

I&E Bulletin

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

VOL 1 No 24

RESTRICTED

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RG-03, 05.01.01

CITY GOVERNMENT AND YOU



THE PEOPLE VS NAZISM



"... Hundreds of concentration camps located throughout Germany, built to accommodate hundreds of thousands ..."



"... The conspiracy to blot a race out of existence, to enslave millions, to subjugate ... whole nations ..."



Reichskommissar: "I will draw the very last Ukrainian out of this country. I did not come to spread bliss"

The I & E Bulletin continues this week the more important excerpts from the remarkable closing speech made by Chief American Prosecutor Robert H Jackson at the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg. The excerpts will be concluded next week with Mr Jackson's personal evaluation of the individual defendants.

The whole group of pre-war crimes, including the persecution within Germany, fall into place around the plan for aggressive war like stones in a finely wrought mosaic.... The follow-up wars were planned before the first was launched. These were the most carefully plotted wars in all history. Scarcely a step in their terrifying succession and progress failed to move according to the master blueprint....

Nor were the war crimes and the crimes against humanity unplanned, isolated, or spontaneous offenses. Aside from our undeniable evidence of their plotting, it is sufficient to ask whether six million people could be separated from the population of several nations on the basis of their blood and birth, could be destroyed and their bodies disposed of, except that the operation fitted into the general scheme of government. Could the enslavement of five millions of laborers, their impressment into service, their transportation to Germany, their allocation to work where they would be most useful, their maintenance, if slow starvation can be called maintenance, and their guarding have been accomplished if it did not fit into the common plan? Could hundreds of concentration camps located throughout Germany, built to accommodate hundreds of thousands of victims, and each requiring labor and materials for construction, manpower to operate and supervise, and close gearing into the economy—could such efforts have been expended under German autocracy if they had not suited the plan? Has the Teutonic passion for organization become famous for its toleration of non-conforming activity?

Each part of the plan fitted into every other. The slave labor program meshed with the needs of industry and agriculture, and these synchronized with the military machine. The elaborate propaganda apparatus geared with the program to dominate the people and incite them to a war their sons would have to fight. The armament industries were fed by the concentration camps. The concentration camps were fed by the Gestapo. The Gestapo was fed by the spy system of the Nazi Party. Nothing was permitted under the Nazi iron rule that was not in accordance with the program.

Everything of consequence that took place in this regimented society was but a manifestation of a premeditated and unfolding purpose to secure the Nazi state a place in the sun by casting all others into darkness.

The defense

The defendants meet this overwhelming case, some by admitting a limited responsibility, some by putting the blame on others, and some by taking the position, in effect, that while there have been enormous crimes there are no criminals....

The Charter concept of a common plan really represents the conspiracy to seize the machinery of a state, to commit crimes against the peace of the world, to blot a race out of existence, to enslave millions, and to subjugate and loot whole nations cannot be thought of in the same terms as the plotting of petty crimes, although the same underlying principles are applicable....

The defendants contend, however, that there could be no conspiracy involving aggressive war because (1) none of the Nazis wanted war; (2) rearmament was only intended to provide the strength to make Germany's voice heard in the family of nations; and (3) the wars were not in fact aggressive wars but were defensive against a "Bolshevik menace."

When we analyze the argument that the Nazis did not want war it comes down, in substance, to this:

"The record looks bad indeed — objectively — but when you consider the state of my mind — subjectively I hated war. I knew the horrors of war. I wanted peace." I am not so sure of this. I am even less willing to accept Goering's description of the General Staff as pacifist. However, it will not injure our case to admit that as an abstract proposition none of these defendants liked war. But they wanted things which they knew they could not get without war. They wanted their neighbors' lands and goods.

Their philosophy seems to be that if the neighbors would not acquiesce, then they are the aggressors and are to blame for the war. The fact is, however, that war never became terrible to the Nazis until it came home to them, until it exposed their deceptive assurances to the German people that German cities, like the ruined one in which we meet, would be invulnerable. From then on war was terrible.

But again the defendants claim, "To be sure we were building guns. But not to shoot. They were only to give us weight in negotiating." At its best this argument amounts to a contention that the military forces were intended for blackmail, not for battle. The threat of military invasion which forced the Austrian Anschluss, the threats which preceded Munich, and Goering's threat to bomb the beautiful city of Prague if the President of Czechoslovakia did not consent to the Protectorate, are examples of what the defendants have in mind when they talk of arming to back negotiation.

But from the very nature of German demands, the day was bound to come when some country would refuse to buy its peace, would refuse to pay....

Did these defendants then intend to withdraw German demands, or was Germany to enforce them and manipulate propaganda so as to place the blame for the war on the nation so unreasonable as to resist? Events have answered that question....

But it is urged that these defendants could not be in agreement on a common plan or in a conspiracy because they were fighting among themselves or belonged to different factions or cliques. Of course, it is not necessary that men should agree on everything in order to agree on enough things to make them liable for a criminal conspiracy. Unquestionably there were conspiracies within the conspiracy, and intrigues and rivalries and battles for power.

Schacht and Goering disagreed, but over which of them should control the economy, not over whether the economy should be regimented for war. Goering claims to have departed from the plan because through Dahlerus he conducted some negotiations with men of influence in England just before the Polish war. But it is perfectly clear that this was not an effort to prevent aggression against Poland but to make that aggression successful and safe by obtaining English neutrality. Rosenberg and Goering may have had some differences as to how stolen art should be distributed but they had none about how it should be stolen. Jodl and Goebbels may have disagreed about whether to denounce the Geneva Convention, but they never disagreed about violating it. And so it goes through the whole long and sordid story. Nowhere do we find an instance where any one of the defendants stood up against the rest and said, "This thing is wrong and I will not go along with it." Wherever they differed, their differences were as to method or disputes over jurisdiction....

The fact is that the Nazi habit of economizing in the use of truth pulls the foundations out from under their own defenses. Lying has always been a highly approved Nazi technique. Hitler, in *Mein Kampf*, advocated mendacity as a policy. Von Ribbentrop admits the use of the "diplomatic lie." Keitel advised that the facts of rearmament be kept secret so that they could be denied at Geneva. Raeder deceived about rebuilding the German navy in violation of Ver-



"(Hitler's) guilt stands admitted... But his guilt is the guilt of the whole dock, and of every man in it"



FRANK: "Mincemeat can be made of the Poles... and all the others who run around here. It does not matter..."



HITLER: "The main objective... is destruction of the enemy, not the reaching of a... geographical line"



"Hitler did not carry all responsibility to the grave with him. All the guilt is not wrapped in Himmler's shroud"

sailles. Goering urged Ribbentrop to tell a "legal lie" to the British Foreign Office about the Anschluss, and in so doing only marshaled him the way he was going. Goering gave his word of honor to the Czechs and proceeded to break it. Even Speer proposed to deceive the French into revealing the specially trained among their prisoners.

Besides outright false statements and doubletalk, there are also other circumventions of truth in the nature of fantastic explanations and absurd professions. Streicher has solemnly maintained that his only thought with respect to the Jews was to resettle them on the island of Madagascar. His reason for destroying synagogues, he blandly said, was only because they were architecturally offensive. Rosenberg was stated by his counsel to have always had in mind a "chivalrous solution" to the Jewish problem. When it was necessary to remove Schuschnigg after the Anschluss, Ribbentrop would have had us believe that the Austrian Chancellor was resting at a "villa." It was left to cross-examination to reveal that the "villa" was Buchenwald Concentration Camp. The record is full of other examples of dissimulations and evasions....

The defendants have been unanimous, when pressed, in shifting the blame on other men, sometimes on one and sometimes on another. But the names they have repeatedly picked are Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich, Goebbels and Bormann. All of these are dead or missing. No matter how hard we have pressed the defendants

on the stand, they have never pointed the finger at a living man as guilty. It is a temptation to ponder the wondrous workings of a fate which has left only the guilty dead and only the innocent alive. It is almost too remarkable.

The chief villain on whom blame is placed—some of the defendants vie with each other in producing appropriate epithets—is Hitler. He is the man at whom nearly every defendant has pointed an accusing finger.

I shall not dissent from this consensus, nor do I deny that all these dead or missing men shared the guilt. In crimes so reprehensible that degrees of guilt have lost their significance they may have played the most evil parts. But their guilt cannot exculpate the defendants. Hitler did not carry all responsibility to the grave with him. All the guilt is not wrapped in Himmler's shroud. It was these dead whom these living chose to be their partners in this great conspiratorial brotherhood, and the crimes that they did together they must pay for one by one.

It may well be said that Hitler's final crime was against the land that he had ruled. He was a mad Messiah who started the war without cause and prolonged it without reason. If he could not rule he cared not what happened to Germany. As Fritzsche has told us from the stand, Hitler tried to use the defeat of Germany for the self-destruction of the German people. He continued the fight when he knew it could not be won, and continuance meant only ruin. Speer, in this courtroom, has described it as follows:

"... The sacrifices which were made on both sides after January 1945 were without sense. The dead of this period will be the accusers of the man responsible for the continuation of that fight, Adolf Hitler, just as much as the destroyed cities, destroyed in that last phase, who had lost tremendous cultural values and tremendous numbers of dwellings... The German people remained faithful to Adolf Hitler until the end. He has betrayed them knowingly. He has tried to throw it into the abyss..."

Hitler ordered every one else to fight to the last and then retreated into death by his own hand. But he left life as he lived it, a deceiver; he left the official report that he had died in battle.

Hitler stated, at a conference with his commanders, that:

"The main objective in Poland is the destruction of the enemy and not the reaching of a certain geographical line."

Frank picked up the tune and suggested that when their usefulness was exhausted:

"... then, for all I care, mincemeat can be made of the Poles and Ukrainians and all the others who run around here—it does not matter what happens."

Reichskommissar Koch in the Ukraine echoed the refrain:

"I will draw the very last out of this country. I did not come to spread bliss..."

The defendants may have become slaves of a dictator, but he was their dictator. To make him such was, as Goering had testified, the object of the Nazi movement from the beginning. Every Nazi took this oath:

"I pledge eternal allegiance to Adolf Hitler. I pledge unconditional obedience to him and the fuhrers appointed by him."

Moreover, they forced everybody else in their power to take it. This oath was illegal under German law, which made it criminal to become a member of an organization in which obedience to "unknown superiors or unconditional obedience to known superiors is pledged." These men destroyed free government in Germany and now plead to be excused from responsibility because they became slaves. They are in the position of the fictional boy who murdered his father and mother and then pleaded for leniency because he was an orphan.

What these men have overlooked is that Adolf Hitler's acts are their acts. It was these men among millions of others, and it was these men leading millions of others, who built up Adolf Hitler and vested in his psychopathic personality not only innumerable lesser decisions but the supreme issue of war or peace. They intoxicated him with power and adulation. They fed his hates and aroused his fears. They put a loaded gun in his eager hands. It was left to Hitler to pull the trigger, and when he did they all at that time approved. His guilt stands admitted, by some defendants reluctantly, by some vindictively. But his guilt is the guilt of the whole dock, and of every man in it.

(Continued Next Week)

I & E Bulletin



STATE LAWS: According to Major Wesley E McAllister, Executive Officer, I & E Division, War Department Special Staff, many I & E Officers, from various theaters, are writing to different State Offices of Veterans' Affairs for information on State laws for veterans.

It is impossible for the I & E Division to prepare and disseminate material on 48 State policies for their veterans. State benefits must of necessity be handled by the State Veterans' Organization, and this can best be dealt with after the soldier has been discharged from the service.

When information of Veterans' Benefits is needed by units in the Theater, Personal Affairs Officers should be able to furnish it. If not, the soldier should be advised to wait until he reaches his separation center, or until he becomes a veteran. He will be given ample opportunity to claim all benefits forthcoming.

Federal benefits for veterans, including the GI Bill of Rights in full, are adequately explained at the separation center.

TRAINING AIDS: Troop Information has recently completed work on a poster which will be distributed to all company I & E personnel to aid in illustrating the phases of its work. The large, colored poster breaks the mission of Troop Information into three phases and illustrates each: "Arrival in the Theater," "TIP in the Theater," and "Departure from the Theater."

The poster has been prepared for large scale distribution. 13,000 copies of it have been printed, and every company in the theater should have

its copy by the end of August or the first week of September.

ALLIED LIAISON SECTION:

This section announces that it has available for distribution to all interested personnel a large number of booklets and pamphlets of information on the various allied nations. These booklets (which can be used by company commanders in their briefing of men going on leave) vary in content, but all are attractively illustrated and present historical, geographical and scenic information. Booklets are available on Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Denmark, Belgium, England, Holland, Poland, Switzerland and several other nations. Persons interested in procuring any of these booklets should get in touch with Allied Liaison Section, I & E Service, Hq. Command, USFET, APO 757.

FILMS: Following closely the release of "Our Job in Japan" (OF-15) is another new film illustrative of the stupendous task facing our Army of Occupation in Japan. The film is "Report on Japan" (OF-23). The film has not yet been received in this theatre, but twelve copies of it have been allotted for distribution to Film Libraries in the ET as soon as it is received—probably early in September.

The film shows views of Tokyo as the third largest city of the world, and as a city of ruins, with industries, communication, transportation and utility systems destroyed. It shows how the problem of multitudes of hungry, sick and homeless people is being tackled and solved, and how black market activities are being combated. The film, finally, examines and assesses the progress we have made in Japan since VJ Day.

AES: The Army Exchange Service has announced that it will soon make several additional magazines available for purchase from AES newsstands. The eleven new magazines will bring the total number of magazines available to 33.

The magazines which will go on sale in the theater as soon as they arrive from the ZI are *Atlantic Monthly*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Fortune*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Veterans Outlook*, *Coronet*, *Esquire*, *Mode*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Vogue* and *Harper's*.



BLACKBOARDS are essential aids to the discussion leader. He may not have enough of them, but with a little time, material and ingenuity he can build as many as he needs. And he does not have to be a construction expert either.

The simplest form of blackboard is made from a plain piece of plywood, painted with two or three coats of flat black. Another good surface material is Prestwood or Masonite. If a hard surfaced wall is available the blackboard can be painted directly on the wall.

In any case avoid a glossy, enameled surface which, because of its shine, will make writing hard to read. Varnishing the surface before painting will prevent the paint from "striking in".

Fancier boards may be made by lining the edges with a piece of molding or even with plain strips of flat board.

A blackboard can be nailed to a wall, or hung on hooks. A tripod, however, is also easy to make. The tripod can be built of 2x2 or 2x3 lumber, hinging the three uprights at the top. If small hinges and screws are not available, leather or sheet tin cut into strips can be used. Pegs or spikes can be set into the face of the tripod to hold the blackboard, or a strip may be nailed across each front leg at the appropriate height. A chain, wire or rope should be fastened between the two front legs and the rear leg to keep the tripod from collapsing.

A folding display board can be made with a frame of 2x2 lumber or other light material. Plywood or Masonite make the most satisfactory surfaces but beaver board or even Celotex can be used. There can be two or more sections, hinged top and bottom so that the board may be folded for carrying. Such a board will readily stand alone on floor or platform.

Blackboards and display boards should be built to eye level or higher, so that material written or displayed may readily be seen.

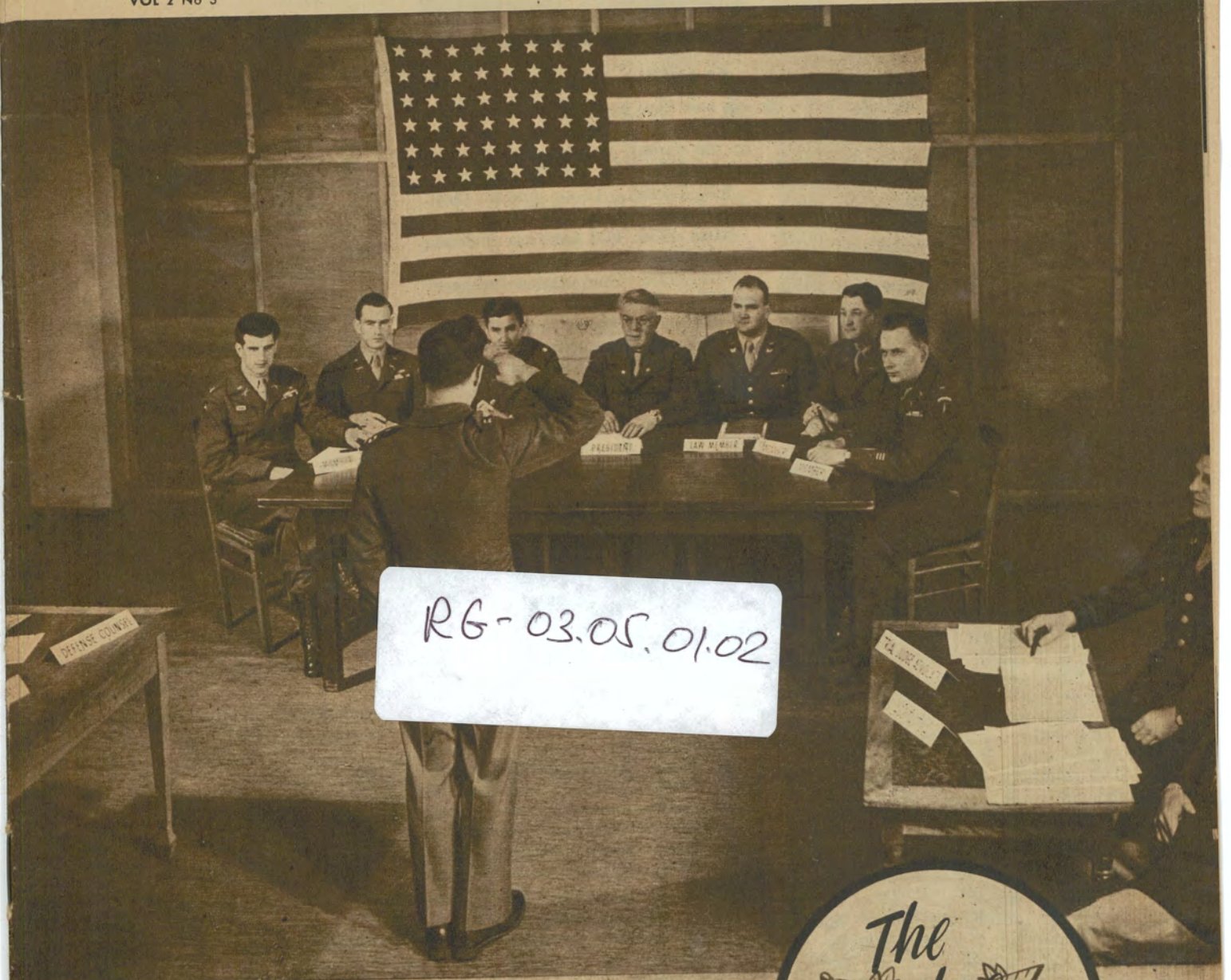
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TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

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KNOW YOUR ARMY



I&E Bulletin

HOUR 4

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

VOL 2 No 7

HOUR FOUR OF THE SIX HOUR TIP FOR REPLACEMENTS

16 FEBRUARY 1947



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GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS



GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

- A. Army, through MG, has permitted certain German organizations to function again
1. Army is actively supporting these organizations
 2. *Why do you suppose the Army is helping such organizations to function again?*
 - a. Germans do work otherwise necessitating Army personnel
 - b. Famine and disease might otherwise result, endanger occupying armies' personnel
 - c. Organizations represent beginnings of postwar German democracy, must be encouraged to insure success of Occupation

I. Government

- A. General Dwight D Eisenhower stated US policy in Europe, October 1945
1. Policy is to encourage democratic German self-government
- B. *Does anybody know when the first elections were held in the US Zone?*
1. MG directive issued 20 September 1945 set up schedule for elections
 2. German authorities drew up local government codes under which local and county councils could be elected
- C. Next came constitutional conventions of the three states or *Laender*
- D. *Laender* divided into administrative districts — *Regierungsbezirke*
1. Bavaria largest, has five districts
 2. Hesse has three
 3. Wuerttemberg-Baden has similar district known as *Landesbezirk Baden*
 4. Each district has president directly responsible to Minister of Interior

E. Laenderrat

1. *Laenderrat* is council of Minister-Presidents of three states in US Zone
2. Was formed in October 1945
3. Task is to coordinate government of three states, work out inter-state problems

F. Laenderrat organs

1. Directorate
2. Departmental Committees
3. Secretariat

G. Can anybody name a few more good reasons why the Army supports these German institutions?

1. Germans have taken job of trying Nazis
2. *Laenderrat* has assumed responsibility for operation of all communications. Transport Directorate, Post and Communications Directorate set up by *Laenderrat*
3. *Laenderrat* has taken over responsibility for receiving, distributing food in the Zone
4. States in US Zone have been strengthened — are better prepared to meet their responsibilities, at such time as they become part of federal system
5. Central Departments existing in each state under direction of Minister-President, relieve Army of tasks it does not wish to carry on indefinitely
6. Germans are learning democracy by participation

H. German state governments

1. Each state (*Land*) has its own government
 - a. Government is made up of Minister-President, elected by people, and a number of ministers appointed by him, confirmed by *Landtag*
 - b. Ministries are similar in purpose to departments of the various states in USA

Question: *Can anyone tell us what important event concerning the British and US Zones took place late in 1946?*

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- J. British agreed to merge their zone with US Zone
1. Merger strictly economic, non-political
 2. Bi-zonal economic agencies were set up in various cities in both zones
- K. Further reasons for Army support
1. Public health
 2. Food rationing
 3. Transport
 4. Teaching Germans democracy by having them try it

II. The German Police

- A. German civilian police is organization responsible for keeping law and order among population

Question: *How many German policemen are there in the US Zone?*

1. 31,000 policemen, mostly uniformed

B. Police schools

1. 21 specialized training schools for German police in US Zone

C. The policeman

1. Many are former prisoners of war
2. German policeman has no authority to arrest Allied nationals
3. Police are usually armed but must account for any expended ammunition in writing

D. Army supports German police

III. Political Parties

- A. Political parties permitted because they are expressions of democratic principles, political freedom

1. *Can anyone name the principal parties in the US Zone?*

- a. Four main parties are LDP, SPD, CDU, KPD
- b. In German parliamentary system government is by bloc rather than by two-party system

2. Result is Germans have shown keen interest in party government — voted heavily

IV. German Youth

- A. German youth re-educated not only in schools, universities but also in German youth groups

1. Army supports German youth groups because
 - a. Every youth taken off streets decreases rate of juvenile delinquency
 - b. Young Germans become potential friends of democracy
2. Discussion groups

- a. Discussion groups are important phase of re-education
- b. We cannot expect Germans to accept democracy blindly—must explain ourselves

3. This is work in which individual soldier can take effective part

V. Labor Organizations

- A. German union leaders began reorganizing unions immediately after Allied victory

B. Does anyone know what were the first free labor elections held in Germany after the collapse?

1. Shop steward elections, by secret ballot, August 1945
2. Works councils, elected April 1946, replaced shop stewards

C. Labor courts

1. Labor courts originally established in 1937, banned by Nazis
2. Again authorized by MG in April 1946
3. Two types of labor courts
 - a. *Local* labor courts — pass judgment on labor disputes
 - b. *Appellate* courts — decide appeals against local court decisions
4. Courts consist of chairman, deputy chairman, equal number of assessors selected from employers, employees

VI. German Information

- A. By end of 1946 MG had turned over to Germans operation of all sources of information

B. Can anyone name a few of the sources of information allowed the Germans? (see text)

C. A free press

1. Press in US Zone has been as free as possible — no pre-censorship

D. DENA

1. DENA is news-gathering agency for German press, radio
2. DENA now is a cooperatively owned, democratically operated German business

VII. German Churches

- A. Nazis sought to unify the many pre-1933 Protestant churches into single organization—the German Central Protestant Church
- a. Other churches, Catholic, etc, were persecuted

B. We believe in freedom of religion

VIII. They, the People

- A. *What are the conclusions to be drawn from this study of German organizations? Are they doing any good?*

1. They enable the Germans in every walk of life to take an active part in democratic government
2. Organizations are an experiment by which Germans will learn much

Summary (see text)

TROOP
I&E

Bulletin

VOL 3 NO 19

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM 9 MAY 1948

1945
1946
1947
1948

RG-03.05.01.04

Three Years After VE Day

THIS IS YOUR **Q SHEET** READY TO BE CUT

Cut out the lined-off sections as indicated and will have an outline of the current topic which is mount on pieces of cardboard the same size. inconspicuous and easy to handle. The back side of the cards may be used for your own notes. Additional cards may be inserted as required

THREE YEARS AFTER VE DAY

Introduction

Q 1

- A. US Forces have been directing affairs in the US Zone for three years
1. More and more control has been turned over to German hands
 2. MG has assumed more of an advisory and supervisory capacity
 3. Changes are taking place every day
- B. Departure from previous *Troop I & E. Bulletin* style
1. This discussion will try to present a picture of the Occupation by showing what has happened in one little town

I. Dieburg: 85AD-1944

- A. Roman occupation headquarters in the first century AD was set up in Dieburg, about 20 miles southeast of Frankfurt

Q 3

1. Center of 86,000 agricultural *Kreis*
Question: *Would you think a little German town would have a larger or smaller population now than before the war? Why?*
 - a. Town had prewar population of 7,000; now more than 8,000
 - b. Has schools, churches, hospital, small industry, many DPs, expellees and refugees
2. Differs from average community in some ways: suffered little damage from war, has VD hospital, DPs live in regular houses, 90% Catholic

II. Dieburg: 1945

- A. MG entered with Third Army spearhead 24 March 1945; met with little resistance
1. Most active Nazis already gone
 2. Capt Bowen, MG officer, and MG Lt set up office

Q 2

1. Dieburg was next occupied when Americans entered in 1945
 2. When Romans left, Dieburg became market town; expanded
 3. In 14th century came into domain of Archbishop of Mainz
 - a. Town has been predominantly Catholic ever since
- B. St Mary's chapel has leather image of Virgin which has become shrine
1. Pilgrimage every year; discouraged during war
 2. Dieburg became part of Hesse in 1803
 - a. Parisian-type gardens attracted famous visitors
 - b. In recent years ancient Roman stones discovered
- C. Dieburg mostly an average German community

Q 4

- a. About 1,000 persons daily requested passes to leave town; most had to be refused
 - b. All but about 100 US troops left after couple of weeks
- Question: *What do you suppose conditions were in Dieburg when Americans took over?*
- B. Life in Dieburg at a standstill
1. No local administration, post office closed, no distribution office for food, fuel, clothing, no communications, schools closed
 - a. Tens of thousands of PWs in nearby labor camps had to be cared for as well as Germans
 2. Americans and assistants gradually got things going again
 - a. Post office reopened, communications restored, gas and electricity restored, food minister appointed, Nazi doctors given emergency licenses, schools reopened in fall, elections held the following spring

Q 5

- C. Germans badly frightened of Americans when US troops moved in
1. Eager to please Americans; reported on each other
 2. Soon saw Americans not to be feared; became more sure of themselves
 3. US began to turn affairs over to Germans
 - a. MG was careful then not to interfere
 - b. Germans cautious not to disobey any MG directives

III. Off With the Old

Question: *What would you think has affected Dieburgers more than any other phase of Occupation so far?*

- A. Denazification affected Dieburg life most during first three years
1. Nazis had ruled Dieburg for more than decade

Q 7

- d. NSDAP member and local SA leader got 5,000-mark fine, 30-month sentence; got off with 500-mark fine; returned home to take over business now in hands of custodian
 5. Most doctors eventually placed in Class IV and back on jobs
- B. One reason for light sentences was difficulty to find witnesses against accused Nazis; fines very light
1. Spengler, MG denazi representative, was PW in States
 - a. Says most PWs who took democracy course at Ft Eustis not interested in democracy—only early repatriation
 2. Despite "legal" denazification, pro-Nazi feeling still apparent in Dieburg
 - a. Many Nazis still living better than other persons
 - b. Example of MG employee who went from store to store posing first as anti-Nazi, then as former Nazi

Q 9

IV. The Bare Necessities

Question: *Do you think the food situation would be better in a farming community like Dieburg? Why?*

- A. Ritzert says general living conditions were better in 1947, but food only slightly so
1. Hard to make farmers give up excess food
 - a. MG must back up German teams who check on farmers' supply
 - b. Some turned in by farmers voluntarily but most food hard to get
 2. Food first few months of Occupation pretty good
 - a. Harvest that year had been good; normal consumer got 1,800 to 2,000 calories daily
 3. Then extremely cold winter and severe drought next summer forced calory cut to 1,550 (official)

Q 6

- a. Town's most powerful and influential people were NSDAP members
 - b. This power had to be given to non-Nazis
 - c. 1,000 Nazi party members had to have their political status determined
2. MG, at first, removed active Nazis from key positions
 3. Under German Law for Liberation in 1946, several hundred Nazis were classified as Followers and allowed to remain in their jobs
 4. Not one in Dieburg in Class I, only 14 in II and 60 in III
 - a. Most of these appealed; cases not yet completed
 - b. German labor office chief was freed and has been rearrested
 - c. Ex-chimneysweep fined 5,000 marks, serving one year in labor camp

Q 8

- C. Local gov't, while non-Nazi, not necessarily anti-Nazi
1. Many anti-Nazis in politics
 2. General interest in politics not too good; improving
 - a. Christian Democrats leading party, Socialists next, Communists third, Liberal Democrats new party
 - b. KPD (Communists) most active; gaining members and votes
- Question: *Why do you suppose the Communists are stronger now in Dieburg than they were before the Nazis?*
- c. Landrat Ritzert says Communist trend only due to conditions; will disappear when things are better
 - I. Ritzert old politician; feels there were fewer real Nazis than we think
- D. Denazification drawing to a close; that phase of Occupation soon over

Q 10

- a. Actual diet now only 1,100
- Note to the Discussion Leader: Copy on blackboard official ration allowance for ten-day period in March
- b. Ration varies for infants, old persons, sick, returned PWs
 - c. But full ration seldom available; often no meat for three weeks, no milk for children
4. Diets supplemented by small gardens, chickens, CARE, black market
 5. Farmers permitted to keep 3,600 calories of food daily; self-supporter class in Dieburg now almost 40 per cent
- B. Malnutrition rate low in Dieburg area
1. Only 700 in *Kreis* on special rations first of this year, including sick and returned PWs and underfed
 2. TB rate more than doubled since 1945, but still less than 100 new cases in *Kreis* last year