

Occupation



UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER



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As a member of the force that is to occupy a defeated Germany, you will soon find yourself in a strange land—a country where not only are the language and the life different from the American way, but where the very ideas and ways of life are different. This booklet has been written to acquaint you in advance with what you will find in the United States occupation areas. It tells you what to expect and helps you to understand what you see in Germany. It was written by men who know Germany today and gives you a start toward understanding the problems which exist in the control of a conquered enemy nation, and what we are doing to meet those problems.

As one of the men who will serve in the occupation of Germany, you are a member of an Allied team which must take the military victory which our fighting men have given us and turn it into a lasting, secure victory for ourselves and the rest of the world. No matter how small your job may appear, you are an integral part of that team—one link in the Allied chain controlling Germany. Your job may seem small, but it is important. If it were not, you would not be here.

How long our victory is to last depends directly on how well we, as occupation soldiers, can carry out our individual shares in the final liquidation of Nazism. If we succeed, we can spare our sons and their sons the sacrifices of fighting other, bigger wars. If we fail, our world and our ways fail with us.
We will succeed!

* * *

WHY

LIKE most questions of this sort, why you're going to Germany really isn't a very difficult one to answer. The only trouble is that we all tend to forget these easy answers. We make up long, complicated justifications for letting someone else do the job. It's a normal, human thing to do. So, now and then, we must be wise to think back on the reasons why a good many thousand young Americans have to be in Germany. Why must I have to be in Germany instead of somebody else? Probably the best answer, and the simplest, is not really an answer at all: the 150,000 Americans who are still in Europe—and who won't be leaving. They're a challenge to you, these 150,000 dead American soldiers. You are over here to finish their job. It's simple arithmetic. We invested 150,000 lives in something we believed in—getting rid of aggressor nations. As far as battlefields are concerned, we are rid of them—and we will continue to be rid of them for all time in the future, if we play our cards right. You are here to protect a tremendous investment—to see that the swastika stays down. If it doesn't, those 150,000 American lives were wasted. That's rough language, but it's true. You are over here carrying on the most important job America ever started, and protecting the biggest, most tragic investment we ever had to make. That's why.

WHAT'S NEXT



TO answer the big question first, there will probably be two or three weeks between the time you leave the States and the day you report to your new unit in Germany. Remember that this is an average. It can be more or less, depending on things like storms at sea, the port at which you land and the assignment you draw in Germany.

If you ask one of the ship's officers what port you're headed for, don't get angry if he says "I don't know." He probably doesn't! While you are at sea, the Reinforcement and Classification Section of Theater Headquarters in Frankfurt is notified how many men are aboard your ship. They decide which major command you will be assigned to, and radio the ship to put in at a designated port. Until then, even the captain may not know where he is bound.

You are likely to reach Europe via the Army's 17th Port at Bremerhaven, although some ships may still put in at Antwerp, Belgium, or at another port. The port you come through won't tell you much about your final destination in Germany, but once you are in a reinforcement depot, you can begin guessing about the future. The 3rd Reinforcement Depot at Marburg usually processes men for jobs in Berlin, Bremen, USFET (Frankfurt) and the western sections of the American occupation zone. Similarly, the 17th Reinforcement Depot at Bamberg in Bavaria may mean that you're destined for Austria or the eastern part of the U. S. zone in Germany. Don't be upset if these "predictions" fail to work out. From either depot, you may go into the territory normally served by the other or changes may have been made by the time you read this.

If you are Air Corps, you probably will go from port to Furstentfeldbruck and from there to any one of the Air Forces locations on the continent.

In all three depots, you can be reasonably sure of finding winterized barracks, and most of the other comforts of "permanent" camp life.

Usually, there is a train waiting at dockside to take you directly to your depot. The day you are checked into the depot, you are considered a part of "U.S. Forces, European Theater." You're on the T/O. It will have taken you a week or so to make port from the States, and another day or two getting to the depot. Processing uses up about ten days, after which you start out for the unit to which you have been assigned.



HOW YOU'LL BE CLASSIFIED

The most important thing that happens in the depot is that you are classified. Chances are, you are coming overseas as a 745, which is the code designation of a rifleman. But "occupation" requires many diversified skills. Your form 20 will be carefully checked, and both your official job designation and the things you did as a civilian will be considered before the classification section decides what you are to do. If you have special abilities, every effort will be made to put you in a job that will interest you and allow you to do the things you know best.



LISTEN TO THE OLD-TIMERS

At the processing depot, you are going to meet soldiers who have been overseas a long time. Many of them will be glad to give you tips and answer your questions. A few of them may try to stand you on your ear with wild tales about tough outfits and what you have to put up with. Steer clear of these wise guys, and stick to the ones who know the score and give it to you straight. Their tips will come in handy.



JOINING YOUR NEW OUTFIT

Finally, you'll arrive at your unit. Most of them have different ways of handling reinforcements. About all you can do is take things as they come, keep your eyes open and be a soldier. Those first few days are important. As soon as you're assigned in the outfit, make it a point to meet the men around you, and get to know your officers. The sooner they know you and find that you're a right guy, the faster you'll fit in and be at home with them.





YOUR JOB IN THE OCCUPATION

BRIEFLY, this is the set-up in Germany today: The American areas include a main occupation zone, a port area known as the Bremen Port Command (which includes Bremerhaven), and a share of Nazidom's one-time capital, Berlin. Both Berlin and Bremen are run on a cooperative basis; Berlin is shared with the British, French and Russians, and Bremen with the British. In Austria we occupy roughly a third of the country, and share the capital, Vienna, with the British, French and Russians. Most of our occupation troops are stationed in the main occupation zone of Germany. That zone comprises about 60,000 square miles—roughly the

size of the State of Michigan. Some new men may be assigned to Infantry units, whose main job is to patrol and guard; others will replace high-point men in all types of units: Field Artillery, Armored, Cavalry, Anti-Aircraft, Air Force, Chemical, Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, etc.

On the top American level, control of the civil government is handled by the Office of Military Government for Germany, with headquarters in Berlin. On-the-spot control is in the hands of small Military Government detachments, including both civilians and soldiers, in the various cities and towns. Joint Allied plans for the occupation of Germany are made by the four-power Allied Control Council, the members of which are the commanders of the respective occupying powers. Under this U.S.-British-French-Russian Control Council is a Coordinating Committee, which also includes one representative of each of the four powers. Simply stated, the Control Council is the governing body, and the Coordinating Committee has the job of putting the Council's decisions into effect. Under the Coordinating Committee is a Control Staff, which corresponds roughly with the main executive branches of our own government. The U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain and France have representatives in each of the twelve divisions making up the Control Staff.

You're already wondering how you fit into this "high-level" organization that is guarding and re-educating the Germans. A definite answer is impossible, of course, until you have been given your new assignment. But there are a lot of general facts that will help. Take them for what they're worth, but don't blame the book if you are assigned to a job which isn't even mentioned here. There are too many activities going on in Germany to be covered in a book this size.

**WHERE WILL
YOU FIT IN?**

Here is one thing you should remember regarding your final assignment. As a member of the American occupation army in Germany, you are a soldier fighting a war. That's a strange statement, isn't it? The shooting war is over, and the Germans are licked. But there's a lot to be done before the rest of the war can be written off as history. To understand this, you have to think of the conflict as being divided into two phases: the military war and the war of ideas. The military phase was finished on V-E Day. Winning the other phase demands that we control the German people, if we want them to stay defeated, and that we re-educate them, if we want them eventually to become decent world citizens. You are going to be fighting with ideas instead of guns, laws instead of tanks, control measures and policing instead of bombs. But the ultimate goals are the same—the complete stamp-out of Nazism and fascist ideas, and the re-education of the Germans to the advantages of a decent, responsible self-government.

YOUR DUTIES

While the fighting was going on, strange things sometimes happened

to people's jobs: artists found themselves behind machine guns, and auto mechanics punched typewriters. The war was too big, and there were too many things to be done for everyone to slip into the job that suited him best. Now, with more time, the right job usually can be found for soldiers with specialized talents. There are many different kinds of work to be done now as there were before V-E Day. As an occupation soldier, you may find that your duties will be close to what you did as a civilian. If you came into the Army without a trade or specialty, let the Army teach you one.

"HOUSEKEEPING" JOBS

If you are assigned to an administrative job overseas, you won't find it much different from the same kind of job in the United States. Company clerks, motor sergeants, drivers, cooks, mechanics, medics, postal clerks, finance men—they are all as necessary in Germany and Austria as they were in the camp where you took basic. With civilian facilities of every kind reduced to a bare minimum by the German defeat, we have to do many more things for ourselves than was true in the United States. Displaced persons or German civilians are hired, in many cases, to handle such jobs as tailoring, cleaning and pressing, clerking and other services necessary in an Army installation. But ordinarily, life in the Army overseas won't differ a great deal from army life at home.

GUARDING THE "GOOD GERMANS"

This is a tough one. You'll probably spend a lot of hours on guard of one kind or another. It may be a tiresome proposition, but when you stop to think about it, guarding is the thing Germany needs most at this time. Until the Allied program of routing out militarism and Nazism is completed, we've got to watch every German twenty-four hours a day. If we allow the smallest core of Nazi "idealism" to escape, we're taking chances with something that has already cost our country 150,000 lives.

There are various kinds of guard duty necessary in Germany: checking credentials, controlling traffic, protecting government property and guarding PWs or war criminals.

Of course you don't have to do this alone. The German Civil Police has been organized, trained, uniformed and has taken over many of the routine jobs you would otherwise have to do. These include maintaining order among the Germans themselves, traffic control and much of the border patrolling. Part of your job may be supervising their work, or cooperating with them in emergencies. Don't be surprised when you see them carrying arms; they need them. The men in this German police force have been carefully screened to be sure they are not Nazis. By recognizing them as agents of Military Government and showing respect for the job they are doing, you make your own work easier.

SURPRISE RAIDS

Sudden raids have developed as the best way to be sure that the Germans are not concealing weapons, Nazi literature or army property. It's a fine way to corral Germans without proper identification or those wanted for arrest. These surprise swoops on communities quickly discourage the German burgher from trying to play games with the laws laid down by the Allies. You may find yourself taking part in a raid like "Operation Tally-Ho," when the entire American zone was combed and over 85,000 Germans were arrested.

GARRISON SOLDIER

Along with its advantages and its changes of pace, life as an occupation soldier means a continuation of some of the things you had in basic training—marches, the inevitable close-order drill, occasional tactical exercises, practice firing, military ceremonies and physical training. These phases of military life are still among the necessary elements of army training. Some units in Germany have regular schools for non-coms, while other units leave all of this training up to companies and regiments.

WHERE YOU'LL LIVE

In spite of the destruction in Germany, living conditions for American soldiers are better now than they were at any time during the fighting stages of war. You'll see plenty of ruins, but you will not have to live in them. Once you're settled in Germany, you may find yourself in anything from an SS barracks in a Berlin suburb to a house in a picturesque Bavarian village. The odds are against your having to live in a tent, although it could happen. Wherever it is, you'll be comfortable, with plenty of heat, good food, bathing facilities, and a fair chance of having sheets on your bed. It will be a long way from the foxhole!

DAY-TO-DAY LIFE

The Army has tried to make things as pleasant as possible for you in Germany. But you're not going there on a sightseeing trip. For the moment, it is sufficient to say that your daily job, whatever you happen to be doing, and your attitude toward that job, are more important to the success of the occupation than you may realize at first. Get everything you possible can from the educational and travel facilities which the Army will offer you. But through it all, remember the obligation you carry. You individually, are going to be looked to by the Germans as a representative of American culture and democracy. If you represent it well—by your appearance, your actions and your attitude—you are contributing something of immense value to the re-education of the Nazis. But if your personal behavior reminds them of the actions of Hitler's soldiers, you are actually helping to break down our re-education efforts.



GETTING AN EDUCATION

Don't worry too much if your school career was interrupted when you came into the Army. If you handle it right, you may be able to go ahead with your education during some of the time you serve in Germany. As soon as you are settled, find out about the Information and Education program from your I&E officer. When you check into it, you'll learn that no soldier who wants to continue his education will be forced to give it up entirely while he is overseas. There will be correspondence courses available in a great variety of subjects, and there may be other types of schools. In many cases, credits for these courses are valid if you want to enroll in an American school after you get back. If you plan definitely to return to school after your occupation duty, check with the school you have selected. They will tell you which of these courses they will accept for credits.

RECREATION

When you get to Germany, you'll find standard-brand American sports already thriving. Football and baseball championship matches have been held between the major commands, and regional sports are thriving. In addition to these events, every unit and headquarters has its own sports program. Probably one of the winter sports centers in Austria will be set up as an Army recreation area, in addition to the sports opportunities soldier-tourists will find on furloughs in Alpine



France and Switzerland. Hunting and fishing may be available in some localities, but before indulging, consult your commanding officer. The less strenuous sports and recreations are almost as plentiful as they were on your post in the States. There are American Red Cross clubs, libraries, soldiers' clubs for everyone, and theaters with travelling shows and up-to-date films. Usually, the special service officer publishes a bulletin listing all of the entertainment for the coming week.

BUYING WHAT YOU NEED

For a while at least, the Germans aren't going to have much to sell. It puts you in a strange position: overseas, with few bills to pay, plenty of money in your pocket and not much to spend it on. This always leads to one thing. What there is to buy acquires an artificial value, and you are tempted to pay far over their real value for the occasional cameras, binoculars and other souvenirs you are offered. This is a perfectly good example of inflation, with all its dangers. The best advice you can have is to stay away from these phony bargains. Send the money home instead. The things you really need — smokes, candy, toilet articles and the like — are always available at the post exchange for much less than you would pay at home. Cameras and binoculars are sold when the Army can get them, at cost. There will be a gift shop near you, where you can buy whatever is available, at the same low prices. Eventually, the Germans may be permitted to resume the free manufacture of some items. If you are around when that happens, you can buy what you want at a fair price. Until then, better wait.

A STITCH IN TIME

Now a word about your equipment. No American soldier need be told he has the best in the world, he knows that. It was the best equipment in the hands of the best fighting men that helped win the greatest victory in history. But now that the fighting has finished it is more important than ever to properly care for that clothing and equipment individually assigned to you or which you may control. Your former brothers-in-arms who actually did the fighting are now finding a difficult time getting civilian clothing in the States. They will continue to have difficulties if factories must turn out Army clothing instead of civilian clothing. Keep your clothing clean and in good state of repair, and you will thus help your former buddies get the civilian clothing they need at home. You will soon realize that in poverty-stricken Europe numerous opportunities exist for a soldier to part with his clothing and equipment through illegal channels. Strong disciplinary action is taken in those instances where an investigation reveals sale, abandonment, destruction or neglect. Remember your training in supply discipline. Keep your clothing and equipment in shape, and most of all — KEEP IT!

MONEY

Not long after we landed in Europe, some smart operators found that they could boost their finances in some of the countries we went through by one of the oldest get-rich-quick schemes ever figured out: buying and selling other people's money. For a long time, French francs were worth two cents in France, and you could buy them in Belgian black markets for about half of that. Playing in the money market, along with black market dealings, has already landed a lot of soldiers in the guardhouse. Hitler flooded all of the occupied countries with his bogus money in deliberate attempts to ruin their financial structures. Every half-price franc you put into circulation helps drive the real value that much farther down. And you're taking an awful chance on a guardhouse vacation.

BLACK MARKET

Selling food and clothing on the black market is a way of profiting directly from the war-born misery and poverty of the European peoples. Selling things for three times what they're worth puts money into someone's pocket, all right—the black market operator's. But the Frenchman or Belgian who is really cold or hungry can't pay the prices. Selling government property is another way to get a stiff court martial sentence entered on your service record. Stay away from these schemes.

VD

One of the tragic after-effects of the war is the huge number of Europeans girls driven into prostitution. There are more of them than ever, and they have a far higher rate of venereal disease. It's a direct result of bad housing, scarce food, poor sanitation, too few doctors and destroyed hospitals. From your point of view it all adds up to a greater risk of getting venereal disease than ever existed in the States. General Eisenhower called these European prostitutes "booby traps." More men were knocked out by this variety than by the real article. Don't be a VD casualty.

THE POSTMAN DOESN'T ALWAYS RING TWICE

It is likely to be sometime before mail service is fully restored in Germany. Now, to want to send letters to one's friends is a very human desire. In Germany as well as in other countries in Europe, you will come across people who will ask you to mail or deliver a letter for them. It may seem like a small thing to do—but don't do it! There are good reasons for the regulations requiring mail to be sent through authorized channels only. Moreover, you expose yourself to serious disciplinary action if you violate these regulations



HOW TO GET LETTERS

One of the rough spots of coming overseas is a complete lack of mail for the first few weeks. You just have to get used to the idea. Write letters home, though, using the "salt water" APO you were given before you got on the boat. Eventually your mail will reach

you—probably a whole handful at once. Don't use anything but that "salt water" APO. Using the APO numbers of the reinforcement depots you pass through is a sure way of losing your mail for months. As soon as you are assigned to a unit, fill out a change of address form in your local APO, and have them forward it to the base post office. Give your full name, rank, serial number, the "salt water" APO and the name of your new unit and its APO. And date the card. Also, notify your family and friends promptly of your new address.

EMERGENCY ADDRESS

There may be a time when you want to get a message to your family or friends faster than a letter will do it. You will be able to send cables or possibly telephone. If it is an emergency, ask your commanding officer for advice. Keep your family advised of your latest address. If they have that, they can get a cable to you in a hurry if it should be necessary. Once a cable or telegraph message must be re-addressed, it goes no faster than an ordinary letter, and you might lose days in getting an important message. If an emergency should arise at home and you are notified of it by letter or cable, talk to your CO at once. If conditions warrant, the American Red Cross can check with your family through its local representative and clear the way for an emergency furlough.

TRAVEL IS BROADENING

In a way, you can look on your tour of duty in occupied Germany as a chance to see some countries you might never have had an opportunity to know outside the Army. Along with the primary jobs which you have ahead of you—selling democracy to the Nazis and controlling them until they really believe in it—there are going to be chances for you to travel, regardless of the job you are doing.

The best chances for travel are in the form of furloughs. You will be able to take these as your time adds up, and there are wide choices. Arrangements have already been made for furlough tours in Denmark and Switzerland. There are certain to be opportunities to see Paris and other parts of France, perhaps Brussels or even London and Rome. Take a tip from experienced travellers and dig into your special service library before you go. Otherwise, you may be home again before you learn about the things you should have seen. Don't let the word tourist discourage you. There are a

lot of jokes about American tourists, but being one is fun. It's the best way to learn quickly about the countries you visit.

Possibly you will travel as a part of your duties, as a driver or on special jobs with other units. The same things hold true. In your free time see everything you can, and get the most out of it. The chance to see Europe is really a part of the Army's education program. It's something which costs civilians a lot—don't pass up these opportunities.

SECURITY-MINDEDNESS

Many of you doubtless remember when posters like "Don't talk," "Button up your lip" were prominently displayed in newspapers, subway stations and on bulletin boards in Army barracks. The reasons for such posters are obvious because at that time the Army had to teach its members the great value of security-mindedness in order to prevent vital information from leaking out to the enemy. Don't get the idea that because the war has ended and the enemy has been disarmed there is not longer a need for maintaining this security-mindedness.

The cessation of hostilities has to a certain extent changed the character of our "vital information." Today for example, we may speak about such topics as the location of troops, ports of embarkation and destination of ships and cargoes. *However, the Army still has vital information*, the protection of which is your concern. The safety of all classified documents and material must be insured according to the regulations set up to protect them, and those of you who deal with these matters must thoroughly understand the protective regulations.

HOW LONG WILL YOU BE IN GERMANY?

You know the answer to this one as well as anyone else, if you're honest with yourself. Again, it's a matter of thinking of the war as being only half won. During the military phase we were getting rid of Nazis by out-fighting them on a battlefield. The military phase is over, but the situation today is generally the same. We are still getting rid of Nazis, but the methods have changed. Education and control have become our weapons, in place of guns and tanks. Looking at it from this viewpoint, it is easy to realize the necessity of keeping numbers of Americans in Germany for many years to come. Think of yourself as a representative of democracy at work, and you can understand why you're in Germany and why you're important.

You will be in Germany until it is someone else's turn to take over the job you are doing. That's about the only possible answer to the question. Obviously, it would be unfair to expect the old-timers to stay in Germany indefinitely. They've already done their share. But as long as the occupation lasts, there must be a strong armed force in Germany, and that means American soldiers. You, in other words. There will be an eligibility system or time limit that will determine when it's your turn to go home. Until then, you're doing your share of a job. That's democracy at work.



GERMANY TODAY

THE COUNTRY

BECAUSE you were not in Germany while the fighting was going on, there will be times when you will have trouble understanding what you see. The destruction in Germany is terrific, but you are going to wonder occasionally why some areas are almost undamaged while others are totally wrecked. There is a perfectly good reason for it. Allied bombers went after things they knew would disrupt Germany most seriously. There was no point in risking planes in a raid on a tank assembly plant, if by knocking out a factory making tracks, they could keep that plant from getting anything to assemble. So, for every wrecked town you see, there may be three or four which are undamaged, and for every blasted factory, there are several left intact. The fact that we won the war is good evidence that Allied bombers blasted the factories that counted, instead of trying to knock them all down.

DAMAGE TO CITIES

In the industrial areas, hardly a city escaped. Aachen was 85 per cent destroyed; Munich, 75; Nuremberg, at least 75; Cologne, 75. Cities like these, along with Berlin, were our primary targets. But you will soon realize that, in spite of hearing about "levelled" cities, it was almost impossible to totally destroy a modern city until the A-bomb came along. The damage of Germany's great cities is awe-inspiring, but they are not completely out of commission. Life goes on in them, despite the damage. You will be surprised by the activity in parts of these cities which have been "bombed flat."

GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL . . .

Controlling Germany's ability to carry on a war is one of the gravest problems we face, and one of the most easily misunderstood. There are many factories operating in Germany now. Some of them are going full-blast. The story is simply this: Russia, for instance, cannot afford to wreck factories which she needs in place of her own which the Germans destroyed. Similarly, we need some of them, and Britain needs others. Moreover, we must leave the Germans enough to get along with, unless we want to feed and clothe them ourselves. The rest are being liquidated. Many already have been destroyed. Some are earmarked for reparations. What we are destroying, entirely, is not so much the physical evidence of Germany's war potential as the brains behind it—the organizations and cartels for which the factories worked. Destroying the plants themselves would be no answer. If we were to level every factory in Germany and then move out, it would only be a few years before the Germans had them all going again. The answer is the same as it is for the German people; instead of destroying them, we must control them until the Germans know better.



THE UNDAMAGED CITIES

In contrast with the wrecked appearance of the north, there are many cities and towns in the south which are totally untouched. They look clean and bright—almost friendly. Watch out! These are dangerous too. As an American, you dislike seeing anyone cold or hungry. In these pleasant surroundings it is doubly hard. But this part of Germany was as much a factor in its war potential as were the industrial cities. Here is where the food came from which kept the Wehrmacht going; from here the recruits for the Nazi horde, and from here the support for Nazi "ideals." Some times, in these undamaged cities, the war seems far removed. You may be tempted to think of the villagers as separate people, different from the ones who still cling to the battered cities. They're not. The southern cities are just lucky, that's all.

INTERPRETING WHAT YOU SEE

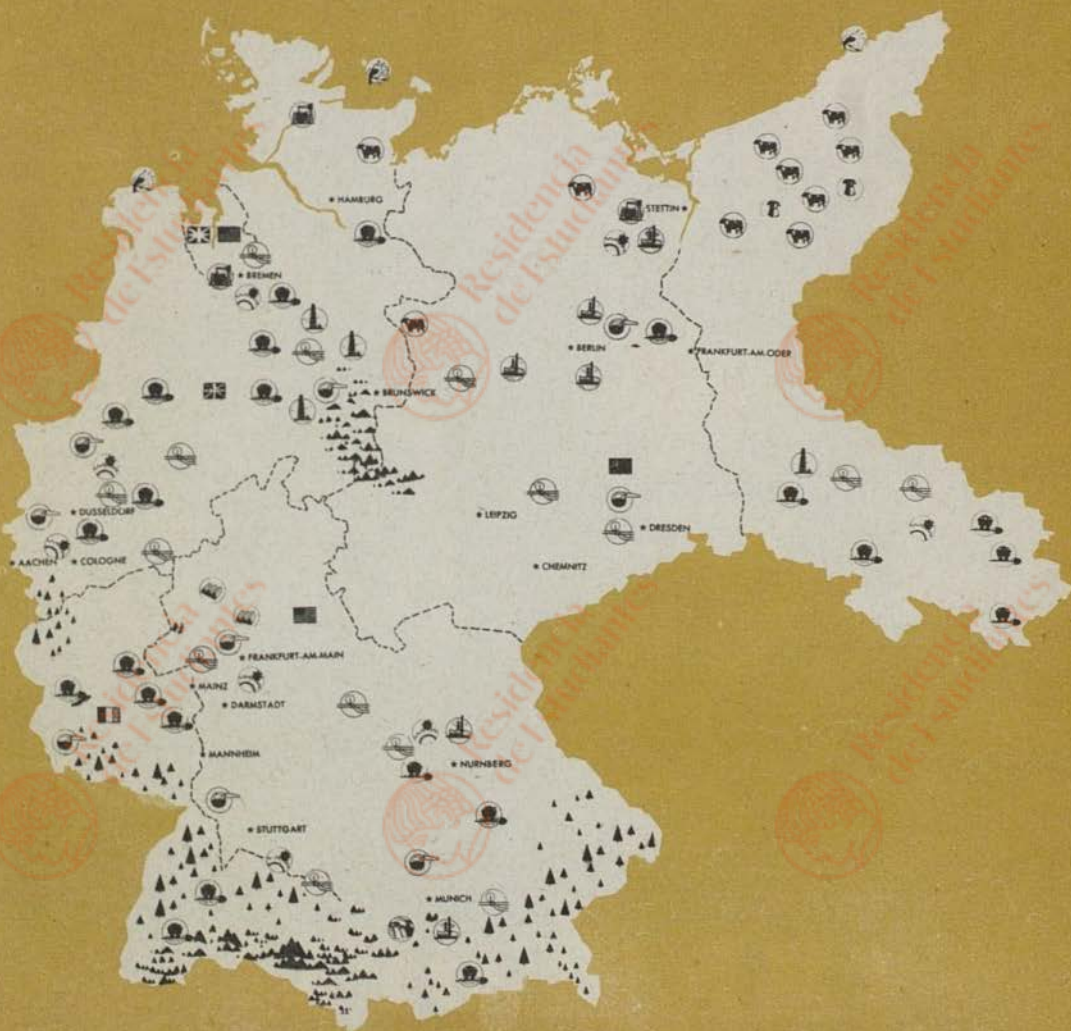
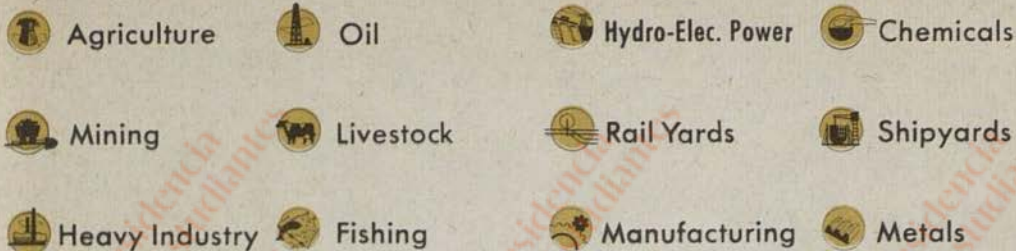
The big thing to keep in mind as you look at Germany is that a lot went on before you got there. You wouldn't sympathize with the Germans over their wrecked cities if you had seen what they did to the other fellow. Remember Warsaw and London and Rotterdam and Stalingrad. In the undamaged south, where the people seem totally unwarlike, keep those cities in mind just the same. These well-behaved people in their bright Sunday dress are the ones who supported the war and did the work. No matter how many factories and industrial cities are gone, these quiet little villages and towns could always furnish the manpower to build more. This is the thing that must be emphasized over and over again. Germany's war potential is not, and can not be, destroyed. The German army is defeated, and the nation is superficially wrecked, but the people are still a formidable enemy. What we must do is demilitarize that industrial potential, and then maintain a guard over it. Germany's war potential is a matter of her people, and not of whether or not we destroy her factories. People can always build more factories.

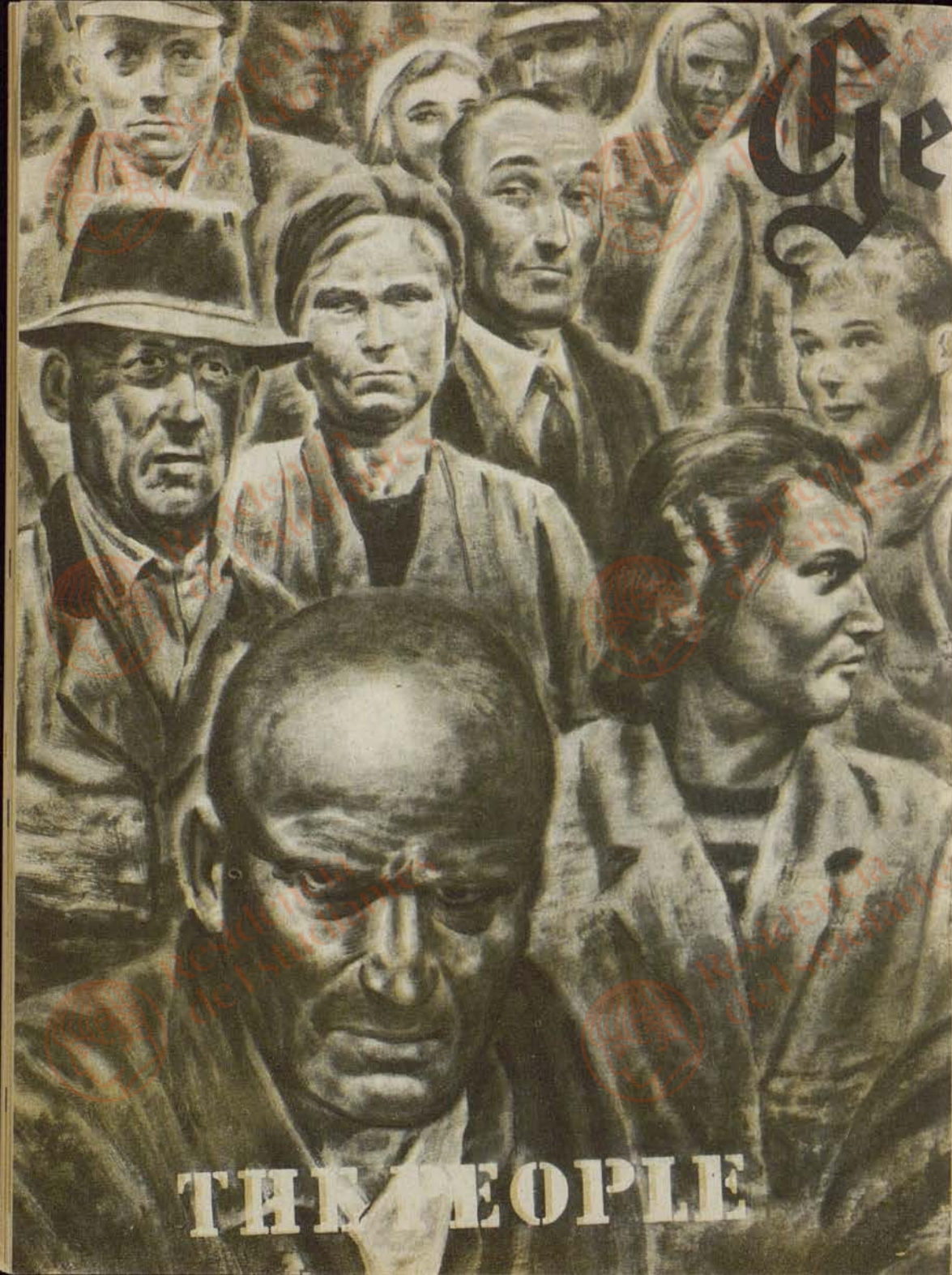
Germany:

INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

UNTIL their final, catastrophic defeat, the German people were citizens of one of the great industrial nations of the world. Unfortunately, their industry and resources, like everything else they had, were devoted to one end—war. This is the basic difference which existed between pre-war Germany and pre-war America. So alike in many ways (technological discoveries, high standards of living and a capacity for making the good things of life,) they differed totally in their concepts of how to enjoy those advantages. While America spent its dollars improving the lot of its people through increased production of goods, Germany diverted that huge manufacturing potential into the channels of world dominion. Gambling once more on the old Teutonic dream of global mastery, Germany made guns instead of electric refrigerators, used its knowledge in developing ersatz consumer goods so that its armies could be fed, instead of for the betterment of its people, and deliberately poured its resources into the production of a machine designed to enslave the world.

Compare the map of Germany with what you know of the geography of your own country, and you will be able to see why Germany was able to last as long as it did, and why the United Nations had to spend their own resources in a vast torrent of war materials before the German economic machine could be crushed. While our men were fighting against German arms on the ground, our Air Forces were waging an unceasing battle against the symbols on the map—steel mills, railroads, heavy industry and manufacturing. The map will also explain why the Allies have talked of a plan to concentrate Germany's post-war industries in a strategic "target area," where they could be knocked out by mass air attack if it ever becomes necessary again.





Germany TODAY

AFTER six years of propaganda, you are going to be surprised when you see your first Germans. We have talked so much about them, hated them so much and read so much, that we are apt to think of them as different from other people. They are, but not in a way that you can see. Just as German cities are apt to remind you of America, so will the people remind you of Americans. On the surface, Germans and Americans may be thought to be much more alike than, say, French and Americans or Russians and Americans. German efficiency and industry, German inventiveness, German plumbing and central heating will sometimes remind you of your own country. That's why you have to keep in mind what the German people are really like. Central heating is typical of Germany, but so was Buchenwald. German cleanliness is typical—so much so that they tried to make soap out of human bodies. German medicine is so highly developed that it learned to use human beings as experimental guinea pigs. Nazi art gave the world lamp-shades of decorated human skin. That isn't being like Americans!

GUARD YOUR SYMPATHIES

Making us feel sorry for them is one of the few weapons the "little" Germans have left. There are children who shuffle from one foot to another in the cold outside your mess-hall; they'll be too polite, or too scared, to ask for food, but you can see in their eyes how hungry they are. There are old men and old women pulling carts, and young girls dressed in threadbare clothing. These aren't Nazis, you'll say.

It will be hard for you to realize that these people, as miserable as they appear, are still better off than thousands of the Greeks, and Dutch and Poles they enslaved. The misery Germans have brought on themselves as a result of their senseless war-mongering is only a fraction of what they inflicted on others. These "little" Germans are the people who accepted slave labor and were glad to get it. Germany is still full of these victims of Nazi brutality. Talk to any Pole or Frenchman or Dutchman who was enslaved in Germany, and he will tell you how the "little" Germans treated him. He will tell you that enslaved laborers were spat upon and ridiculed, and deprived of all human contact. No one feels sorry for a man when he deliberately pulls a house down over his head.

THE PEOPLE



WHAT YOU WON'T SEE

Coming to Europe after the shooting is over is a lucky break, but in one way it puts you behind the eight-ball. You are seeing half of the story. And the other, the worst half, is buried forever. Lidice is an open, grassy area with a simple cross to mark the place where the Nazis wiped out a whole Czechoslovakian town. The sites of Buchenwald, Dachau and Belsen are cleaned up, and the starved, scorched bodies have been decently buried. The murdered cities of Europe are too far away, and already the Dutch and the Poles and Belgians are clearing the debris and rebuilding as well as they can. It's difficult, though, to rebuild with no equipment and hardly any materials. The Germans took them during their occupation.

Not having seen these things makes it hard to keep them in mind when you come in contact with the Germans. It's hard to realize that the fraulein who does your laundry may have known about torture camps and shrugged her shoulders, with the thought: after all, they were conquered people, those Slavs and Jews. Sub-humans, really. And yet you have to think of these things. There are few who can be excused as "good Germans." There weren't enough to start with. If there had been, Lidice and Buchenwald and Belsen wouldn't have happened.

As an American, you won't want to convict people on the basis of things you didn't see yourself. But this is one time when you have to. Every section of German society, not just the militarists and manufacturers, profited from Hitler's European conquests or condoned their brutalities.

Unfortunately, the human mind has its peculiarities. The pleasant things are easy to remember, but we all have something in us called a "censor," which tries to bury the unpleasant things. We forget them. This is true of everyone. In all of us the censor is working constantly, without our realizing it, pushing the unpleasant things into the corners, out of sight, where they won't bother us. That's why we have to remember these things deliberately. Keep the pictures you've seen of Buchenwald and Belsen in your mind while you are in Germany. Remember the ones of Warsaw and Rotterdam, of French and Polish refugees, of starving Greeks and Dutch. These are a part of the equipment you need in judging the Germans you meet.



SLAVE LABOR AND LOOT

One of the things you missed by not being in Europe during the last days was a look at the piles of loot which the Germans stole from the occupied countries and stored away in the fatherland. Cheeses from Holland, piled in readiness for German appetites, while the Dutch who made them were starving. Grain from Poland and the Ukraine. Wines and scarce, delicate foods from France. Denmark's famous dairy products. Cranes and machinery from Le Havre, Rouen and Antwerp. Belgian church bells, waiting to be melted down. Warehouses of beef from Denmark, Belgium and Holland. French and Dutch railway cars. Unopened crates of fine glassware. Cloth and linens, works of art. The conquerors missed nothing. Throughout the war the Germans lived, like leeches, on the wealth of other countries. This is one reason why Germany was able to last as long as she did. It is why so many Germans look well-fed and healthy, even now, in contrast with the undernourished French and Dutch. It is why Greece and Poland starved while Germany fattened.

Even the theft of Europe's food and clothing, by which the master race accepted responsibility for thousands of deaths from starvation and disease, pales before the Nazi record of human loot. Not since the Middle Ages has one European nation conquered another and carried off its men and women to work and die in factories and mines. It is estimated that there were 8½ million of these unwilling laborers herded into the Nazi fortress. By war's end, Germany was a vast prison pen, filled with slaves the Germans had taken from conquered countries. Countless thousands had died. Among those still living, every nationality in Europe was represented. Most were Poles or Russians, called "sub-humans" by the master race. Even Germans were enslaved if they dared display anti-Nazi or democratic leanings.

Not all of these slaves went to the factories or the mines. Thousands were sent out as farm hands and as laborers, where they worked for the same "little people" we see today in Germany. You cannot divorce these things from the German people as a whole. Along with the industrialists and the munitions makers, the Nazi farming and working classes shared in the profits of Germany's inhumanity.



LIES

HOWEVER, we discredit them, the Germans are past masters of propaganda. After twelve years in Goebbels lie factory, you can be pretty sure that any German you meet is an expert with all of the lies, the half-truths and the insidious suggestions he needs to sell you on anything he wants you to believe. The German knows them all by heart. And unlike his guns and his tanks, this is one thing you can't just take away from him. The false reasoning that led the average German to accept Nazi hypocrisy and Nazi brutality is just as strong today as it was before he was beaten. It is the one weapon Germany has left, and in some ways it is the most dangerous. *Czechoslovakia and Austria and Rumania were propaganda victories.*

In dealing with post-war Nazi propaganda, you are

THE MELODY

going to have to think of it in terms of individuals—people you meet. And you have to be tough about it. The ragged German trudging along the street with a load of firewood may not look vicious, but he has a lot in common with a trapped rat. Along with the rest of his nation, he has been beaten, physically and completely. He is in a corner, with every escape but one cut off. It isn't hard to understand why he will jump desperately, time after time, for that one way out. If he can talk us into packing up and going home, he can still win. It's his last chance, and he will make the most of it as long as we are here.

It is not only the Nazi die-hard who will try to persuade us to cut our occupation short and go home. The majority of Germans, naturally, want us to leave.



DISTRUST

That's where the danger comes in. It comes from every side. This subtle eating away at our resolve to stay and see the job through. The young girl you meet wants us to leave so that her German boy friend can have a job again and they can marry. If we leave now, that job may be in an ammunition factory.

Hitler's "superman" is a cunning and heartless opportunist. He can lie dormant for years, if need be, waiting for a weakness to develop in our occupation. He can wear us down so slowly that we may never realize what is happening to us. If servility and humility will convince us that he is not so bad a fellow as we thought at first, he can be servile and humble for years. Right now the Germans are mighty anxious to show us all of their good qualities. If they do it long enough,

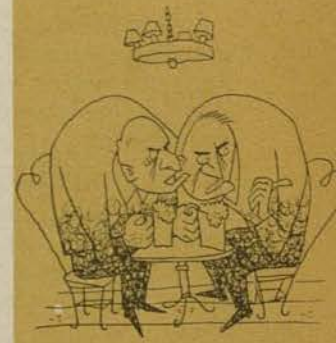
LINGERS ON

and if we're big enough idiots to take that sort of bait, they might convince us that they have no bad qualities. There are a dozen other ways in which these beaten people can still influence us to their own advantage and to our infinite harm.

The tough thing about Nazi propaganda today is the difficulty in recognizing it. It doesn't come over radios anymore. Papers can't publish it. There are no posters roaring slanders at the American gangsters or at the dirty, ignorant Poles and French. There are no booklets proving that all public officials in America are greedy Jewish bankers or that the Russians are sub-human Asiatics who can't be trusted. The propaganda we are meeting today in Germany is ten times more subtle than the lies that so successfully sold the



HATE



SUSPICION

Germans on their career of murder and bloodshed. It has gone underground and put on a disguise. Now it comes out in casual remarks from the most unlikely people.

Here are some of the themes Nazi propaganda uses now:

From the woman who cleans your billet: "*I never approved of the Nazi campaign to encourage illegitimate babies.*" No? Somebody must have or there wouldn't have been so many of them.

From a "good German" who drives for the Americans: "*Germans really are more like Americans than any other people.*" Do you recognize it? It's the old super-race idea in reverse. What he's trying to get across is that Germans and Americans are better than the French, Poles, Greeks etc.

A shop-keeper: "*I'm glad I'm in the American zone. The Russians have ruined everything.*" This is a nice flattering way of saying that the Russians are doing a poor job in their occupation zone. Actually, they're doing as good a job as the other Allies in their zones, and the Germans don't like it.

A girl: "*America should never have fought Germany. We are the guardians of culture in Europe, just as you are in America.*" Flattery again. Who burned the books? Who banished men like Einstein and Thomas Mann because they wouldn't squeeze their talents into the Nazi mold. Ask yourself if things like slave labor and deliberate starvation of whole countries were among the cultural accomplishments they guarded.

A prisoner: "*Germany didn't start the war. We were forced into it by economic pressure from other nations.*" If they weren't going to start a war, why did Germany be in planning another one right after losing World War I?

An old man: "*We'll never be able to govern ourselves. Elections are dangerous because radicals and labor might take over.*" This is the worst kind. It sounds like a thoughtful, repentant German suggesting that we stay in his country forever. Actually, it's subtle discouragement of democracy.

From the average German "*I was forced to join the Nazis—it was the only way I could make a living and support my family.*" That's what they all say now. Don't fall for it; the "conquered" people of France, Denmark, Norway, etc., found ways of resisting the Nazis—and effectively too.

Here is another thoughtful, repentant one: "*There was a lot of good in Nazism, if we had known when to stop.*" Why did Hitler build new highways and new hospitals and new homes for workers? These were the first

steps in getting Germany ready for war. He never intended to stop. Everything Hitler did had a military value.

Here is the pay-off: "*Americans always play fair with a defeated foe.*" You bet they do! And they're going to stay in Germany long enough to be sure of it this time,

There are plenty more where these came from, and they are all the same sort of hog-wash. Even your friends may pick up some of them and repeat them. If you hear anyone saying that the Jews started all the trouble, or that Germany was only protecting the world against Communism, or that we'll soon be at war with Russia, straighten him out in a hurry. Whether he realizes it or not, he is spreading the small brand of Nazi virus that started the war in the first place. He's playing right into the Nazi's hands.

If you ever have to decide for yourself whether a German is sincerely interested in building a democratic and peaceful Germany, try some of these questions on him. Does he accept the collective guilt of the German people? Is he sorry that Germany started the war or only sorry that they lost it? Does he agree that Germany should pay reparations to the countries devastated by Germany? Does he agree with Allied denazification policies, not only in government but in private industry and business? Does he approve of the war crimes trials? Does he admit that Germany's plight today is due to Germany's own actions, and not to the Allies, the Jews or any other group? Does he understand that the Germans themselves are going to have to build up truly democratic institutions? Does he advocate peaceful international cooperations, instead of plugging the old theme that Germany will fight with any country in the future against the Soviet Union? Even if you get apparently sincere answers to all these questions, be skeptical. Whatever else they are, the Germans aren't total idiots. If you let them, they'll tell you what they think you want to hear.

About fraternization: The strict non-fraternization policy, instituted upon the entry of our forces into Germany, has been gradually relaxed. The only restrictions which have remained in effect since 1 October 1945 have been a strict prohibition against marriage with Germans and against billeting of soldiers with German families. It is not expected that you will have any inclination to violate these restrictions. You



will probably meet Germans. In your relations with them you should remember that you are representative of the American way of life. You are expected to conduct yourself so as to reflect credit on your country and your uniform.

This is a good time to talk again about your mission and responsibilities as an occupation soldier. Combating propaganda can't be done by passing laws. It has to be done slowly, personally, through individual contacts with the Germans. If a German tells you something that you recognize as being colored by one of these Nazi themes, straighten him out then and there. You will be convincing one more German that we mean what we say. If enough Germans find that out, they may give up eventually. On the other hand, if they see that you or any of your buddies are swallowing these tales and helping to spread them, there will be twice as many the next day. In that respect, Germans are like anybody else. When they see that you are sympathetic to their tales of woe, or even willing to listen, they double their efforts to convince you. Straightening them out at the start is the best way to fight it.

Not all of the resistance to our occupation is in the form of talk. Germany is still an enemy country; don't forget that. Decapitating wires are still strung across lonely roads at night, and soldiers' bodies have been found in rivers and isolated areas. Off duty you won't carry arms, so it's smart to be alert. Keep your eyes open, as well as your ears.



EUROPE'S UNFORTUNATES



ON V-E Day there were more than three million non-German men, women, and children in our section of Germany. These were those lucky (?) ones who had survived the horrors of Buchenwald and Dachau. They were the German's prisoners of war. They were the survivors of the millions of forced laborers Germany had brought from every country of Europe to help it down democracy. These three million were the displaced persons, or DP's as you'll hear them called.

Caring for these people and getting them back to their homes was a tremendous job. It's nearly finished and we can be proud of the way it's been done. By the end of January 1946 there were only half a million left. But you'll see more of these DP's, hear more about them, and have more to do with them, than their numbers seem to warrant. For obvious reasons, contact between them and the German civil police is not encouraged. While awaiting repatriation, they live in American-run compounds or camps; many of them work for our Army.

When you see these people, there are some things you will have to remember about them. First and foremost, they have been through six or seven years of hell—whether it was the complete hell of the Nazi murder camps, or the softer kind, which consisted in seeing their homes burned, their families killed, and being transported to work and starve in the land of the "Master Race." That they have survived at all is a miracle to most of them; they've seen their friends and families fall by the wayside. They're alone in the world; frequently the very town they lived in doesn't exist any more. They hate the Germans, more deeply and bitterly than we possibly can who merely fought them. When he sees a German well-dressed and well-fed, the DP sees *his* food and *his* coat making him that way. The DP is as bound by tenets of law and orders as any, but you may find his attitude different from what you might expect. If you find the DP resentful of authority, afraid of anyone in

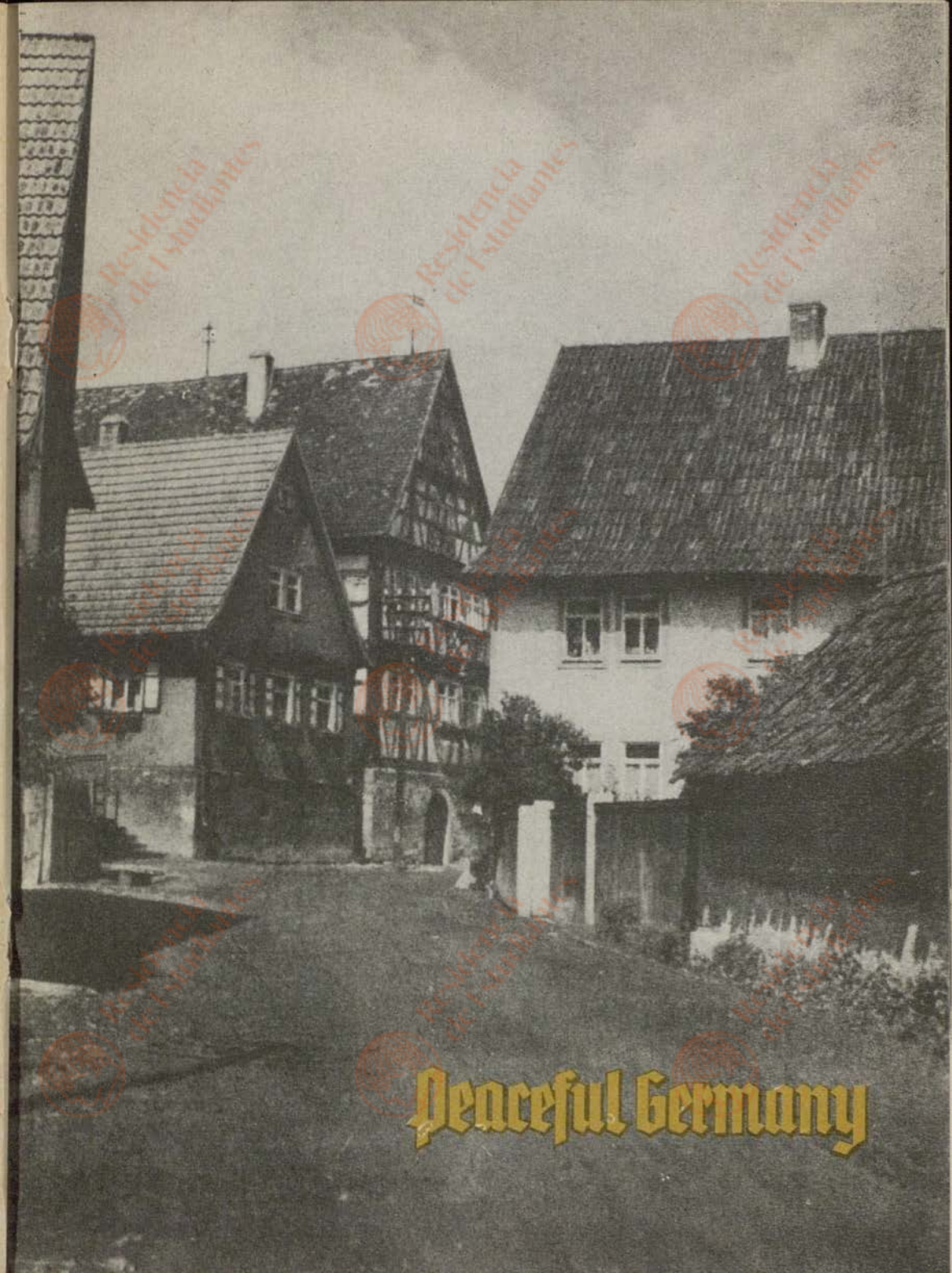
any uniform, or not as "correct" in his attitude toward the Germans as you are, you'll know why. If he is not as well-dressed or not as clean, or not as smart as some Germans you see, remember there's a reason.

JEWISH VICTIMS

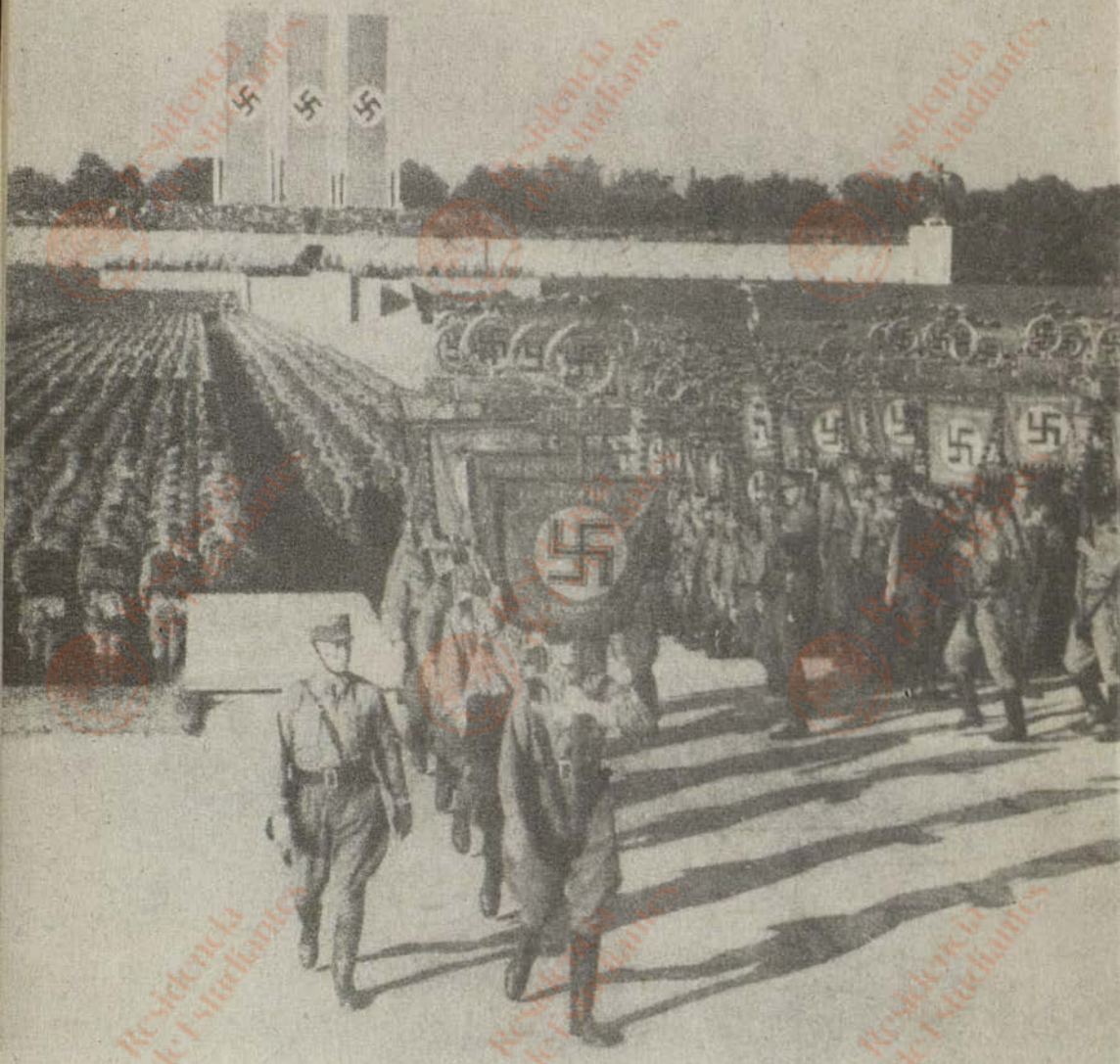
Many of the DPs are Jewish. Their situation is especially difficult. Some six million European Jews have been exterminated in the last decade. Out of three and a half million Jews in Poland, 230,000 survived. It is easy to understand why those who did survive are loath to return to Poland; they want to leave Europe behind them forever—and they have no place to go.

The same thing is true of the Jews who lived in Germany before the war. In 1933 there were 600,000 of them; today there are twelve thousand. Like the displaced persons, they see the Germans with food and clothing that belonged to them. If it becomes your job to move Germans out of their houses so that these or other victims of the Nazi system can move in, if Germans protest because these people get better rations or better clothing, just remember that it certainly wasn't the Jews who backed Hitler, and that a Germany which once housed 600,000 German Jewish citizens can certainly provide 12,000 survivors with adequate shelter and food.

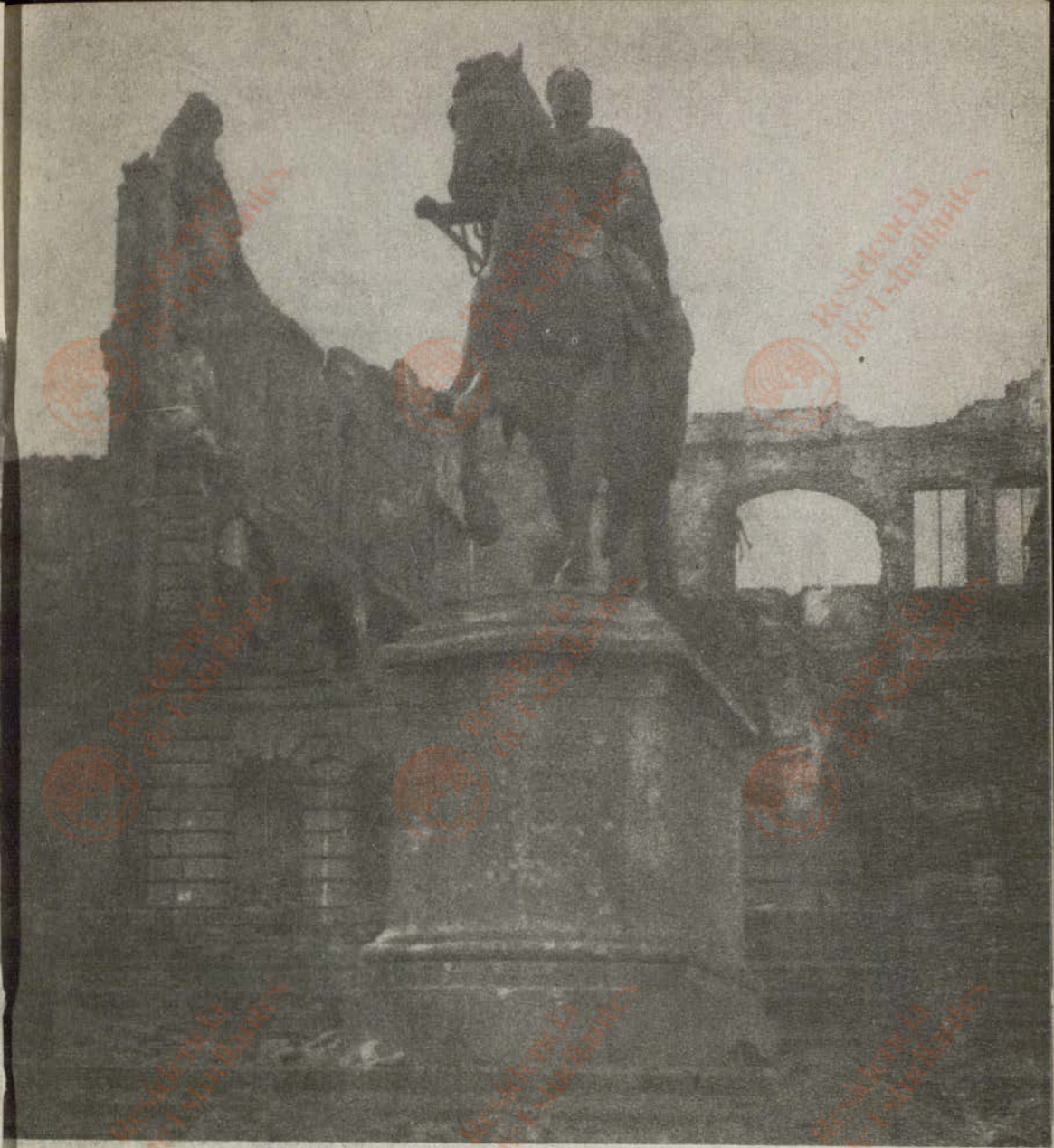




Peaceful Germany



FIRST CAME THIS — "Heil Hitler," the Nazis shouted as they marched across fields while bands played martial music, and the Germans who now say, "What could we little people do?" — they were there too, admiring, singing and echoing, "Sieg Heil."



SO CAME THIS — A bombed-out building is never pretty. But Germany's ruins are the direct result of those same Nazi rallies. The "little people" who today live in their huts and shacks and caves are the same Germans who believed that they were the "Master Race."



BUT ALSO THIS — Here is a home scene in Poland. Bombs fell on Warsaw and Rotterdam before any fell on Germany. This little Polish boy never shouted "Heil Hitler" or "Sieg Heil." Neither did the people of Russia or France or Jugoslavia or Greece.



AND NOW TODAY — Twice the Germans have failed. The first time — in 1918 — we thought they had learned their lesson. This time we must be sure they know there is no “Master Race.” Until they do know it, we stand guard — **THAT’S OUR JOB IN GERMANY.**



THE map above shows progress of the war on the Western Front. During the 337 fateful days between 6 June 1944 and 7 May 1945, Allied troops met and defeated an army which had almost accomplished a plan of conquest to enslave the world. Each line on the map represents a major phase of the struggle. Getting American troops up to the Elbe River line of 27 April cost the United States more of its wealth than it had spent throughout its entire past history and the lives of 150,000 of its soldiers.

THE WESTERN FRONT

Looking back on the long struggle which was climaxed by the utter defeat of Germany's *Wehrmacht* in Europe, you cannot help wondering how the gigantic task was ever accomplished. Welding millions of men, representing dozens of nationalities, into a single fighting team; feeding them, clothing and equipping them; supplying and moving them; above all, leading them, represents the greatest mass effort ever made in the history of mankind.

The Anglo-American campaign in the west, which brought a quick, decisive victory over Hitler's borders, breaks down into nine phases, plus a build-up period in England: (1) the beaches; (2) St. Lo; (3) liberation of Paris; (4) landing in Southern France; (5) consolidation of forces; (6) battle of the Bulge; (7) battle of Western Germany; (8) Rhine crossings; and (9) victory in Germany. In one terrific blow after another, General Eisenhower's forces systematically crippled, and then annihilated, Germany's forces in Europe.

Up to 6 June 1944, everything the Allies did may be called "preparation." The landings in North Africa led to an Allied squeeze that knocked out a major threat by the defeat of Marshal Rommel's *Afrika Korps*. In England an immense build-up of men and supplies began to lay the groundwork for the final blow against Europe, and the Allied Air Forces threw their weight into the softening process by which British and American bombs crippled German industrial production, harassed their transportation system, and broke down their war machine. Meanwhile, Allied forces jumped across the Mediterranean, took Sicily and began the long, painful struggle up the Italian boot. By the morning of 6 June, Axis forces were feeling the weight of Allied pressure in three directions: from the west, via Anglo-American air blows; in the south, where a full-scale struggle for Italy was going on; in the east, where Red Army attacks gradually crumbled Axis defenses and rolled them back toward Berlin. In addition, the "war of nerves" and invasion jitters plagued the German, who could even then see their inevitable doom facing them.

Here is a blow-by-blow account of the Allied success in the west:

(1) *The Beaches*: Beginning at dawn on 6 June, U.S. troops poured ashore, while airborne forces fought to hold inland areas; in three days, 140,982 U.S. troops reached the Continent, and secured the foothold which Hitler had boasted was impossible. After the consolidation of the beach heads, Allied troops swung west and north for their "left hook," and captured Cherbourg. Meanwhile British forces held the Germans off at Caen.

(2) *St. Lo*: Saturation air bombings preceded the U.S. First's breakthrough at bloody St. Lo, and General Patton's Third began to roll. While one corps cut off the Brittany Peninsula, another doubled back to trap the German Seventh Army at Falaise.

(3) *Liberation of Paris*: After the German defeat at Falaise, the Third Army made its dash across France, sweeping to the Seine and over, helped to liberate Paris and pinned huge German forces against the bridgeless river.

(4) *Landing in Southern France*: On 15 August 1944, General Patch's Seventh Army debarked on the Riviera and seized Marseilles. German forces in Southern France were badly cut up, and their remnants driven northward towards the Belfort Gap. German forces, fought bitterly to prevent the link-up between Third and Seventh Army forces, which would cut France in two and isolate large numbers of German troops in Central and Southwestern France.

(5) *Consolidation of Forces*: With the U.S. Seventh and Third Armies joined at Dijon, and Luxembourg and Belgium liberated, the Allies could straighten their line, which extended now from Southern France to Holland, and prepare for the drive against Germany proper. The port of Antwerp fell during this period, and was immediately repaired to handle supplies for British and U.S. Northern Armies.

(6) *Battle of the Bulge*: In a desperate last attempt, Hitler tried to recapture Antwerp and Liege, and to cut off 38 Allied divisions when, on 16 December 1944, von Rundstedt launched his "bulge" offensive into Belgium and the Ardennes. Heroic resistance at Bastogne and elsewhere along the thin Allied line slowed the German drive, and combined British and American offensives bent the bulge back into Germany. This was Germany's last full-scale offensive.

(7) *Battle of Western Germany*: As if in answer to General Eisenhower's prayer, the Germans elected to make a major stand west of the Rhine. When the Allies hit with terrific power, the enemy was nailed to the river, surrounded and liquidated. The Rhine bridge at Remagen was captured intact, and allowed the first Allied crossing in force.

(8) *The Rhine Crossing*: With gains west of the river consolidated, the British, Canadian, French and American Armies boiled across the Rhine, assisted by mass landings of airborne troops. In the largest "double-envelopment" in history, the entire industrial Ruhr valley was encircled and its defenders killed or captured.

(9) Meanwhile, Allied Armies raced eastward across Germany for the kill. The link-up between the U.S. First and the Russians at Torgau on the Elbe river spelled certain doom to the Nazis. The end came with unconditional surrender on 7 May 1945, 337 days after the first Allied soldier went across the Normandy beachheads.



WILHELM



ADOLPH

This time and last

What We Have Learned From Failure In 1918

In both France and Germany, there are thousands of men who can still remember the Franco-Prussian War of 1870—71. That was Germany's first attempt. They tried again in 1914 and again in 1939. Three wars started by the Germans within the memory of living man.

Looking back on that record, it is not difficult to understand why the United Nations are standing together against the possibility of a fourth. The three wars that

Germany started have cost mankind more in wrecked lives, squandered resources and depleted treasuries than will ever be known. If the world is to survive, there must not be another.

TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

Why did it happen the third time? What did the Allies do wrong between 1918 and 1923 that gave Germany the chance to strike again?

Here are ten mistakes we made: (1) The Allies occupied only seven per cent of Germany and controlled only eleven per cent of the people. (2) We left too soon. There

were only 200 uniformed Americans in Germany in 1921, none in 1923. (3) We allowed the Germans to keep a 100,000-men army. We know now what they did with it. (4) We helped German industry and trade rebuild so that they could pay reparations. Actually, we were helping to rebuild the German war potential. (5) We gave financial aid to speed the reconstruction of Germany. (6) We permitted self-government before the Germans were ready for it. (7) We failed to abolish the General Staff Corps. (8) We let the Germans try their own war criminals. They tricked us by cutting the list from 869 to 45, then tried 12 and convicted only 6. (9) We failed to give the League of Nations the power it needed. We didn't even join. (10) We believed the Germans when they said had reformed. Instead of saving the world for democracy, we made so many mistakes that we ended up by rebuilding Germany for another war.

OUR JOB THIS TIME

This time, our first job lies in realizing that our work did not end with the unconditional surrender of the German armies. Our original war aims are as good now as they were on 7 December 1941: the defeat of this Axis and the destruction of fascism. Militarily, the first of these goals is accomplished. Accomplishing the second means that we are going to have to bring about an actual,

deep change in the whole German nation. It must be a change that embraces everything in German life, from politics and business to personal thinking. The old Germany of 187 and 1914 and 1939 must go, so that not only the means for war but the *desire* for war are extinct. All of the fascist ideas which foment wars must go. It's going to be a long, tough job, but it can be done.

BALANCING THE SCORE

In contrast with the ten mistakes we made in 1918, here is another list. These are things that are going on in Germany today:

(1) Every square foot of Germany is occupied, and Allied control extends to every phase of German life. (2) Permanent occupation troops will stay in Germany as long as necessary. If more are needed, more will be brought in. (3) All German forces have been disbanded, and every military organization, including military school's and veteran's groups, have been outlawed. Uniforms are forbidden. The production, possession or maintenance of arms, aircraft, ammunition or any other war equipment is forbidden. (4) Germany is being given no help in rebuilding. The Germans, this time, must pick themselves up from the ruins. (5) German economy is being reorganized with emphasis on agriculture and peaceful, domestic industry. Cartels, syndicates, trusts and other mono-

polies have been abolished. Potential war material factories not needed for reparations or for use by the Allies are being destroyed. (6) The Germans must prove their ability to govern themselves again before it will be allowed by the Allies. (7) The General Staff Corps has been eliminated. (8) Unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations Organization has the machinery to enforce its decisions. (9) War crimes trials are not being turned over to the Germans. (10) It will be a long time before anyone trusts the Germans again.

This is how our present occupation aims were expressed by the "Big Three" in Berlin on 17 July 1945: Completely disarm and demilitarize Germany, and eliminate or control all industry that could be used for military production; convince the German people that they suffered total military defeat, and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves; destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations; dissolve all Nazi institutions, and insure that they are not revived in any form; prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis.

These aims, and these accomplishments, are a long way from our inexperienced attempts in 1918. This time we know what we want, and we know how to get it.

PROGRESS IN DEMOCRACY

What we have talked about up to this point has largely been controls imposed on the Germans, designed to prevent their going to war again. What are we doing to keep the Germans from *wanting* to go to war? Democracy, real democracy, isn't something that can be forced down people's throats. It must be built up slowly in their minds. Steps have already been taken toward the re-education of the Germans. Schools and universities, purged of Nazi teachers and textbooks, have reopened. Newspapers are being printed by anti-Nazi publishers. Workers are requesting permission to form unions and, for the first time since 1933, anti-Nazi political parties are holding public meetings. Germans are again enjoying freedom of worship. Nazi legislation has been revoked; there are no longer laws discriminating against races, creeds or political opinions disliked by the Nazis.

The most promising signs of all were the elections held in Jan 1946, 83 per cent voted. Though involving only townships, it was the first time in years any German had a chance to speak his mind and cast his vote the way he wanted it to go. Gradually elections on higher and higher levels will be held, and the German will eventually grasp the feeling of free, vote-as-you-want, say-what-you-want, democracy.



PUNISHING THE GUILTY

AFTER the last war, only six Germans were convicted of war crimes. This time the story is different. The Russians were hanging convicted war criminals before the war was even over. Allied justice is reaching down into the small fry this time, too, along with the big-shots of the Hitler gang. There will be no doubt, after these guilty thousands have stood trial, of our determination to punish the Nazis.

A lot of real importance of the trials was overshadowed by the big show at Nuremberg. There, one group of men stood accused of crimes too enormous to grasp: enslaving 8½ million Europeans; stealing 22,000 works of art; murdering uncounted millions; looting France alone of 1,344 billion francs in money and goods. In the sensationalism of the Nuremberg trials we have tended to overlook the fact that it is only one trial out of thousands. Less than four months after V-E Day, the Allies had completed their fourteenth list of war criminals. There were more than 1,000 names on it. All over Europe the trials have gone on and will continue to last until the last suspect has been judged. Every country which was over-run by the Nazis has collected evidence. In each occupation zone of Germany criminals are judged. In Poland, France, Belgium, Holland and Norway the guilty have been gathered in. This is what the "Big Three" meant when they said in Berlin: "War criminals shall be arrested and brought to justice." It is another example of the fact that this time, we mean what we say.



While you're in Germany you are going to hear a lot about denazification and Military Government. The Nazis, whether they're open or concealed, don't like it at all. Briefly, our denazification policy as contained in directives and in Law Number 8 requires that no Nazi or Nazi sympathizer will be retained in public office, or any position of importance or influence in private enterprise. That policy excludes Hitler's pals from almost everything but manual labor. It is a big come down for the master race.

There has been no trifling with the policy of getting rid of the Nazis. This is what General Eisenhower had to say about it: "I have announced a firm policy of uprooting the whole Nazi organization. Reduced to its fundamentals, the United States entered this war as the foe of Nazism. Victory is not complete until we have eliminated from positions of responsibility every active adherent to the Nazi Party. We will not

compromise with Nazism in any way. "The discussion stage of this question is long past." Not long after that, General McNarney reported that, during the first seven months of our occupation, 250,000 Nazis had been excluded from public and private positions.

Denazification directives and Military Government keep Nazis out of jobs in schools, radio stations, newspaper offices, out of corporations and civic posts, away from labor organizations, out of finance and industry, as well as entirely out of government. In short, it has slammed the door in their faces as far as nice, soft jobs are concerned, or jobs from which they could influence people.





What's Wrong with Germany?

WE have proved one thing in America: the German problem is not a racial problem; it is not a problem of blood. When a German family moves to the United States and lives there for a few decades, it produces as good citizens as a family from any other stock. Wendell Willkie was an outstanding example, so is General Eisenhower.

The trouble can't be blood, or inheritance. It must be surroundings. There must be something deeply wrong with the way Germans are brought up at home.

What is wrong with the Germans? If it isn't their blood, if it isn't something they have inherited from a savage past, what is it? Each of us must have a clear answer to this question, for otherwise we cannot hope to know why we were unable to avoid the war, why the war had to happen. If we don't know that, we can have no clear idea why it is necessary for us to take the responsibility for a long, costly occupation of Germany.

In 1808, the philosopher Fichte, one of the leaders of Prussian thought, was writing: "Though military force must be its instrument, (German civilization) would prevail because of its own intrinsic superiority over all other forms of civilization." And again, "Neither law nor right exists except the right of the strongest."

In 1869, the famous historian and political philosopher von Treitschke wrote: "That war should ever be banished from the world is a hope not only absurd, but profoundly immoral."

Just after the turn of the century, the All-German League was announcing: "Germans alone will govern; they alone will exercise political rights; they alone will serve in the army and navy; they alone will have the right to become landowners—However, they will condescend so far as to delegate inferior tasks to foreign subjects subservient to Germany."

In 1905 Professor Joseph Reimer, a well-known and respected German writer, said: "Our race with its culture is superior to all other nations and races of the earth." And the great von Bülow, Chancellor of the Kaiser's Reich, announced: "To the hypocritical French slogan of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, we oppose our Prussian realities of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery."

These are the beliefs which we brand today as "Nazism." Actually, they are simply German. The Germans have not only talked like this, they have lived like this. In the eighteenth century Frederick the Great both preached the aggressive spirit and applied it in deeds. He was one of the most ruthless war-makers of the modern period. Since the time of Frederick, Germany has lived by warlike philosophies; Germans are better than anyone else; war is desirable; and any means of defeating our neighbors, however murderous, is permissible. And since the time of Frederick, Germany has had wars.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the Prussians had recovered from their defeats at the hands of Napoleon, and were ready to start again their own conquests of their neighbors. They fought the Austrians; they fought the Danes; they fought the French. They built the unity of their First Reich on Bismarck's "blood and iron."

Then they had their marvelous years of industrial and technological expansion. From 1871 to 1914 the Germans astonished the world with their progress. And all the time they were sword-rattling, and threatening and building greater armaments. It is absurd to say they were a "have-not" nation. They could have accomplished anything in a world of peace. They did not want a world of peace. In their own words, they wanted "world domination or downfall." So the first great German war of devastation was precipitated in 1914.

The national hymn of the Kaiser's Germans, when we fought them 30 years ago, was "*Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt.*" (Germany, Germany, over everyone, over everyone in the world.)

The Nazi hymn ended on this line: "*Denn heute gehört uns Deutschland und morgen die ganze Welt.*" (For today Germany belongs to us and tomorrow the whole world.)

It is true that other nations (all nations perhaps) have produced people capable of writing such stuff; but the Germans alone in the modern western world have produced people capable of reading and believing it, capable of acting on it.

In Germany it has not been cranks and unimportant little people who made such statements, it has been leading scholars, statesmen, and soldiers. It has been men in a position to warp the mind of youth, to deprive it of all knowledge of the existence of a moral law other than the will of a leader. Hence the brownshirt bullies looting in the streets, the secret police torturing information out of a broken body, the concentration camp starving the soul, the blood of murdered hostages poisoning the earth.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of the American magazine *Foreign Affairs*, writes: "Nazi behavior is not a flash in the German pan, but the reflex an old strain of endemic barbarism, methodically kept alive and developed There is a strange German world of mystification where, if we are able to enter at all, we find ourselves groping and bemused . . . Since things have no clear intellectual basis they can have no issue except reckless and violent action or dreams of actions that result from frustration and end in perversion and self-abasement . . . So goes the hateful ring, from the Nibelungen world of mists and scaly dragons and horns of mead to the beer halls of Munich and the bloody mud of the Ukraines, and back again."

This is not mere wartime exaggeration. This is a solemn and frightening truth about the Germans. It is not the whole truth; if it were, it might be less frightening. For this Germany of mists and scaly dragons, of exaltation in cruelty and blood, is the same Germany which contrived between 1871 and 1914 an industrial development which was one of the most remarkable technical achievements of the modern world. This alarming combination of romantic badman and efficient businessman, of sentimental music-lover and brutal oppressor, has long characterized Germany.

The German in Germany is forever a prey to that mad delusion, from which you can infer that the German national tradition (which forms the minds of the children who grow up in Germany) is inferior, grossly and undeniably inferior, to that of any other people in the modern western world. There is in the German people, perhaps because of the way they have been mistaught and misled for generations, an almost primitive gullibility, a political naivete, and a tendency to shun independent thinking. They are predisposed toward acceptance of the military; they expect to be led.

The German, unfortunately, has been submitted for centuries to a series of influences which have taught him that the great mission of

Teutonic people is to overthrow the western world, to rid themselves of its moral discipline, of its rationalism, and of its concept that there is a law above men.

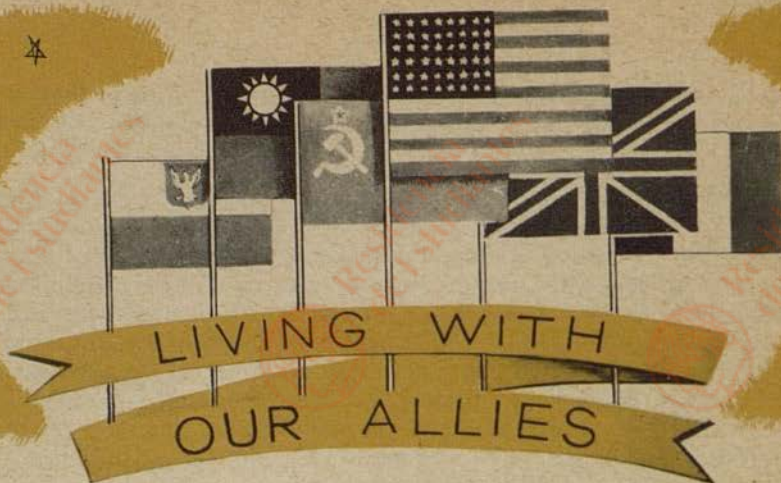
Another way of trying to understand what is wrong with the Germans is to compare their delusions of grandeur and their complaints of unjust treatment with the behavior of individuals with the same sort of delusions. Most people occasionally feel that they have been badly treated by someone, and they may either hit back, or if that is not possible, they may complain to their friends. Ordinarily an incident of this kind is soon over, and the man cools off and goes back to his normal life, on friendly terms with most of the world. But sometimes a man has the habit of always being badly treated. He spends all of his time brooding on his wrongs or whining about how people are plotting against him.

He may also feel that all these enemies are contemptible fools who are jealous of his superior powers, and that his business in life is to put them down. When he finds anyone who takes his complaints seriously, he moves in on his victim with more and more demands and accusations of injustice and neglect. The victim often gets to believe that it is all his own fault, and tries his best to be unselfish and generous, only to be met with fresh demands and more scolding and complaints. This habit of bullying and complaining, when pushed to the extreme, is recognized by doctors as a dangerous mental disease.

In very bad cases the patient finally comes to believe that it is his duty to kill the people who refuse to recognize his wonderful qualities, and he is apt to begin with the sympathetic victim who has taken most of his complaints. Doctors need great courage to treat a bad case of this kind, as he is likely to try to shoot the doctor.

At first the Nazis murdered those of their own citizens who resisted the madness, then they began invading other countries, and finally they became convinced that all of the rest of the world's people were insane criminals and that they were the only defenders of right and justice.

This madness is not a disease peculiar to Germany. The one thing peculiar to Germany is the importance, and the number of citizens afflicted with the disease. We still have organizations preaching hate in America just like the Nazis. But the healthy majority of the American people have not been overcome by these maniacs. That, in a nutshell, is the basic difference between the Germans and the rest of the world. Where in Germany a handful of homicidal maniacs was able to influence the thinking of the nation for generations, and plunge its people into three wars of conquest in a century, America has had a similar group of people preaching the same brand of hate, and has had the balance and wisdom to dismiss her native fascists as "the lunatic fringe."



WHILE you're over, you may have a chance to see some of the other countries of Europe — France, Belgium, England, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Italy. Even if you don't, you will meet people in Germany of a dozen different nationalities. Not all of the Europeans were our Allies. Switzerland was neutral, and Italy was everything from enemy to "co-belligerent." But they all have one thing in common. These are the people we are going to have to get along with or have another war. That may sound far-fetched. Why get along with people like the Danes, for instance. There aren't enough of them to cause trouble. Or are there? It's a matter of building good will. If we do it with enough nations, large and small, we are going to get along with the rest of the world. If we start out by antagonizing people, we won't. This is where you come in. Building up that good will is as much a matter of our individual actions as it is of statesmen and treaties. If the Danes or French or English know us and like us personally, they are on our side. If our actions have made them dislike and mistrust us, all of the treaties and "official friendship" in the world won't help. What other nations think of the United States often boils down to what its people think of the individual American they know.

UNDERSTANDING THE EUROPEANS

Understanding the people of these countries is going to take a little thought. Consider the French, as an example. You'll hear that they're dirty. Of course some of them are. They can't help it. There hasn't been enough soap in Europe for the last few years to supply a tenth of the people. You'll hear that they're penny-pinchers. After Hitler stole almost 12 billion dollars worth of goods and money from them, they have to be or starve. High prices in France are just as tough on the French as they are on you. Whose fault? You can blame part of it on the Americans. Soldiers

dabbling in the black market had a lot to do with getting them that way. If you stop to think, you can usually find a fairly obvious reason for any of these "faults." Unfortunately, a lot of them are true, but not because the Europeans like things that way.

WHAT THEY'VE DONE FOR US

Belgium is a wonderful example of the kind of friendship we're talking about. You probably don't know it, because the Belgians haven't advertised the fact, but theirs is one nation which owes us nothing on Lend-Lease accounts. For every dollar's worth of supplies we lent them, the Belgians gave back four. Out of what the Nazis left behind when they moved out, Belgium furnished the Allies with an average of 30 million dollars worth of goods and services a month. This is what one "small" nation did to help its Allies. If they had not voluntarily gone all-out to help the common effort, the Belgians would probably be eating and dressing a lot better today. If you visit Belgium, think of this Lend-Lease balance when you're tempted to laugh at their old-fashioned wooden shoes. Also, you might ask them why they still prefer them to nice shiny leather ones. They have a good answer.

The other countries of Europe would have done as well as Belgium if they had been able. France, after a war and an occupation which cost her a couple of hundred billion dollars and most of her young men, still managed to put an army on the front beside ours. You'll hear that army criticized because we gave them most of their equipment. Think again. Hitler wasn't fool enough to leave France the equipment she needed to start another army. Besides, the real costs of that army, the dead and wounded, were Frenchmen, not Americans.

INVESTMENT IN FRIENDSHIP

When you get down to cases, there is one reason, and one reason only, why the Allies won the war. That reason was teamwork. None of us, alone, could have done the job. Now, with victory behind us, we stand to win or lose the peace purely on the basis of how well that team can stand up. It's a pretty good argument for the proposition of getting along with our neighbors. We're being looked up to as an example. Our democratic tradition and our stand for the rights of the common man have put us into the limelight. Europe is looking to the United States to lead the way toward a better, safer world—a world without wars. This is where it becomes personal again. To these people, you *are* the United States. You can influence the English, the French, the Russians, the Belgians and the Dutch you meet in favor of the United States, if they see in you the understanding and sympathy which they believe our country feels toward theirs. Or you can prejudice them against us if they see the opposite. Individual prejudices combine to create international suspicion, distrust, hatred. These are the things that make wars.

IF GERMANY HAD WON . . .

Any time you think our treatment of the Germans is too severe, try to imagine what would have happened if they had won the war. The peace Germany would have imposed on what was left of the United States would make our present occupation policy look like a twentieth century utopia.

Already the Germans are organizing free, democratic political parties. Their children are going back to school, and they are holding free elections. Can you imagine free elections in America under German occupation?



