It is requested that excerpts or paraphrases from this Weekly be re-published only with credit to ICIS, in order to avoid the dangers of false confirmation.
THE PEOPLE OF BARMERG DISCUSS THE WINTER

A survey among the citizens of BARMERG, a city which suffered little damage during the war, revealed that they viewed prospects for the coming winter more optimistically than had the residents of WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT and DARMSTADT. The large number of refugees at present in the town add complications to the population’s problems, but only 25 percent of those interviewed expressed fears about the winter. They indicated that fuel would be their main worry, the majority being fairly sanguine about the food and housing situations. In line with this condition, self-help is directed mainly at alleviating the fuel shortage, although many were also engaged in canning food and making preserves.

REACTIONS TO POTSDAM PROVISIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Nearly half of 200 interviewees in BREMEN, HANAU and KASSEL stated that they would be interested in joining a political party, as provided for in the POTSDAM Declaration, while 79 percent looked forward to taking part in local elections. The considerable disparity between the two figures may be explained in terms of traditional German regionalism. Both percentages, however, should not necessarily be taken at their face value, since undoubtedly many of the Germans felt that a positive answer would please the interrogator. Breakdowns for age and sex showed, as might be expected, that women and persons under 30 were relatively little interested in opportunity for political expression. Over 75 percent believed that only a limited number of parties would be permitted, but only a minority wanted Nazis to be prevented from voting.

III. THE CHURCHES OF GERMANY: ORGANIZATIONAL RENAISSANCE

Since the occupation, leaders of both the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Germany have been engaged in bringing religion again before the eyes of the German people, believing that religious faith is the only possible ideology which could fill the void left by the collapse of Nazism, bishops and lower clergy are proclaiming the necessity of reestablishing denominational schools, societies and press. Other attitudes commonly expressed by the clerics include antipathy to any form of Socialism and a tendency to accuse the Allies of being indiscriminate in their arrests of “little Nazis.” The potential resurgence of Church influence was indicated at the two recent conferences of bishops, at which prelates of the two faiths came to rather similar conclusions. A certain amount of cooperation between the two Churches was suggested, especially on the part of the Catholics. The Protestants seemed to have achieved, for the first time since the Reformation, organizational unification of three of the Evangelical confessions, the Lutheran, Unitarian and Reformed Churches.
IV. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DENazIFICATION

Whereas previously only "more than nominal" members of the Nazi Party had been subject to mandatory dismissal from public office, the directive of 26 June removed this distinction and prescribed mandatory dismissal only for those who had joined the NSDAP prior to 1 May 1937. The effects of denazification under the new directive have still not silenced German criticism of Allied procedures. Where this criticism is not due to personal prejudices, it is often directed at the "arbitrariness" of the 1937 deadline. Many Germans continue to suggest that each case should be taken on its merits, various combinations of German management-labor boards being proposed as the enforcing agencies.

V. THE INFLATION

Measures are being taken to halt the unlicensed production of films in Berlin. The American-produced Allgemeine Zeitung is being favorably received in Berlin, as indicated by an increasing demand for subscriptions. All seats in the theater were occupied at screenings of the concentration camp docuseries film in Berlin. In Berlin it was found that several of the current events corresponded with American soldiers, the most prominent being that all U.S. units except the H.C. detachment would shortly leave Berlin. The Russian-controlled Berlin press, led by the Communist-edited Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft, published strongly-worded editorials and articles advocating the immediate confiscation and redistribution of the large estates.

VI. NEWS FROM OTHER ALLIED ZONES

Reports from British-occupied Germany indicate vigorous activity in the field of entertainment. As many as 500 cinemas are giving regular performances, while the revised program of Radio Hamburg allows more time to entertainment and music, is being favorably received by the Germans. Symphony concerts are now taking place regularly once a week in Berlin. Two of the more significant contributions of the British-controlled press have been that it is too rigidly supervised and out of touch with events, and that it does not offer sufficient comment on the news. The Russians announced that they would release and repatriate 42,000 German Pts/1 now in their hands. In the Russian sector of Berlin, the Central Committee for the Victims of Fascism prepared to hold a ceremony on 9 September at which the Lord Mayor of Berlin will speak. In the French zone, the authorities have authorized the appearance of one newspaper, the Caserne Tachblatt.
1. **Expectations about Food**: In contrast to the realistic awareness encountered among residents of larger cities in the Western Military Zone that there would be little food for them this winter, the people of BABELSBERG are slightly more optimistic about their prospects (See ICIS # 7 for study on expectations about food, fuel and housing conditions in LESBAGEN, FRANKFURT, and DARKSTADT.) The difference in opinion reflects the more favorable food situation in Bavaria, and the special conditions of the city itself.

BABELSBERG suffered very little damage during the war and has consequently had an influx of refugees. Nevertheless, food conditions are quite favorable due to the ready access to nearby farming areas. When questioned about the current food situation, the population usually expressed satisfaction, or the sort of resignation which bespeaks acceptance, with the present situation. The usual point of view is that present rations, although nothing to excite the gastric juices, are adequate. Most frequent specific complaints were the lack of fats, bread and meat, and that rations are often inadequate for those who do heavy work. Several housewives complained about the refugee problem—refugees who were living with them, contributing nothing to the household, but eating part of their rations.

Among a group of about 200 men and women residents of BABELSBERG questioned on the subject, only 25 per cent expressed fears about the winter, as compared with 40 per cent in DARKSTADT. These people felt that the ration would not be enough, that more food should be brought into BABELSBERG, or that they would not be able to survive a winter’s hard work on what they could get on their ration cards. One discouraged housewife, wife of an ex-party member, said: "All that’s left for people like us is death."

The number of people in BABELSBERG who were "hopeful" or "not fearful" about their food prospects for the coming winter was larger than in DARKSTADT, as can be seen from the table below:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DARKSTADT</th>
<th>BABELSBERG</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fearful</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed or hopeful</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Not fearful</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Don’t know</td>
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Those who were "hopeful" or "not fearful" expressed the view that if the rations stayed as they are now, they would get through the winter. There was some doubt as to whether the entire rations would be available, but the general opinion was that one could probably get by on rations alone. Others believe that they "can manage," an attitude of complete resignation to the situation; they have done it in previous winters and they can do it again. An elderly housewife said: "We’ll have very little, but I’ll manage." The rest of this group is made up of people who have gardens, raise chickens, or have relatives who own farms. They have managed to store up food, or feel that they have adequate sources.
2. **The Fuel Situation:** The people of BAKKEF are far more concerned about next winter's fuel supply than they are about food: 'the main winter worry is fuel.' On this subject the women are more fearful than the men. Almost half of the women are afraid that they will not have enough fuel for the winter while only about one-third of the men share this worry. Many of the women who fear for the fuel supply say that they cannot collect enough wood to last, or complain that lack of storage space makes the collection of wood pointless. Many said, however, that the fuel situation would be very much eased as soon as the city gasworks resume operation and begin providing cooking fuel. About a quarter of the people questioned said that they had enough fuel — most of these had been collecting wood and had already got together a winter's supply, while an equal number hoped to be able to do so, provided they could find a place to store it.

3. **Housing:** As BAKKEF was relatively undamaged, the outlook for housing is very bright compared to other German cities. With the population almost doubled by refugees, however, living space at the moment is at a premium and extreme overcrowding has resulted. As in DRESDEN, German ideas of what constitutes adequate housing have deteriorated as a result of four years of air warfare, so overcrowding has become an accepted formula. Less than 10 per cent of both the men and women felt that they would not be adequately housed this winter. Many answering 'Yes' to the question 'Do you expect to have adequate shelter this winter?' complained the windows in their homes were broken, or that there had been some damage, but nevertheless they seemed perfectly content with their housing arrangements.

4. **Self-help:** As in DRESDEN, almost three-quarters of the population was engaged in some kind of self-help activity. Since the fuel situation is the most critical, almost all of the people who were engaged in self-help collected wood from the forests. Many people kept gardens, while repairing of homes was negligible. In spite of the shortage of sugar, about one-third of the women are engaged in canning food and making preserves; 10 per cent of the men, or presumably their wives, were also preserving food. Of the people who are not doing anything to help themselves, many feel that there is no need for them to do anything, that they are well stocked with both food and fuel. It might be expected, others are either too busy with their regular jobs or too old or feeble to do anything.

The cooperative spirit seems to be lacking; not a single person mentioned any kind of organized or group approach to the problem of self-help. The only cooperation is at the family level, where the children or non-working members of the family may do the collecting of wood. Otherwise self-help is considered on an entirely individual basis.

II. REACTIONS TO POTS DAM PROVISIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In BREMEN, HAMBURG and Kassel, a survey by I.C.E. investigators showed people to be more interested in a renaissance of Germany's political life than had been indicated by previous interrogations in other places. Of 200 interviewees, 43 per cent showed interest in joining a political party and 79 per cent in local voting. These figures were the more impressive considering the fact that 159 men and women among the 200 claimed to have had no party affiliation before 1933.

These figures must be treated with some caution, however, in view of the well-documented impression of a basic political apathy among the German people. The majority of interviewees, knowing that the POTS DAM Conference had opened the way for the re-establishment of political
parties and local elections, and already conditioned to American democratic hopes for Germany, might tend to answer "Yes" to the conquerors when asked: "Is subject interested in joining a party?"

Detailed interrogations, apart from the survey, revealed a close correlation with other survey results: (1) those under 30 years of age were less interested in the formation of political parties and in local voting than those over 30; (2) women were less interested than men. Women, although a majority expressed the desire to have the right to vote, frequently affirmed that a "woman’s place is in the home," and admitted that politically they would look for guidance from their husbands. A large minority of husbands, voting against women suffrage, also deprecated female political independence, at the same time, ironically enough, attributing the success of the Nazi regime to the emotional enthusiasm of women. Like the woman, those under 30, with no political tradition apart from the NSDAP, and returning Pa/33, who felt that they had suffered most by the war, indicated a desire only to return to job, family and home. In an effort to generalize their personal feelings, they claimed that economic stabilization was necessary before political readjustments. There seemed to be a general feeling that there was no correlation between political activity and food and shelter, that politics was theoretical and remote from the real issues.

Only a small group, largely composed of political activists and workers, saw the opportunity for political action as the restoration of a privilege which they had been denied for twelve years, but which had once been an important factor in their lives. Some bourgeois elements, fearing the gathering strength of the Communists, hoped that this privilege might be postponed. The great majority interest in local voting may be attributed to traditional strong local German patriotism and, perhaps more important, to the hope that local elections might realize a change in municipal leadership and regulations, where there had been inaction or where a change might be of special profit.

Over 75 per cent of those surveyed believed that there would be a limit set on the number of political parties which would be allowed to form. Of those, a majority believed that five parties or less would represent German political tendencies. Many interviewees obviously were basing their approval of the 2-4 party system on English and American precedent, while many, frequently using Nazi terminology, blamed the failure of the Weimar Republic on the multi-party system. A few even stood for a single national party; they claimed this would obviate the possibility of internal disruption which appears to them as already a clear and present danger. Most, however, tended to follow the pre-1933 alignment of political parties, and claimed they would vote Centrist, Communist or Social Democrat.

Only a small minority wanted to limit suffrage for former Nazi Party members, and the question of whether Nazis should or should not vote provoked the query: "Well, what and who is a Nazi?" Liberals, as well as former party members, took the position that membership in the Nazi Party was no indication of whether a man had really been a Nazi or not, and made some effort to define a true Nazi in terms of party activism. Several pointed out that it would be impossible to bar ten million people from the polls and still set up a democratic government. And even those who had suffered at Nazi hands simply suggested that suffrage be withdrawn from those men who were unacceptable in any way to the Allies, and added that unless some such limitation were made, there would undoubtedly be a trend toward the reactionary right.
Although the survey and random interrogations seemed to indicate a considerable interest in the revival of German political parties and a German democracy, interrogators found that interrogees frequently had no conception of what democracy meant. While phrases about "freedom of speech," "freedom of the press and religion" were fairly widespread, there was very little knowledge about democratic procedure other as it had been in the Weimar Republic or as it now was in America and England. Many answers, in fact, seemed to have been conditioned by either vague yearnings or simply a desire to please the American investigator.

III. THE CHURCHES OF GERMANY: ORGANIZATIONAL REMENCE

"We believe, we see and we feel this man to be the only savior and destined leader of our nation." In such phrases did Alfred ROSENBERG, the high priest of Nazi metaphysics, seek to replace traditional religion with a new, pagan faith in Adolf HITLER. The new savior could not afford to tolerate competition in the field of worship, so the Churches were progressively subdued, persecuted, even suppressed. Church schools were closed, the clergy were forbidden to take part in politics, some were put in concentration camps. The Nazis sought to substitute a properly "Gleichschaltung" Evangelical Church called "Deutsche Christen" (German Christians), with a Nazi-appointed Reich Bishop. There were, of course, Nazis in both Churches, but a large number of genuine Church leaders, and the numbers of their flock, regarded the Nazi period as an era of passive martyrdom for the Church.

With the collapse of Nazism both as a political and as a religious faith, the Churches began to make efforts to recover their position. "This is the great opportunity for the Church," said a Protestant minister in MUNCHEN. "The collapse of the Nazi ideology has left a complete intellectual vacuum... Today there is only the Church." And, indeed, it seems as though many of the German people, trained for twelve years in fanaticsism, in pageantry and in the leadership principle, now see in the Church the only possible outlet for their spiritual needs.

Church leaders are seeking to rationalize the religious revival. "In our opinion," another Protestant leader declared, "everything that has happened in Germany can only be explained by reference to religious causes... He who has lost touch with God thereby becomes susceptible to dictatorship... A fundamentally religious crisis can be solved only by religious means." Similar sentiments were also expressed by ROBERT, the Catholic Archbishop of FREIBURG. The question of the education of youth, one of the hardest problems facing the occupying forces, is answered simply by the Catholic Regierungspresident of the Rhine Province, FUCHS: "Return the youth to their parents and give the parents back their religion."

1. Attitudes and Plans: During the early days of the occupation leaders of both Churches, in seminars, in pastoral letters and in interviews, showed considerable agreement in delineating the main current problems and how the Church should meet them. There was a general readiness on both sides, though perhaps more notable with the Catholics, for cooperation between the two Churches. The Evangelical Church of HESSEN and the Catholic diocese of MAINZ, for example, have formed a joint laymen's organization called "Christliche Arbeitsgemeinschaft" (Christian Cooperative), dedicated to better lay understanding between members of the two Churches. Leaders of both Churches, with few exceptions, have stated that the clergy should not take part in politics, and most Catholics agree that the Center Party should no longer be the political representative of the Catholic Church.
Archbishop GRÖNBERG has suggested the possible formation of a "Christian Social Party," representing in a general way both Churches and the overall moral aims of Christianity. On the other hand, there is strong backing for the reconstitution of lay societies. The Catholic Jodenhemn's Unions (Gesellerverein) and the Catholic People's Association (Volksverein fuer das Katholische Deutschland) were mentioned particularly, and the reestablishment of youth movements was regarded as a primary aim.

It is mainly in their views about social reform and Socialism that the Catholics, for deep-seated historical reasons, differ from the Protestants. While there is at the moment no positive evidence to indicate that the Evangelical Church would welcome Socialism or individual acts of socialization, Catholic leaders have, on the other hand, made it clear in no uncertain terms that they do not favor any form of Socialism. "Socialism is an antithesis to Christianity," said Bishop BUCKERGER of HAMBURG. There are some differences on this point among Catholic leaders, however. The Bishop of MAINZ, for example, stated that the Socialists are no longer so anti-Christian, while Archbishop GRÖNBERG favored limited socialization of public utilities, though insisting that private property was still sacred. Communism is an object of abhorrence for leaders of both Churches equally.

In their attitude toward the Allied occupation, Church leaders differ, not among themselves, but from the non-Nazi element at large. Whereas complaints are still constantly coming in from Germans everywhere that the Allies are proceeding too leniently with the Nazis, Churchmen have been ready to defend certain aspects of Nazism, and those who joined the Party "from necessity." Some high Churchmen have at times shown that they were themselves not entirely at variance with certain Nazi ideas. Thus Archbishop GRÖNBERG attacked anti-Semitism solely on the grounds of expediency—"it didn't pay." The Bishop of LÜBECK indulged in such phrases as "those brave, heroic sons of our people who were taken prisoner while faithfully and loyally performing their duty to their country ... the unjust and enslaving Treaty of Versailles." Even more outspoken was a prominent Protestant minister in SÜDTHIRT:

"We are asked now why we put up for twelve years with this man whom we now so universally revile. The answer is not hard: we enthusiastically admired many of his aims—the liberation of the people from the chains of that dictated peace; the unification in one Reich of all Germans who want to live together; the fight against Communism and other forces of destruction ..."

There is very little evidence that any attempts at purging Nazis from the Churches are being made from within their ranks. Such activity has been reported only in HAMBURG, where two members of the High Council of the Protestant Church of the province were removed allegedly for being notorious Nazis. Protestant leaders claim that purging of the Church followed automatically from the arrest and outing of Nazi Party members, and that any "questionable" Church leaders still remaining would be removed in short order.

2. The Bishops' Conferences: Almost all of the aims which had crystallized in the minds of Church leaders since the collapse of Germany attained official formulation at the PULDA Conference of Catholic bishops and the TRZE Conference of Protestant bishops, which represented the culmination thus far of the renunciation of the Churches in Western Germany. The degree of similarity between the decisions reached at the two conferences was remarkable, both groups agreeing that their clergy should stay out of politics and remain on record as advocating denominational schools and a denominational press, youth movements, and relief to refugees from the ceded territories in the East. While no significant
dissent came to the surface at the Catholic conference, the Protestants were not quite so unanimous, in matters of execution if not on principle.

On the question of education, for example, the Protestant delegates were agreed that there should be Protestant schools. Many, however, favored state-owned and Church-controlled institutions, instead of privately-owned denominational schools in the traditional sense. Two reasons were commonly given for such a stand: the shortage of qualified clerical teachers, and the idea that Church schools as such were likely to "exercise too much compulsion and restriction of freedom of thought." Again, Pastor NIEMEYER, speaking of the press, suggested that the Protestant press should be on a volunteer basis rather than Church-controlled so as to avoid making it too conservative and too limited. A STATIST clergyman thought that the Protestant press should be "worldly" and be directed essentially at German youth, emphasizing sports, recreation and other secular matters. At the session on relief for relocated Germans from the Eastern territories a Professor IVANT, formerly of KOENIGSBERG, took the opportunity to insist that the Church must be concerned above all with the fact that the very existence of Protestantism is threatened in the East. "We must not let the borders of the Evangelical faith be pushed back... We must not shun any means to fight for our Church... We must not let then take our territories for which forefathers gave their blood and lives, territories which are purely German and are the homeland of our evangelical religion..."

Other dissenting voices on the relief program urged that pastors who had left the Russian zone be sent back to help their congregations "in their suffering." To these suggestions the Bishop of OLDBERG replied: "We cannot ask them to take their families along to the Red territories."

Any discussions on individual matters of policy at the Protestant conference, however, were subordinated to the achievement of organizational unity at the top. Toward this end, the conference appointed a twelve-man "Assembly of the Evangelical Churches of Germany," consisting of delegates of the Lutheran, Unitarian and Reform Churches. (The Baptist and Methodist Churches were not represented at the conference.) While there are no indications as yet whether or not such a unification has the backing of Protestant rank and file, it will undoubtedly strengthen the Protestant Church's bargaining power with the Catholics (though there is no evidence at present that this will be necessary) and, despite protestations of political disinterestness, will raise their prestige as a political factor to be reckoned with.

The two conferences, taking place as they did during a state of flux when the German people are impressionable and searching for new leaders, will no doubt strike many Germans as outstanding examples of indigenous and strong leadership. It may well be that, as the Church leaders hope, a new era of religious strength has dawned in Germany with the collapse of Nazism.

### IV. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DEMILITARIZATION

During July and August the procedure of eliminating active supporters of Nazism and militarism from public office and leading positions in business was tightened up in response to a new directive which extended the category of mandatory dismissal to include all persons who joined the NSDAP before 1 May 1937. Persons who joined after this date remained subject only to discretionary removal from their jobs. This change of procedure, centering largely about the diminution of the phrase "more than nominal" membership, has produced some quick
results. This has not prevented, and no directive is likely ever to prevent, a certain amount of criticism of the denazification procedure by interested Germans.

For example, in the banks and city administration of MANNHEIM, HEIDELBERG, KASSEL and KARLSRUHE, dismissals ranged from 25 per cent to 90 per cent of the personnel of a department or office. The agencies concerned, as was to be expected, took a poor view of this. In addition, there was some indication that ownership and management of business enterprises, especially factories, were being purged less rapidly than their white-collar and worker elements. Naturally, this aroused a certain amount of antagonism. In MANNHEIM, for example, this seemed to be due to the fact that the German organizations entrusted with screening under M.O. supervision differ in their approach to the problem. Trade union committees there have already recommended discharge of all employees, up to the level of Direktor (manager), who were in the Party before 1933, and are proceeding with the expulsion of post-1933 Nazis. The MANNHEIM Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, considers this too radical and thinks that more attention should be paid to individual cases. M.O. officers have expressed dissatisfaction with the slowness of denazification among MANNHEIM employers.

German objections to the new procedure agree that 1937 is an arbitrary dividing line and that a ban on Nazis should either take special account of pre-1933 members or include all members regardless of date of joining. The Landräte of MÜNTZBAURG and of HESSEN both declared in recent conferences that persons who joined after 1937 are sometimes worse than pre-1937 members, because after four years of living with Nazis it was far less likely that one joined the party out of idealism than in the early days, before the meaning of Nazism in action became unmistakably clear. Even non-Party members are sometimes considered less desirable, it was said, than those who joined the Party out of compulsion rather than conviction.

In the main, German officials believe that the categories should be made more flexible and that only natives of the localities concerned are qualified to judge persons for dismissal or re-employment, as they alone possess the requisite knowledge of the careers and opinions of such persons. (The factor of "enlightened self-interest" is quite clear in these proposals.) As to the problem of setting up efficient and reliable screening agencies, the president of the FRANKFURT Chamber of Commerce suggests joint labor-management committees to obviate such divergencies of policy as exist in MANNHEIM between employers and employees. Another suggestion, from the general secretary of the Bavarian Volkspartei, is that screening committees should be composed only of proven anti-Nazis over 40. On the problem of finding suitable replacements for dismissed officials, the Landräte of MÜNTZBAURG proposed that training schools for civil service should be set up to inculcate democratic principles among young candidates who, although the only possible source of replacements, are potentially dangerous because of their Nazi indoctrination.

It is interesting to note that in HALE, which lies in the Russian zone, such procedures have already been followed to some extent. In purging the HALE police force, all pre-1936 party members were dismissed unless they could prove that they had been active in anti-Nazi parties before 1933; persons who joined in 1937 were judged individually to determine whether conviction or compulsion was the driving factor; and persons who joined after 1936 were dismissed on the ground that by that time they must have known what Nazism really meant.
5. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

1. U.S. Media in Berlin:

Film Theater Music: I.C.D. officers have discovered several instances of unlicensed film production in the American sector of Berlin. In one case the "Hollywood" Four Film and B.J.G., a holdover from the Nazi era, was giving orders to private producers for educational films. These operations are being investigated and action will be taken to control them. The Berliner Kulturkollektiv, which was staging two one-act plays by Kurt Weill in the KREUZBERG workers' district, was forced to close its doors because of insufficient patronage. However, the open-air productions of SHAKESPEARE's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which opened in ZEHLENHAUS, proved successful and three additional performances were being planned. The fact that three audiences sat shivering in cool and threatening weather to see the play and to hear the long-forbidden incidental music by HENDELSSOHN was viewed as a reflection of the hunger of Berliners for good theater.

Press and Publications: The increasing demand for subscriptions to the AMERICAN ZEITUNG, the American-produced newspaper in Berlin, was seen as an indication of its favorable reception by Berliners. Readers stated that the news content was especially gratifying and that the paper was giving them world-wide news coverage. Added prestige in the eyes of the populace is given the paper by its appearance, which more closely resembles the pre-Nazi publications than its competitors. An application for the publication of a weekly newspaper for women has been submitted. In the publications field, a proposal by the Russians that 3,000,000 textbooks for use in schools in the Russian zone of Berlin be printed by the Americans is now being examined. The order would be filled on a commercial basis, with the Russians supplying the necessary raw materials.

Radio: Radio officers of I.C.D. have inspected the facilities at the Fernamt in the SCHONBERG district. They found that this office served as the central point for all radio transmission cables in Germany and that audio-frequency synchronization for the old German radio network was done there. Since the facilities are in fairly usable condition, it was suggested that it may be possible to re-broadcast programs initiated by Radio Frankfurt over Radio Berlin by direct transmission through the Fernamt.

2. Atrocities Film in Fulda: The concentration camp atrocity film was shown to the civilian population of Fulda on 23, 24, and 25 August. There were three showings each day and at each performance the 1,000 seats in the theater were occupied.

An I.C.D. Investigator who attended several of the showings reported that the film had a sharp effect on the German people. They watched the picture intensely and wore a sober expression as they left the theater. The principal complaint by persons who were questioned was that the film would have been even more effective if the commentary had been in German rather than in English.

3. Rumors in KARLSBURG: With the closer association between American troops and German civilians, since the modification of the non-fraternization order, it has been found that many of the rumors circulating among the population have their starting point in unqualified statements made by soldiers. As an example, an I.C.D. investigator heard in conversation with several soldiers that all non-occupational units and received notice that they would be out of KARLSBURG within
72 hours. Speaking with German civilians, he was told that in accordance with a policy of reorganization of occupation forces, all units except the H.Q. detachment would shortly leave NURNBERG. They would not be replaced for several weeks and in the interim British forces would occupy the sector.

Two other rumors are being spread widely in NURNBERG:
(1) Canada will lift its immigration restrictions to allow German nationals to settle in the country; (2) as a result of Mr CHURCHILL's conversations with Mr ATTLEE concerning the fate of Germans in the Eastern provinces, a change of occupational borders will occur in which the Russians will be withdrawn to the Oder River.

4. The BERLIN Press: During the last days of August, several of the Russian-licensed German newspapers in BERLIN, as well as the Berliner Zeitung (published by the Russians themselves), launched a vigorous campaign for the confiscation of large estates and their division among small farmers and returning refugees and prisoners of war. The initial blow of the campaign was struck on 28 August by the Communist Party organ, the deutsche Volkszeitung, whose editorial under the headline "The Junkers and the Nazis," read in part as follows:

"The Junkers are the most reactionary and the most chauvinistic warmongers, who have repeatedly brought great sorrow to our country ... Politically they allied themselves with the big industrialists ... They resist every effort at progress, because progress impinges on their overlordship, their right to the soil which they have stolen from the formerly independent farmers ... Without removing the Junkers any final rooting out of German militarism is impossible. Without removing the Junkers there can be no assurance that a new Nazi will not spring up. For that reason the economic liquidation of the Junkers is in the interests, not only of the German farmers and the German people, but of the whole world."

The cudgels were taken up on the following day by the Berliner Zeitung, which editorialized: "The division of the large estates is for us today a question of decisive economic and political significance. The small farmers, rural workers, the refugees and returning prisoners of war need land — they must be provided with the means of making a living. We are in a position to provide them with 'Lebensraum' in Germany itself — by parcelling out the large estates ... The political significance of liquidating the landed estates consists in the circumstance that the owners, the Junkers, who have always been defenders of feudalism and Russian militarism, would be deprived of the economic basis for their hitherto disproportionately great political power." The editorial of Der Vorort, the Liberal-Democratic daily, contains similar arguments in a more academic style and more strongly worded: "A sensible distribution of arable German soil has always been a demand of liberal and democratic circles ... The period of backwardness of the small and medium estates is past, or at any rate it could be. The use of machines ... is now common on all medium-sized farms, and their use is possible even for the smallest farms on a communal basis ... Prussian Junkerdom in its most disagreeable and evil form was closely connected with the concept of the squire's estate. In this sense a radical redistribution of soil ( Bodenreform) in Germany on an economic basis would also change the political picture for the better ... It is necessary, without any exaggeration, to make use of every square meter of land, not only for production, but for the sheer housing of people."
The Deutsche Volkseitungen for 29, 30 and 31 August ran articles under such headlines as "Schwere Dämmerung Jurkau Land," containing extracts from letters and reports of meetings of farmers demanding confiscation of the large estates. Finally, the Christian Democrat Novo Zeit also joined in with an editorial headlined "Land Reform," going through much the same arguments as Vorheren, but not confining itself to advocating seizure of Jurkau land. Improved methods of agriculture and the reclaiming of seashore land were among other measures suggested.

Foreign News and Commentary: In contrast to the previous week’s issues, in which Spain, Turkey and the Vatican came in for some violent criticisms, the Berlin newspapers handled foreign news with considerable objectivity. Both the Novo Zeit of 30 August and the Tagliche Rundschau (the Red Army paper) for 24 August concerned themselves extensively with Balkan problems, particularly with the forthcoming elections in Bulgaria. The Novo Zeit of 20 August carried short items on the political scene in France and Holland, while Vorheren of 31 August contained an article devoted entirely to the constitutional question in France. Vorheren of 21 August carried a front-page report on the House of Commons debate on financial policy.

Of unusual interest was a long article in Novo Zeit for 28 August, giving facts taken from German documents about the deliberately delayed note of the German government to Poland and the garbled version of a long memorandum which HINDENBURG read to Sir Neville HENDERSON on the eve of the outbreak of the war. The article concludes: "That is the war — according to the German records themselves — the war which was 'forced' on us really looked. It was a war which was forced on the German people, and on the world by Adolf HITLER and his playmates."

VI. NEWS FROM OTHER ALLIED ZONES

1. British: Intelligence reports from the British zones indicate a gradual improvement in conditions and solution of the manifold problems common to control authorities in all zones. Of particular interest is the reopening of cinemas and revival of other entertainment and cultural activities, which are reported to have been greeted enthusiastically by the German population. Surveys have indicated favorable comment on the revised program for Radio Hamburg, which affords a wider variety of entertainment and music than initially. The Germans are not hesitant in criticizing newspapers published in the British zone, but nevertheless are eager to get them.

(1) Entertainment Facilities: The demands for all forms of entertainment have been enormous and crowds are turned away from nearly every performance, whether cinema, play or concert. Within three weeks after authority was given for the reopening of cinemas in the British zone, 500 cinemas were giving regular performances. In the First Corps district alone the first week of films attracted about 2½ million persons, and there were no empty seats at any performance. The films shown at present are all copies of films confiscated in the Reich or in former German occupied countries and selected after careful screening. However, Nazi propaganda had so thoroughly infiltrated the films that only musicals and similar escapist pictures were found suitable for use. Movie fans in many areas were reported as requesting British and American-made films, sometimes even by name.

*provided mainly by the "Weekly Political Intelligence Summary" of the British Army of the Rhine
but generally emphasizing those which would portray life in America and Britain during the war. Eager ness has also been displayed for newspapers with commentaries in German and any similar information on current world affairs.

Philharmonic concerts have been extremely popular, with the Hamburg concerts now established as a regular weekly feature. The programs include, as a matter of routine the long-banned works of Mendelssohn, and frequently those of Tchaikovsky. After an interval of more than thirteen years, a Mahler symphony was performed again.

The British policy has been to allow the playing of any music except that clearly identified as Nazi; Wagner, although stressed during the Nazi regime, is not included in this category. The first opera presentation after the occupation of Germany was the twin bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," given at Hannover on 11 July. Ballet performances were also planned to alternate with opera.

The play "Jedermann" was presented in Hamburg on 28 August before an enthusiastic audience, and was considered a happy choice because it is in the tradition of the religious morality play and can be rehearsed and played in Churches.

Radio Hamburg was reported as increasingly popular since recent reorganization of its programs to increase the volume of direct broadcast material, such as good music, features, and talks by local officials and representatives of the various elements in trades and professions. There has been some criticism that the presentation of news is still too bare—i.e., too straight and without sufficient commentary. After years of listening to "coordinated" and slanted news broadcasts, the Germans find it difficult to comprehend and accept plain reporting. However, in recent weeks there have been some indications that the sober presentation of facts in British broadcasts is preferred by some to what they consider colorful but overly-optimistic and inaccurate reports from Radio Berlin.

British headquarters announced recently that Germans may now apply for permission to arrange theatrical performances, concerts and other public entertainments, as well as to publish newspapers, magazines and books.

(2) British-Controlled Press: Some of the most frequent criticisms of the newspapers published in the British zone have been that (1) they are too rigidly controlled and out of touch with the public; (2) they do not include sufficient comment on the news; (3) their anonymous editorial columns are opposed as direct propaganda and signed articles by well-known Germans have been proposed instead; (4) more local news is wanted, as well as more information about future prospects; (5) the layout is foreign rather than German; (6) the price of 20 Pfg. is too high, double the previous price of German papers; and (7) suggestions for improvement include a feature for youth, more sports news, crossword puzzles, translations of British and American short stories, a "how-to-do-it" column, legal advice, short biographies of local and international celebrities, and even a column of advice to the love-lorn.

(3) Youth: The British "Weekly Political Intelligence Summary" of 1 September reported on the status of German youth, finding that they are not only far from fanatically Nazi but seem stronger in their condemnation of the Nazi regime than their elders. There are fanatical youth leaders, who tasted the fruits of power and therefore still present a problem, but in general, the report said, most have no positive political beliefs. They are represented as eager to participate in non-political voluntary youth organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, as
a means of relief from current boredom. The Churches are aware of the state of mind of the German youth and agree on the need of organizations in which they can develop their minds in free discussions under prudent guidance. But their approach to the problem varies somewhat. The Protestants are said to be averse to organizing anything from the top and prefer local organizations which could gradually expand. The Catholics, on the other hand, are reported as determined to organize youth as soon as possible and as the first step are training suitable leaders. As an example, the Archdiocese of PADERBORN was cited where every month 80 boys between the ages of 16 and 20, selected because they proved themselves to be staunch Catholics under Nazi rule, are sent to a monastery for a nine days' course after which they are returned to their parishes to organize Catholic youth under the guidance of the parish youth chaplain.

(4) Population in the British Zone: Estimates suggest a total population for the British zone, excluding BERLIN, of 16,500,000, comparing with a pre-war population of about 19,000,000. Despite an influx of refugees from the East, especially in the later months of hostilities, the losses due to war casualties, killed and prisoners more than offset gains. More than 1,000,000 Wehrmacht personnel have now been discharged in the British zone.

(5) Unions and Parties: Trade union activity in the British zone is reported as steadily increasing. The tendency appears to be deliberate avoidance of political affiliation and formation of federations of unions embracing several crafts, rather than individual craft unions from which a central organization might develop. As for political parties, the British report that the Communists were apparently the only party which succeeded in maintaining a skeleton underground organization and there is evidence of liaison between BERLIN and various embryo Communist party organizations in the British zone.

2. Russian:

(1) Registration of Army Officers and Nazi Officials: On 27 August, Marshal ZHUKOV, as Supreme Commander of the Soviet military administration in Germany, ordered the registration before 25 September of all former members of the German Army of the rank of Lieutenant or higher, as well as all former members of the SS and the SA, collaborators of the Gestapo and members of the NSDAP without exception. All those affected were ordered to register with the military Kommandantur, and the mayors and district presidents were made responsible for seeing that all persons subject to registration appeared. The order warned that persons failing to register and persons guilty of harboring them will be responsible to the fullest extent of the law.

(2) Victims of Fascism: The Central Committee for the Victims of Fascism, organized a ceremony for 9 September in the Nuremberg Stadium, BERLIN, to honor the victims of Nazi terror. The announcement over Radio Berlin said that delegates from all parts of Germany will emphasize "the bonds of comradeship with their murdered brothers." Flags will be flown at half-mast and memorial services will be held in the Churches and Synagogues. The Lord Mayor of BERLIN, Dr. WERNER, will pay the tribute to the dead at the ceremony, the announcement said, adding that the ceremony will become an annual commemoration.

Meanwhile, Radio Berlin warned that there are many Nazis still at large and urged the destruction of Nazi and militarism by every possible means.
(3) Release of German prisoners of war: The Soviet military administration news service announced that, in accordance with the Soviet government's decision, 412,000 German prisoners of war (privates and NCOs) now held in the Soviet Union will be released and repatriated. The release will apply first to invalids and others unfit for work, thus indicating that the Soviet intends to retain at least for a while those physically fit for work. The Berlin Radio at the same time assured the German relatives of Pras in Russia that "our people may learn at long last that all the hundreds of thousands whom Hitlerite propaganda reported dead are alive and will return home as soon as conditions permit."

(4) Population of BERLIN: Radio Berlin reported that until the census now in progress is complete, the number of ration cards issued in BERLIN can constitute the only gauge of the population. It announced the total of such cards issued in July as 2,740,000, of which 1,100,000 were in the Russian zone, 857,000 in the American zone, 541,000 in the British zone, and 396,000 in the French zone. Since entry into BERLIN was prohibited at the end of July, it was presumed that there was no change in August. An increase was reported in the number of typhoid cases, rising to more than 100 cases daily during the last week of August, compared with 74 cases daily in the preceding week.

3. French:

Press and Cinema: French authorities were reported by AIT for Europe as having authorized the appearance of one newspaper in RALEN, named The Der Der Chabat, and the first issue appeared on 8 August. Distribution was scheduled for 50,000 copies twice weekly. Prior to their evacuation of STUTTGART, French Military Government authorities had made preparations to reopen some cinemas in that city.

A. H. Murphy,
Lt. Colonel, Sig. G.,
Acting Assistant Chief of Division (Ops)

Distribution (separate page)
Distribution:

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Lt Col Murphy
Mr Toombs
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U.S. Group G.G. (Lt Col Fried) (51)
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(Maj. Hullemann) (32)
Information Services, H.Q., Berlin Dist.
(Lt Col Leonard) (11)
Information Control Branch, Austria (4)
I.C.B. Detachment (10)
6370 DISC (10)
6371 DISC (10)
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" " G-2, " (10)
" " G-3, " (2)
" " G-4, " (2)
" " G-5, " (22)
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Allied Press Service
AC of S, A-2, USAFE - Brig. Gen. C.C.
McDonald (Attn. Capt F. de Chocor)
CGS Mission for Germany (Lt Ed Carroll)(6)
C.T.I. (R & A) London (3)
C.T.I. New York (3)
C.T.I. Washington (2)
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Washington, D.C. (4)
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