmuch as no single paper can hope to satisfy every type of reader in a city the size of FRANKFURT, it seems from this preliminary survey that the Rundschau has been well received by the general public. From the letters to the editor and from the articles, as might be expected, somewhat less favorable conclusions emerge. Again, the main accusation was one of dullness, both in content and in physical appearance. Critics point out that little effort is made to attract attention to the more important items, or to distinguish between items on different topics, such as local news and foreign news; and there is feeling well expressed by one writer in the phrase: "The reader does not feel that he is directly concerned, that his troubles, specifically his everyday troubles, are adequately dealt with." And this leads him to the conclusion that "we are afraid that this paper is edited by people who are not acquainted with our immediate problems." This seems also to express the feeling of the majority of those interviewed for the survey, who could not put their finger so well on any specific objection, but felt that the Rundschau had a general quality of aloofness.

Both critics and general public, however, readily recognize the difficulties of getting out a newspaper under the twin handicaps of censorship by foreigners and a paper shortage. Though many faults may be found, it is the general opinion that it is good to have a really German newspaper again. One critic who had just received the second issue of the Rundschau found it already greatly improved, less stiff and aloof, and approaching more nearly the tone of the pro-Nazi journals.

2. The American-controlled Radio: The American parent station for Germany, Radio Luxembourg, and its subsidiaries in FRANKFURT, MUNCHEN and STUTTGART continued to present balanced programs to the people of American-occupied Germany, with emphasis on de-nazification, various aspects of the problems of reconstruction and items of local interest in the news hours. The results of the Potsdam Conference dominated the international picture. The other feature of note in this field was Radio Luxembourg's series on Contemporary History, dealing with the annexation of Austria and exposing to the Germans the real facts which led up to Chancellor SCHUSCHKEGO's journey to Berchtesgaden. An outline of the course of Japanese aggression, as detailed in a book by Otto D. TOLKIEN, was meanwhile NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in TOKYO, was a third item in Luxembourg's international coverage.

In their news reporting from Germany itself, LUXEMBOURG, gathering reports from all parts of the country including the Russian zone, and FRANKFURT, with more particular emphasis on the area surrounding that city, continued to concentrate on phases of material and moral reconstruction, stressing the obligation which rests on the Germans themselves to hasten the process. Matters of community health were the subject of talks, while the mayor of FRANKFURT broadcast an appeal for funds for the relief of returned inmates of concentration camps and of Jewish inhabitants of the city. Several programs included short items of advice to farmers and gardeners; the beginnings of revival of industry and a short feature on trade unions were also allotted radio time. Trials of Nazis by Allied Courts came in for a prominent share of the local news periods almost every day, together with items describing the drafting of Nazis for labor on public projects.
11.

SECRET

As a special feature, Radio Luxembourg broadcast a summary of opinions contained in letters sent in by Germans on the subject: "What to do with the small Nazis". The most striking result broadcast was that the majority of the writers regarded the small Nazis as the worst ones and suggested punishments of varying harshness.

Musical programs contained a balance of classical recordings with both American and Continental popular music. Radio Frankfurt has developed a considerable music program of its own and does not always carry the Luxembourg selections.

3. Book-publishing in the American Zone: In the STUTTGART zone, the 6871 BSCC has registered 1,200 book dealers, printers and distributors. Progress in the publishing field also is being made in the American zone of BERLIN, where the "Korporation der Berliner Buchhändler" is being reconstituted as a centralized control body for the book trade. The chairman of the association is planning to meet with licensed publishers in the British and Russian zones for the purpose of coordinating publication plans.

4. Concerts and recitals in HEIDELBERG: The first two concerts in the Serenadekonzert series since the town's occupation took place in the first week in August. They attracted capacity audiences and widespread acclaim, although the performances themselves were musically not of the first order. Members of the audience expressed the feeling that the concerts were drenched with a sense that the Allies were going to concentrate on turning Germany into a "potato field" and were going to neglect all cultural activities.

5. Illegal activities in the Media: Two illegally-printed pamphlets recently appeared in BIELEFELD, with the signature: "VOLKSFRONTE GEGEN DEN FASCHISMUS" (Popular Front against Fascism). One pamphlet contains the names of people who were executed or died in concentration camps, and urges contributions toward a fund to be used for the relief of the victims' families. The second, addressed to "Schaffendes Volk" (working people), proposes immediate adoption of a ten-point program, including the elimination of Nazis from office, use of Nazis in local reconstruction work, and the imposition of a special tax on Nazis to relieve the financial hardships of victims of Nazi terror. O.S.S. suggests that "VOLKSFRONTE GEGEN DEN FASCHISMUS" may be the successor to the former Communist "ROTE HILFE" (Red Help).

In GEILSENKIRCHEN, the form adopted was posters rather than pamphlets. Three of these appeared on the walls of the city during the month of July, all different in subject matter. One, signed "B.D.P.", had a rather complicated message, threatening reprisals for reprisals. People were warned not to shave the heads of girls and women who fraternized with "Allied soldiers or military units. Poster No. 2, unsigned, ridiculed the efforts of the local Nazis to obtain soft jobs in the city government. The third poster, signed "Arbeit Macht", criticizes citizens who tour the surrounding countryside in search of food.

In BEZIRK DRESDEN a third medium is used to disseminate illegal material. About 50 typed copies of a five-page essay signed by one Werner FUENDER are being circulated. Although one informant stated that these were the ones of that name, a judge, in BEZIRK DRESDEN, it seems more likely that the name was a pseudonym. It is entitled "Concerning the collective guilt of the German people for the atrocities of National Socialism." The Versailles Treaty is trotted out as a cause of HITLER'S rise to power, among others. The main theme of the essay is to point out the consistent inaction of foreign powers, though they were in a better position than the Germans to appraise the Nazi atrocities which they now denounce.
His conclusion is contained in the key sentence: "If developments are regarded in this light, nobody will deny the justice of the conclusion that it is much less a question of the collective guilt of the German people than of the collective guilt of the whole world."

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALIENS

1. The United War Effort: Russia's declaration of war against Japan has described to the German people as another example of the "durability and unshakability" of Allied unity and as a further expression of the contribution of the Soviet Union in the fight against tyranny and for the victory of "democracy, freedom and justice."

2. The Path to Resurrection: Coverage of the Potsdam communique from every possible angle continued to dominate Soviet output during the past week, with the majority of reports devoted to the German people still stressing the urgency of the Allied decisions in view of Germany's war guilt and the resultant obligation of the German people to show a sincere determination for redemption. An effort was made to show the Germans that the tasks of the occupation authorities as outlined at Potsdam coincide with the interests of the German people, as they guarantee that a third German aggression shall not materialize and at the same time open the way to full recovery for the German nation. Every phase of the joint Allied program — the disarmament and the demilitarization of Germany, the elimination of German armaments production, the extermination of Nazism and militarism and the prevention of Nazi and military propaganda — is designed for the one purpose of eliminating the causes which led the people into war twice in the course of 30 years and brought about our miseries, explained Radio Berlin. "Every decent German who truly loves his people will therefore welcome these decisions and will do his utmost to help in implementing them."

As evidence of the "humanity" of the Potsdam communique, Soviet agencies examined in detail the harshest terms agreed on by the Big Three to point out that even these were thoroughly justified in view of Germany's role in instigating the war and the great sacrifices which the victorious nations had suffered in freeing Germany from Nazism. In all cases, however, it was stated, these terms are undeniably moderate and are not designed for the purpose of destroying or enslaving the German people, but rather as part of the program of restoring its national existence on a democratic and peaceful basis.

With reference to reparations, it was pointed out that Germany will be held responsible for the repair of at least part of the gigantic damage wrought by the German armies. The reparations will not be paid as after the last war in regular instalments — which would cripple German economy from the outset and might once again enable German industrialists to rebuild war factories with foreign loans — but would be paid out of German assets abroad and by the removal from the occupation zones of industrial equipment. As a result, the burden would be borne by "efficient kings" who will lose their factories and fortunes and not by the "small man" as in the twenties. Moreover, the overall reparations plan assures that the German people will not be left without sufficient resources for subsistence.

Concerning another apparently harsh decision at Potsdam — the loss of territories in the East — it was pointed out that "it is natural that the Eastern peoples should demand certain securities" in consideration of Germany's aggression against them. "Because of Germany's
inhuman war of plunder against the Eastern peoples, any appeal to previous rights must be void," declared Radio Berlin. "History clearly records the so-called 'Drang nach Osten', the Eastern policy of the German imperialists."

As testimony of the desire of the German people to fulfill their obligations under the Potsdam terms, Radio Berlin carried verbatim a resolution of the Free German Trade Union Association, which said in part: "German workers are ready to shoulder the burdens and thereby meet the conditions for Germany's re-entry into the circle of the free and peace-loving nations." A few days later, whole-hearted support of the agreement was voiced at a rally of the "United Front of Anti-Fascist Parties" in Germany. In one of the key talks, Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Communist Party, asserted:

"Any argument of indignation about reparations would merely detract attention from those persons actually responsible for the war. The United Front will make every effort to help the people bear their burdens and change their hearts, thus guaranteeing peaceful relations with other countries and ending the necessity for military occupation."

3. Industrial Reconstruction: Continuing to stress the Zhukov order calling for the resumption of work in all intact industrial enterprises in the Russian occupation zone, Radio Moscow in German announced that already 700 plants had been reopened, proving that "Initiative and energy can overcome all difficulties." It was stated that owners of these plants had uncovered raw materials in stores and from underneath ruins, but that large quantities of stocks were still held by "parasites who are seeking to make capital out of the nation's misery by concealing these materials now in order to enrich themselves later."

The order for the revival of factory work was described as motivated by the desire to assist Germany in working out her own existence as well as to enable her to start paying reparations for the damage inflicted on others. "Anyone whose enterprise is capable of production and who does not work is playing into the hands of reaction," said Moscow. "But if this order is obeyed and if consumer goods, needed by the community, are manufactured on as big a scale as possible, Germany's recovery from the misery in which she finds herself today will be all the quicker."

Civilian goods and tools needed in agriculture were listed as the basic materials that will be given industrial priority. To supplement production in these fields, large armament factories were reported reconverting for peacetime production. As an example, Berlin Radio cited the armament firm of Weber & Co. at Trepok, which now is turning out hoes and other small agricultural implements, in addition to handicrafts and furniture.

In connection with industrial reconstruction, Radio Berlin stressed the progress in the revival of communications facilities. The first coal train was reported to have reached Berlin, carrying 725 tons. Similarly, with the reopening and speedy repair of canals surrounding Berlin, water traffic has been gradually restored and ships carrying civilian supplies already have reached the city.

4. A Peaceful Harvest: With harvesting proceeding according to schedule and in the opinion of German agricultural experts coming almost up to "peacetime standards", Berlin Radio transmissions began to discuss tilling for the next sowing, which would now become the most "urgent agricultural task."
Reviewing the achievements of the harvest, Radio Berlin cited examples of the mobilization of labor in numerous places such as the town of STRALÉNBERG, where one-third of the population "responded with enthusiasm" to appeals for harvest help, even though many of the people had to walk three hours to their place of work. A talk over the BERLIN wavelength by an official of the Mark BRANDEBURG provincial administration discussed a "misunderstanding" that had arisen over the distribution of the harvest quotas. Although a rumor had been spread to the effect that the harvest products would go largely to the Red Army, he said, actually the bulk will be available for feeding the population of the province. The surrender of delivery quotas will determine the food rations of the population, it was explained, and all grain in excess of the quota can be disposed of at the farmer's discretion and can serve as an additional source of supplies for the town populations.

5. A Roof over BERLIN: The problem of providing housing for Berliners next winter, discussed at a public meeting in BERLIN of building trade representatives, was mentioned frequently in Radio Berlin transmissions. It was stated that an emergency scheme is being worked out by the trade unions for the rebuilding and repair of damaged houses and the temporary settlement of Berliners in garden cities. The utilization of debris was cited as an important factor in reconstruction of houses, for in addition to providing building materials such as bricks, tiles and timber, the debris is also a source for usable radiators and pipes. BERLIN announced that a construction firm has opened in BERLIN as the first big establishment utilizing debris in the production of new building materials.

6. Women in the New Germany: The role that women will play in developing a true German democracy was the theme of a talk in German from Moscow by a member of the Free Germany Committee. Criticizing the HITLER policy of curtailing women's influence in public life and using them only as an instrument of the National Socialist population policy or for munitions factory work, the speaker asserted that in the new Germany they will be expected to achieve mental and political independence. "With millions of German men dead, women must assume more of the responsibility for the nation's welfare, he said. "They must contribute to reconstruction ... they must take their place in public life, in which leading positions will be open to them."

\[Signature\]

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