

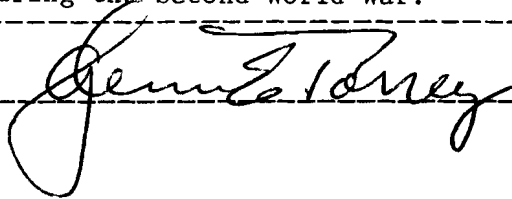
AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Catherine Mary Burnette _____ for the Masters of Art _____
(name of student) (degree)

in History _____ presented on May 15, 1993 _____
(major) (date)

Title: The Art of Persuasion: The Role of the Leaflet in Psychological
Warfare against Germany during the Second World War.

Abstract approved: _____



During World War II, the Allies successfully launched a propaganda campaign against Germany. Conducted under the leadership of the Psychological Warfare Department (PWD), these operations included radio broadcasts, loudspeaker announcements and dropping of leaflets. This study focuses on the leaflet, which was one of the PWD's most successful forms of propaganda.

First of all, this study looks at the leaflet's role in history and examine how it has been traditionally used in modern warfare. It then surveys the four main types of leaflets, civilian, news, surrender and general, disseminated by the PWD among Germans in both the European and Mediterranean theaters. This study includes a careful analysis of copies of leaflets actually disseminated on German civilian and troops. Each of the four types are evaluated according to their writing style, intended audience, contents and goal. This study also examines how the four types of leaflets complemented each others' actions, showing that the failure of one

could effectively destroy the cumulative effects of the others. Finally, it will mention briefly how experience with leaflets in World War II still influences psychological warfare.

THE ART OF PERSUASION:
THE ROLE OF THE LEAFLET IN PSYCHOLOGICAL
WARFARE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

A Thesis

Presented to

the Division of Social Sciences

EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY

In Partial Fulfillment

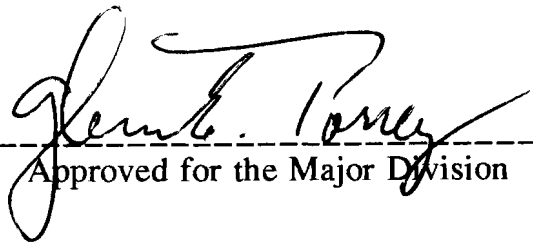
of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

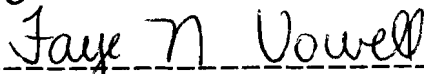
by

Catherine Mary Burnette

May 1993



Approved for the Major Division



Approved for the Graduate Council

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to extend my deepest thanks to Dr. Glenn Torrey, whose patience and help in writing this thesis will always be appreciated. I also wish to thank Dr. Samuel Dicks, Dr. Ronald McCoy, the staff of the Eisenhower Library, and especially my archivist David Haight, who have all contributed greatly to my research. Finally, I wish to acknowledge my parents, brothers, sister-in-law and friends for their prayers and constant support. Without their love, understanding and encouragement, this thesis would have never been completed.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the loving memory of
my Grandmother
JESSIE BAUER

CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| CHAPTER 1: CIVILIAN LEAFLETS..... | 12 |
| CHAPTER 2: NEWS LEAFLETS..... | 34 |
| CHAPTER 3: SURRENDER LEAFLETS..... | 54 |
| CHAPTER 4: GENERAL LEAFLETS..... | 71 |
| CONCLUSION/EPILOGUE..... | 87 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | |
| APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 | |
| APPENDIX CHAPTER 2 | |
| APPENDIX CHAPTER 3 | |
| APPENDIX CHAPTER 4 | |

Introduction

During World War II, the Allies launched a war of words against Germany. This campaign was not fueled with conventional weapons, but with radios, loudspeakers and leaflets. Psychological warfare, as the weapon is commonly known, can be defined as propaganda used to persuade a given group of individuals to follow a designated plan of action. It was a weapon of modern warfare, used to attack the minds and emotions of both enemy soldiers and civilians, in order to break down their will to resist. Perhaps Paul Linebarger best defined its military role when he wrote, "Psychological Warfare seeks to win military victories without military force." (1) Its important role in the Allied military arsenal is summarized by a statement in a Allied psychological warfare promotional pamphlet:

Propaganda is a proven weapon of warfare...Leaflets won't win the war alone. Radio won't win the war alone. Propaganda won't win the war alone. But...Neither will Bombs...Nor Bullets... Nor Bayonets...used alone. (2)

Psychological Warfare was directed at German civilians and troops in both the Mediterranean and European theaters. These operations were initially conducted under the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB), a part of Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ). Eventually, at the request of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the PWB operations were transferred to the Psychological Warfare

Department (PWD), a newly formed division of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF). (3) In order to avoid confusion, this study will classify all psychological warfare operations as part of the PWD. The PWD's role was well defined in order to insure success in their propaganda endeavors:

- (1) To attack the enemy's morale, his will to fight and to make him easier to defeat.
- (2) To collect, prepare, supply, distribute and control propaganda.
- (3) To send these tools to combat areas, the enemy, enemy occupied countries, and areas occupied by our forces.
- (4)

By incorporating these goals in the form of radio programs, loudspeaker announcements, and leaflet droppings, the PWD attempted to attack the enemy's mind. Although not beyond criticism from the military, psychological warfare often received positive reviews from Allied Commanders. Perhaps General Dwight D. Eisenhower best described the importance of this weapon when he wrote:

The exact contribution of psychological warfare towards the final victory cannot...be measured in terms of towns destroyed or barriers passed ...the expenditure of men and money in wielding the spoken and written word was an important contributing factor in undermining the enemy's will to resist and supporting the fighting moral of our...Allies in the occupied countries. Psychological warfare

has proved its right to a place of
dignity in our military arsenal. (5)

This study will focus on one of the PWD's most effective types of
propaganda, the leaflet.

Although leaflets were part of psychological warfare
operations conducted by the Americans since the Revolutionary War,
they did not reach their maturity until the twentieth century,
when they became an integral part of modern military warfare. (5)
In modern warfare, leaflets gained a testing ground during World
War I when they were used extensively by French, British, and United
States' troops. They became especially important towards the end
of the war when France disseminated 27,000,000, Britain
18,000,000 and the United States 3,000,000 leaflets. (7) Although
these numbers were not excessive compared to those dropped in
World War II, the leaflets did make an impression on the Germans, as
a speech of Marshall von Hindenberg on September 5, 1918 indicates:

The enemy conducts his campaign
against our spirit by various means,
it bombards our front, not only with
a drumfire of artillery, but also with
a drumfire of printed paper. Besides
bombs which kill the body, his airmen
throw down leaflets which are intended
to kill the soul. (8)

The fear of the written word's persuasive power was great enough to
encourage leaders like Hindenberg to speak out against leaflets.

Because of the leaflet's success in World War I, this weapon of
propaganda was immediately employed in World War II. In fact, the

Germans had learned from their World War I experiences and were among the first to utilize leaflets extensively in their military activities. Allied leaflet productions were often confused and misguided during the early months of the war. Due to military upsets such as the defeat of France in 1940, as well as the unorganized nature of the operations, early efforts often proved fruitless. But with the entry of the United States into the war late in 1941, the Allies were able to pull together and organize an effective operation. Therefore, between 1942 and the end of the war in May, 1945, leaflet operations not only increased, but were considered by the Allies to be highly effective. It was during this time that some 2.7 billion leaflets were dropped in the Mediterranean theater and some 6 billion in the Western European theater. (9) The PWD also measured their success through careful examination of recipient's reaction. Most of this was accomplished through German prisoner of war interrogations. Information such as quantity of leaflets found on prisoners and recollection of leaflets by prisoners, revealed to the PWD the effectiveness of their operations. (10) The PWD realized that leaflets cannot directly win battles, but they can effectively produce conditions conducive for military victories. This idea is apparent in the World War II pamphlet entitled, "Confetti: Combat Propaganda":

Leaflets are the cutting edge of psychological warfare. A leaflet offensive is planned as a war of attrition. It rains on enemy troops until it bogs their fighting spirit and spoils their aim. A storm of leaflets,

ahead of our attacks can make bad
fighting weather for enemy soldiers. (11)

By the end of the war, the PWD had compiled overwhelming evidence that their propaganda had directly affected enemy soldiers.

The leaflet's main role in World War II was to weaken the enemy's ability to win by attacking the morale of their soldiers, and can therefore be categorized by the separate situations in which leaflets were used, strategic and tactical. The strategic leaflet was aimed at the enemy as a whole, and sought to destroy not only the will of the German soldier, but the will of the German civilian. This type of leaflet did not seek instant results. Instead, such propaganda was considered long-range in effect, because it helped to prepare the enemy for eventual defeat. The second type of leaflet was tactical. Tactical leaflets sought immediate results and were mainly used in the front-lines, where they called for actions such as surrender, desertion or sabotage. (12)

The strategic leaflet was the first type implemented during World War II and the bulk of leaflets dropped before D-Day were of this nature. Their main objective was to present a set of long-range plans so that the German people understood the Allied position. Such leaflets, for example, often outlined Allied plans for the future of Germany, and explained the conditions of Allied military rule, so that the Germans knew what to expect when they lost the war. These leaflets were often extremely effective in creating tension between the German military and the civilian population. (13) Of the strategic leaflets dropped before D-Day, over 50% were directed at Germany. After D-Day that number rose to 90%. (14) These leaflets

were designed to produce favorable conditions so that tactical leaflets could be successfully employed.

Tactical leaflets went into large scale production after D-Day operations. Unlike strategic leaflets, tactical leaflets were expected to motivate an immediate reaction. Their main purpose was to help implement a change in the military situation. (15) Tactical leaflets were especially successful when they were combined with military actions. They were quickly produced on the front-line in order to exploit such situations as Allied advancement against a specific town or an Axis strong hold. They were also effective during military maneuvering, in which German troops found themselves in a situation of retreat. (16) Often these leaflets contained messages counseling surrender, warning of Allied advances, and stressing the weakened state of Germany. The idea was to create panic in the soldier who would then be ineffective on the front-line. Although sometimes dropped on civilian targets, the tactical leaflet was mainly directed at soldiers. These leaflets worked especially well on the front-lines where soldiers could quickly take action and accomplish what the leaflet instructed. (17)

Another way which the PWD categorized their leaflets was by the type of propaganda incorporated within them. This propaganda can be divided into three main types: white, gray or black. White propaganda was used when the PWD wanted the enemy to know the origins of the leaflet. This method was most often employed when the leaflet contained direct orders from the Allies to either a German soldier or civilian. An excellent example of white propaganda is the *Passierschein* or "Safe Conduct" leaflet (see

Chapter 3). Its main objective was to give the enemy soldier a direct order to surrender from the Allied high command. (18) Gray propaganda, on the other hand, was a mixture of propaganda and factual news. Such propaganda purposely did not identify its source so that the soldier or civilian would have to decide what to believe and what not to believe. It should be noted that the German knew exactly where they came from even if they were intended to be anonymous. (19) An example of this type of propaganda is the gray news leaflet *Nachrichten fuer die Truppe* (see Chapter 2). Finally, black propaganda was occasionally used by the PWD. Out of the three types, it was employed the least frequently and was described by the PWD in the following terms:

The German is being approached through deception and elaborately sustained fictions, calculated to throw off its guard and to appeal to selfish, disloyal, individualist motives in the individual. (20)

Black propaganda was used by the Allies when they wanted to spread rumors, alter facts or create misgiving. For example, many of these leaflets tried to look like an order from the German high command to their soldiers.

Leaflets can also be categorized in terms of the audiences to which they were directed. In order to make each leaflet effective, the PWD realized that it was crucial to target audiences and determine the themes to which they would be most receptive. (21) Also, most leaflets were written so that they would have an effect

upon the greatest number of people. To accomplish this the message had to be straightforward and simple so that it could easily be related by word of mouth. Finally, most leaflets were written with a certain type of individual in mind. Martin Herz, chief leaflet writer of the PWD, described this person as the "Marginal Man." This person was skeptical of all type of propaganda that the Allies sent to him and required more than just a push in order to react to what he read. Therefore, Herz argued that if propaganda reached this individual, then it would have an effect upon everyone who encountered it. (22)

Leaflets and psychological warfare have been the topic of a number of historical studies. Books such as Carl Berger's An Introduction to Wartime Leaflets (see note 7), James Erdmann's Leaflet Operations in the Second World War (23) and David Lerner's Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany: The Skyewar Campaign. D-Day to VE-Day (24) are entirely devoted to the leaflet's role in psychological warfare. These studies, however, tend to do one of two things. First, they concentrated on the mechanical aspects of leaflet warfare and center on how leaflet operations were organized and how the leaflets were disseminated. Erdmann's book is the definitive study of the mechanics of leaflet operations. Second, most studies look at the leaflets role in psychological warfare by examining what types of leaflets were dropped, where they were dropped and what the main themes were. An example of this approach is Berger's book which does an excellent job of showing what types of leaflets were dropped in World War I and II and in the Korean conflict.

In contrast, this study will survey the four main types of leaflets, civilian, news, surrender and general, dropped by the PWD on Germans in both the European and Mediterranean theaters, to determine what the PWD intended these leaflets to accomplish, this approach will analyze the propaganda techniques revealed in their writing style and content. This study will also include a careful analysis of actual leaflets as well as an examination of what the PWD writers and staffs intended the leaflets to say. Finally, whenever possible this study will go a step further and, by using material such as prisoner of war reports and PWD records, evaluate whether or not the leaflets really met their goals.

**Introduction:
Notes**

- (1) Paul M. A. Linebarger, Psychological Warfare, Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954, p. 37.
- (2) C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflet Algiers (6), Box: 6, Eisenhower Library.
- (3) Ibid, File: Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.
- (4) Ibid, File: Leaflets Algiers (6), Box: 6.
- (5) Clayton Laurie, "Ideology and American Propaganda: The Psychological Warfare Campaign against Nazi Germany, 1941-45," Ph. D. dissertation, American University, 1990, p. 536.
- (6) C.D. Jackson, File: Needed from War Files (2), Box: 6.
- (7) Carl Berger, An Introduction to Wartime Leaflets, Special Operations Research Office: The American University, 1959, p. 4.
- (8) C.D. Jackson, File: Needed from War Files (2), Box: 6.
- (9) Carl Berger, p. 4-5.
- (10) William E. Daughtery, "Evaluation of Combat Propaganda", In A Psychological Warfare Casebook, ed. William E. Daughtery and Morris Janowitz, Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1958, p. 684-696.
- (11) Carl Berger, p. 2.
- (12) C.D. Jackson, File: Cairo Algiers, Box: 3.
- (13) Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1, Eisenhower Library.
- (14) Carl Berger, p. 8.

- (15) Ibid, p. 12.
- (16) Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-45 (henceforth, SHAEF), File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6, Eisenhower Library.
- (17) C.D. Jackson, File: Cairo Algiers (1), Box: 6.
- (18) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.
- (19) Ibid.
- (20) Ibid.
- (21) C.D.Jackson, File: Paris (4), Box: 6.
- (22) Martin F. Herz, "Some Psychological Lessons from Leaflet Propaganda in World War II," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall, 1949, p. 471-486.
- (23) James Morris Erdmann, Leaflet Operations in the Second World War, Denver: Denver Instant Printing, 1969.
- (24) Daniel Lerner, Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany: The Skyewar Campaign, D-Day to VE-Day, New York: Steward, 1949.

Chapter 1 Civilian leaflets

German civilians were one of the main leaflet targets of the Psychological Warfare Department (PWD) during the latter years of World War II (1944-1945). It was during this time that the Allies became increasingly aware that the attitude of the homeland had a direct effect on the morale of German front-line soldiers. The PWD believed that a massive civilian propaganda campaign could indirectly effect the soldier's will to resist. (1) They also believed that these leaflets were an important tool in persuading civilians to comply with Allied orders:

The purpose of leaflets dropped on civilians behind the lines is to influence them to actions which will cause maximum interference with the enemy's military operations and thus assist the Allied advance. (2)

Finally, the ultimate role of civilian leaflets in psychological warfare was to create an atmosphere in the German homeland that was conducive for future Allied military rule.

In order to produce a leaflet which appealed to civilian audiences, the PWD's writers had to determine the most effective way to approach them. Chief leaflet writer Martin Herz described this task as a difficult one in his article entitled, "Some Psychological Lessons from Leaflet Propaganda in World War II." Herz found it hard to determine exactly how a civilian would react, because of the PWD's unfamiliarity with German homeland

Conditions. It was for this reason that most civilian propaganda was based on two different topics, mutual-interest situations and how civilians could help the Allied war effort. (3)

First of all, leaflets focusing on mutual-interest situations, more commonly known as limited action leaflets, discussed how a civilian should react to immediate problems which arise in time of war. Usually they gave instructions on what actions civilians should take when their town became part of the front-line. Themes of these leaflets included ignoring any orders to evacuate the area, starting anti-Nazi campaigns, avoiding senseless destruction of their towns and asking the front-line soldiers how the war is progressing. (4) An excellent example of a limited action leaflet is "Drei Tonnen Sprengstoff" ("Three tons of explosives") (Appendix 1-K). This leaflet warned that the next drop made by Allies would most likely be bombs instead of leaflets:

Drei Tonnen Sprengstoff were left behind at an aerodrome, in order that these leaflets may be dropped. One aeroplane flew here with no other load than leaflets. Why? Does the enemy have to economise with bombs? You know the Allies have enough planes and bombs to step up even more than already concentrated bombing warfare. No--the purpose of these leaflets is not to destroy lives, but to save lives. Therefore read this leaflet carefully. On the other side it carries three vital instructions for you and your family. (Appendix 1-K)

The back of this leaflet instructed the civilian audience on how to avoid being killed under the heading of "Read and Consider Then: Act!" (Appendix 1-L). These instructions emphasized that it was in the civilian's own interest to follow these orders to stop senseless destruction of life and property. The third instruction emphasized the fear of civilians that German soldiers were sacrificing themselves needlessly on the front-line:

3. The men at the front are to fight the armored superiority of the enemy with naked hands. They are brave. But they are being sacrificed senselessly. In your own interest, therefore, follow this advice: **CONVINCES THE SOLDIERS OF THE USELESSNESS OF THEIR SACRIFICES. THEY MUST CONSERVE THEMSELVES FOR THE JOB OF RECONSTRUCTION.** (Appendix 1-L)

This leaflet called for civilians to encourage soldiers to stop resisting and bring the war to a speedy conclusion. Many leaflets mentioned the fear of "war prolonger":

FIGHT THE NAZI PARTY! Millions of fellow-citizens are of your mind. The spy-system prevents them from declaring themselves openly. But this spy-system is weakening. You can recognize the truth and help spread it. Watch the war prolongers and remember the names of war criminals. (Appendix 1-S)

This leaflet played on the civilian's fear that the Nazi government was sacrificing them as well as the soldiers in order to prolong the war. Proof of this can be found in the March 19, 1945 Weekly

Intelligence Summary which offers civilians an alternative to accepting Nazi oppression. (5) The PWD's writing team hoped that this leaflet and others would have a direct effect on the civilian's morale and help the Allies defeat the German homeland before too much life and property was lost.

The second theme which the PWD utilized in their leaflets concerned how a civilian could help the Allied war effort. Often known as capitulation leaflets, they were used as a guide to prepare civilians for a eventual Allied military take over, by encouraging them to think of themselves first at the expense of their Nazi party loyalties. (6) The leaflet entitled "I cannot end the World War" perhaps best exemplifies the question of civilian capitulation:

Thousands of Germans in Germany-men and women who will have the gratitude of a post-war Germany-fight silently against the war and the Party. They hinder the railway transport, they slow down war production, they help foreign workers and prepare themselves to be ready when Germany will be cleansed from the Nazis. Yes, it is true: You alone cannot end the World War - BUT YOU CAN HASTEN THE END. (Appendix 1-S)

Nazi rule had left many civilians feeling powerless to fight against the government's tyranny. (7) This leaflet argued that the civilian, unsure of his or her role in ending the war, should realize that the acts of even one person could help end the war that much sooner.

In order to assure that the two themes used by the PWD in their civilian propaganda would be successfully presented, the

Writers had to follow a series of steps designed to produce an effective leaflet. This was especially important when addressing civilians because so little was known about the recipients or how they would react to the propaganda. For this reason the PWD required writers to answer five questions in order to assure a clear argument:

- (1) Who is being addressed?
- (2) Why are they being addressed?
- (3) When are they being addressed?
- (4) What effect is intended?
- (5) What action do we want? (8)

Each of these five questions was considered by the PWD in determining the content of their leaflets. If correctly followed, these steps established the tone needed to persuade the unknown civilian enemy to comply with Allied authority. This made the process of planning a leaflet crucial to the end result. Most of the civilian leaflet's power came from the ability of the PWD to speak to the audience's needs. (9)

First, the PWD leaflet writers determined to whom they wanted the leaflet to be directed. Unlike leaflets aimed at soldiers or military units, most civilian leaflets targeted a particular audience. The four most common audiences were: the general civilian population, different towns, specific groups of people, and the mayor of the community. (10) Each of these groups had its own unique fears and weaknesses which a cleverly written leaflet could easily exploit. Excellent examples of how the PWD successfully employed this technique are seen in leaflets addressed to the mayor

Buergermeister. (11) The leaflet entitled "An den **Buergermeister**" (Appendix 1-G and 1-H) is an example of this type. The PWD packaged this leaflet to resemble an official document with the Allied seal embossed in the corner. It was directed to the highest official of the town who was given an ultimatum from the Allied government either to comply or to risk death and destruction:

American troops are advancing toward your town. In a short time they will have reached it. Resistance against our troops would lead to the destruction of your town. Speedy surrender, however, will save the town and its inhabitants from such a fate. (Appendix 1-G and 1-H)

By sending a direct order from the Allies to the *Buergermeister*, the PWD hoped that the decision to surrender would be expedited.

Other civilian leaflets targeted specific groups such as: industrial workers, peasants, the general German public and a specific town. When the PWD specifically targeted a group, the purpose generally was to encourage capitulation to Allied orders. For instance, an example of a specific town selected as the target of PWD's head writers is the leaflet entitled "To the Citizens of Hamburg". This leaflet states that it would be a matter of weeks the Allied forces would be at their doorsteps, and encourages citizens to surrender before they become part of the front-line. (12) It also encourages the citizen to be loyal to town and family before party and state. The PWD hoped that by focusing on the citizen's

of the Allies destroying their town they would be able to encourage city officials to raise the white flag.

The Leaflets were also directed at specific groups of people such as industrial or agricultural workers. These leaflets usually called for sabotage and non-compliance with Nazi orders. Often industrial workers were counseled to keep machinery from operating at full potential, to save parts if machinery broke down so that they would be available for Allied use after the war, and to organize together to make a plan for take-over of the factory. Peasants were usually requested not to give Nazi's access to meat, poultry or grains and to stockpile food for after the war. (13) All of these actions called for Germans to choose between loyalty to the state or to themselves. Leaflets also educated civilians on how to survive in post-war Germany by encouraging that food be stock-piled and factories be kept in operable conditions.

Finally, the civilian population was frequently targeted. Most of these leaflets were intended to alleviate civilian's fears of Allied rule and the future of Germany as well as to encourage capitulation by the average person. "Deutsche Zivilisten! Amerikanische Truppen sind in Anmarsch auf Eure Ortschaft!" ("German Civilians! American troops are advancing towards your community!") is an example of this type of leaflet:

In a short while, the American troops will have reached your town. The population has no reason to fear, for the American army does not wage war against civilians. (Appendix 1-C and 1-D)

The general German population was probably their largest audience addressed. Leaflets of this variety told the Germans that they could either capitulate or watch the end of Germany come nearer. (14)

The second question answered by PWD writers was why civilian leaflets should be written. Although there were many reasons why the PWD began a civilian leaflet campaign the most prominent one was that defeating Germany required defeating it as a whole unit. To concentrate propaganda on just the soldiers left the homeland vulnerable to Nazi rule. Therefore, it was significant to focus a concentrated propaganda effort toward civilians who lived under constant Nazi censorship of news about the war and Germany's eminent defeat. (15)

Because of Nazi inaccuracy in reporting homefront news, PWD writers tried to address the lies and rumors disseminated by the Nazi press. One rumor was that the Allies would not treat civilian prisoners fairly because, unlike soldiers, they were not protected under the Geneva Convention. (See Chapter 3, Surrender Leaflets) It was obviously important to refute such rumors. The rumor concerning treatment of civilians was especially difficult for the PWD writers to undermine, because it was partially based on fact. Without making direct promises, the writers assured civilians that, regardless of specific protection under the Geneva Convention, their human rights would not be violated. The PWD tried to quiet the German fears by explaining that all civilians would be protected by the laws and regulations imposed by Allied rule after the war. (16) Eventually, near the end of the war, the PWD began to include civilians in the ranks of those who fell under the Geneva Convention

ulations. (17) They attempted to convince the populace of their protection under the Geneva Convention by instructing the mayor to surrender his city in military fashion. The leaflet entitled "An den Armachts Kommandanten oder Buergermeister" ("To the Army Commander or Mayor") included this message:

WEGUARANTEE

*The Safeguarding of Personal Property
Treatment according to the Geneva
Convention*

The local Army Commander or responsible civilian official can send fully empowered parlementaires with a white flag to the nearest Allied command post for the purpose of negotiating a surrender. In case of attempted trickery, no mercy will be shown. (Appendix 1-A and 1-B)

The third step followed by the PWD when writing civilian leaflets was to determine when a particular campaign would occur. Often this question determined the theme of the leaflet. Usually PWD writers considered this question only when they were directing a leaflet campaign towards a specific area or group of people. Standard leaflets such as "German Civilians! American troops are advancing toward your community!" (Appendix 1-C and 1-D) and "An den Buergermeister" (Appendix 1-E and 1-H) could be used at any time or place. But this often was not the case with civilian leaflets. In order to make them as pertinent as possible to a given Allied military situation, many leaflets were written with a specific action in mind. Such leaflets were used to forewarn German civilians of such upcoming actions as Allied advance or a possible

threat of Allied bombing or invasion. (18) As Frederick Sondern explains in his article entitled "General McClures' Newsboys," leaflets such as "Warnung An die deutsche Zivilbevoelkerung im Rheinland und im Ruhrgebiet" ("Warning to the German Civilian Population in the Rhineland and the Ruhr", Appendix 1-M and 1-N) fit into this category. In fact, Sondern states that these specific target leaflets were widely disseminated during the last months of the war as Allied military action reached the German homeland. (19)

"Warnung An die deutsche Zivilbevoelkerung im Rheinland und im Ruhrgebiet" was dropped on the civilians to alert them to an impending invasion:

The Allied High Command issued on 26 August 1944, addressed to the civilian population of the German regions west of the Rhine and in the French province of Alsace-Lorraine. Due to the rapid advance of the Allied armies and the pursuit of the disintegrating German units, the entire Rhineland and Ruhr have now become a rear area of military operations. In a very short time they may become a battle area.
(Appendix 1-M and 1-N)

By dropping this leaflet in advance of Allied invasion of this area, the PWD gave civilians fair warning to prepare for either surrender or resistance.

The fourth question asked by PWD writers concerned the intended effect of civilian propaganda. Of the many reasons why the PWD determined that civilians should receive Allied propaganda, perhaps the most important was the role that civilian leaflets

ayed in indirectly undermining the front-line soldier's morale. The
 VD was quoted as saying that, "Allied propaganda has long
 recognized the role of civilians in spreading their defeatism
 amongst German soldiers." (20) Thus, civilian leaflets were
 tended to break down not only the civilian's morale and will to
 resist, but also the soldier's. Perhaps the best example of the
 relationship between the civilian and the soldier is the leaflet
 entitled, "Frage den Frontsoldaten!" ("Ask the Front-line soldier",
 appendix 1-O and 1-P). This leaflet was used to encourage direct
 contact between civilians and soldiers so that, by asking soldiers
 what conditions were like at the front-line, civilians would better
 understand how to react when the homeland became a battleground:

With the entry of Allied troops into
 Germany territory, the Homeland and
 the front have become neighbors. The
 home population can thus at last find
 out what experiences the front-line
 soldier has had in the West and how he
 thinks about the situation. The front-
 line soldier knows what it is like!
 (Appendix 1-O and 1-P)

The leaflet then encouraged civilians to approach soldiers and ask
 them three different questions pertaining to the war:

ASK HIM if it is possible to resist an
 overwhelmingly superior enemy for
 any length of time - no matter with how
 much bravery and readiness for sacrifice.
Ask him - he knows the answer!

ASK HIM what the towns and villages
 of Western France looked like when one

tried to defend them - and then, afterwards, when artillery barrages and carpets of bombs had broken the resistance.

Ask him - he knows the answer!

ASK HIM if he wants his country to become a devastated battlefield, whether chaos and misery and mass suicide are preferable to an orderly entry of the Allies.

Ask him - he knows the answer!

(Appendix 1-O and 1-P)

Each of the suggested questions ended with the words, "Ask him - he knows the answer!" to reiterate that the soldier had already experienced first hand the horrors of war. The PWD intended to show how the Nazis had sacrificed their soldiers' lives needlessly. "Frage den Frontsoldaten" was so successful that a version known as "Ask the People at Home" was invented to use similar tactics on German soldiers. Both leaflets were disseminated to civilian and military audiences and were interchangeable at the front-lines. (21)

Another intended effect of civilian propaganda was to give German citizen a choice about what the future would hold for them and their community. Perhaps the most famous example of this type of leaflet is "Das war Duerwiss!" ("This was Duerwiss!", Appendix 1-T and 1-U). This leaflet argued that it was impossible to win against the Allies' overwhelming military superiority and that any attempt to resist would result in destruction of towns and loss of lives. (22) "Das war Duerwiss" called for civilians to surrender their town to the Allies or suffer the fate of Duerwiss:

This was Duerwiss an erstwhile peaceful German village in the district of

Eschweiler near Aachen, which need not have been brought to ruin. Fanatics made a strongpoint out of Duerwiss. Thereby it became a military target for Allied bombers. Within one day, the town was smashed to pieces by heavy bombers, fighter bombers, artillery and flame-throwing tanks.
(Appendix 1-T and 1-U)

This message appeared under a picture of what was left of the small community of Duerwiss. The leaflet was intended to send a powerful message to German civilians that the senseless destruction of this town need not have occurred. On the back of the leaflet there was an explanation on how "Eure Heimatort kann gerettet werden" ("Your town can be saved!", Appendix 1-V and 1-W) appeared. Thus, the citizen had the choice of making their town a target or preserving it for the future:

Avoid having your town razed to the ground! Talk with the Soldiers! Explain to them that defending the town means not only senseless self-sacrifice, but also a DEATH SENTENCE for your town. Avoid having your town made into a strongpoint. Help the soldiers to save themselves, and thereby your town, for a better future!
(Appendix 1-V and 1-W)

The main power of the message was that each civilian had to decide, either to comply with Allied orders or to face the consequences of non-cooperation. (23)

Finally, the PWD writers determined what specific actions civilians should be encouraged to take. These actions, which were

usually given in a list form, often appeared on the backside of leaflets to reinforce the message of non-compliance to Nazi rule (Appendix 1-E and 1-F, 1-I and 1-J). (24) Three of the most common orders were: to cease resistance, to stop needless Nazi destruction of property, and to house refugees of the German Wehrmacht. The main purpose of providing specific instructions was to reassure civilians about the correctness of any actions they undertook. Civilians were persuaded they need not fear Allied retaliation provided that they followed the leaflet's orders. For example, leaflets usually contained instruction on where an individual should hide in case of Allied invasion:

Hide in your cellars, which afford protection to you. Remain in the cellars even after the first American troops have entered. Remain in the cellars until the American authorities express grant free use of the streets. (Appendix 1-I and 1-J)

Some leaflets contained more specific instructions about what to do during Allied takeover. An example of this type of message is found under the heading "Anweisungen!" ("Instructions"):

Hide in cellars which offer you protection. Remain in the cellars even after the first Americans units have entered your community. Send out a small group of parliamentaries (not more than 3) who will surrender the town to the American commander. All other citizens remain in their cellars until otherwise informed by the authorities. (Appendix 1-E and 1-F)

By following these orders, a civilian could be assured that his life would be spared. Often instructions involved not obeying Nazi orders but complying with Allied wishes. Perhaps the most famous non-compliance order was the call for citizens to ignore Nazi evacuation orders and instead follow instructions contained in Allied leaflets.

(25)

Often the leaflets directed civilians how to react in a certain situation. For example, a series of leaflets sent to workers and port officials in various towns gave instructions specifically geared to their situation. (26) In the hope of preventing further sabotage of key German ports, these leaflets called on the workers to stop the ports from being destroyed, their reward being that the ports would be shut down for the least amount of time. The leaflet entitled "To the workers and port officials of HAMBURG!" is an example of this argument:

In these last weeks of the war, the future of your town is in the greatest danger from fanatics who may make a last minute attempt to make the port unusable. The power of the men behind these fanatics is crumbling. It will be broken with the arrival of the Allied armies. It depends on what you do now whether your port will then be reopened at once. (Appendix 1-Q)

The back of this leaflet included a list of four actions which encouraged port officials and workers to take responsibility for the future of their jobs and their town's ports after the war.

The effectiveness of the civilian leaflet campaign was only fully known after World War II ended. There was little opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of civilian propaganda earlier because of the limited contact between PWD interrogators and civilians until military government was imposed. (27) Even then it remained difficult for the trained historian to determine how effective these leaflets were. Perhaps the biggest barrier to obtaining concrete evidence lies in the fact that no distinction was made between civilian and military prisoners of war. Thus, interrogation reports seem to indicate that most of the prisoners interviewed were soldiers and not civilians. Nonetheless, there is some indication that the PWD did call for civilians to be interviewed and questioned about their impressions of leaflet warfare. (28) The evidence which is available generally comes from the PWD's own assessment of civilian leaflet operations. PWD papers mention positive effects of the leaflets such as that civilians, unlike soldiers, could discuss the contents of the leaflets freely and therefore messages reached a much larger audience than the actual numbers of leaflets printed. (29) Also, PWD reports cite evidence that civilians who had seen leaflets were especially grateful for instructions and information concerning how to react in a crisis situation. (30) The chief argument for effectiveness of civilian propaganda lay in how thoroughly the civilians were able to effect the soldiers' fighting morale. The PWD repeatedly cited the interrelationship of civilian and soldier as substantial proof of the necessity of civilian leaflets. (31) Therefore, this interrelationship rather than numbers or

percentages dictated the PWD's decision to continue civilian propaganda operations.

Because, as indicated earlier, interrogation reports fail to distinguish civilians from military individuals, the most accurate assessment of the success of civilian leaflets comes from considering the numbers disseminated. (32) The PWD kept an up-to-date list of numbers of leaflets disseminated in their Monthly Progress Reports. This source, for example, reports that in the first two weeks of November, 1944, over 88 million leaflets were dropped on both civilian and military targets. Again a report for the first two weeks of December of the same year estimate that some 132 million leaflets were dropped. Of these 132 million, 19.2% were expressly directed at German civilians and 15.9% at German troops. The rest of these leaflets were directed at a general audience. (33) These figures suggest that civilian leaflet production often exceeded that of military leaflets. During the last few months of the war Allied civilian leaflet dissemination reached a high as Allied troops slowly moved towards civilian targets and inched closer to Berlin. Because of their military advance civilians became increasingly important to the PWD's propaganda efforts. For example, in April, 1945, some 25,756,709 leaflets were dropped on civilian targets. (34) Such huge numbers were seen as proof of the PWD's own belief in their success rate. Another way to judge the success of operations is to look at the attitudes of Nazis towards the Allied civilian leaflet campaign. The Nazi government considered these leaflets dangerous and called for complete destruction of them. A

statement released by the Nazi government expresses their fear of the full potential of these leaflets:

That it is absolutely forbidden to all citizens not only to remove but also to touch materials of any kind whatsoever dropped by or falling from enemy aircraft. Anyone who finds them must at once notify the nearest Italian or German military command or police post. (35)

Obviously, the Nazi government feared the power of these leaflets to provoke uprisings and encourage non-capitulation to Nazi rule. From all of this evidence it is safe to conclude that, although their success rate cannot be measured in concrete numbers, civilian leaflets did have a marked effect on lowering the morale of the German homeland.

In conclusion, civilians were one of the main groups which the PWD's leaflet propaganda targeted during World War II. German civilians had no choice whether or not they became part of the war. They were in the path of the oncoming Allied forces and would eventually face the dangers of the front-line. The position of the German civilian was an unenviable one:

They face death, at our hands, if they obey the Nazis; they face death at the Nazis' hands if they disobey them; they cannot protect themselves against the Allies great armies and air fleets but they could, if they adopted the best means of defence, attack and protect themselves against Nazis' weakening terror machine. There is only one road

to safety - active mass resistance to
the hangman. (36)

Therefore, it was essential and humanitarian for the PWD to begin a
leaflet campaign directed at the German homeland with a twofold
goal. First, the PWD encouraged citizens to persuade soldiers to
stop fighting and save themselves and Germany for the future. In
addition, PWD propaganda attempted to destroy civilian morale and
prepare German citizens for eventual Allied military takeover, by
weakening the enemy's power over its people, one civilian at a time.

Chapter 1

Notes

- (6) Records of the U.S. Army, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, Historical Section: 1941-46, (henceforth, RUSA), File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 35, Eisenhower Library.
- (7) Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-45, (henceforth, SHAEF) File: Propaganda Volume, 2, Reel: 5, Eisenhower Library.
- (8) Martin F. Herz, "Some Psychological Lessons from Leaflet Propaganda in World War II," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall, 1949, p. 471-486.
- (9) Daniel Lerner, Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany: The Skyewar Campaign, D-Day to VE-Day, 1949, p. 177-190.
- (5) RUSA, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 35.
- (6) Daniel Lerner, p. 177-90.
- (7) Walter Bedell Smith: Collection of World War II Documents, 1941-45, File: Weekly Intelligence Summaries, Box: 30, Eisenhower Library.
- (8) C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Cairo, Algiers, Box: 3, Eisenhower Library.
- (9) Ibid.
- (10) SHAEF, File: Propaganda, Volume, 2, Reel: 35.
- (11) RUSA, File: Prisoners of War, Reel: 35.
- (12) SHAEF, File: Propaganda, Volume, 2, Reel: 5.
- (13) Ibid.
- (14) Ibid.
- (15) Ibid, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(6) C.D. Jackson, File: Crossman, Paris, Box: 3.

(7) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(8) Ibid, File: Propaganda, Volume, 2, Reel: 5.

(9) Frederick Sondern Jr., "General McClures' Newsboys," American Mercury, February 1945, p. 232-236.

(10) RUSA, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 35.

(11) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(12) Daniel Lerner, p. 177-190.

(13) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(14) Ibid, File: Propaganda Volume, 2, Reel: 5.

(15) Ibid.

(16) Daniel Lerner, p. 177-190.

(17) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(18) C.D. Jackson, File: McClure, General Paris (1), Box: 6.

(19) Ibid, File: Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.

(20) Daniel Lerner, p. 177-190.

(21) RUSA, File: Weekly Intelligence Summary, Reel; 35.

(22) William E. Daughtery, "Evaluation of Combat Propaganda," in A Psychological Warfare Casebook, ed. William E. Daughtery and Morris Janowitz, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1958, p. 684-696.

(23) C.D. Jackson, File: PWD Reports, Paris, Box: 9.

(24) Ibid.

(25) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

Ibid, File: Propaganda, Volume, 2, Reel: 5.

Chapter 2

News Leaflets

The newspaper leaflet was an important part of the PWD's overall leaflet campaign. Used throughout World War II, these leaflets were one of the few alternate source of news available to Germans. They were published on a regular basis, either daily or weekly, so that the German soldier would begin to rely on them as a source of information, as many did. (1) As one front-line German soldier explained: "We are starving for anything printed. Whatever comes to us we swallow eagerly. The more your leaflets include, the more we welcome them." (2)

A variety of news leaflets related current information about the war, local interest stories and other world news. They were designed to look like an average German newspaper, printed in column form, with such familiar items as: headlines, feature stories, late breaking news items, and even sports and entertainment news. This was done in an effort to mislead the soldier into believing that these leaflets came from Germany and not from the Allied sources. (3) But despite a concerted effort by the PWD to pass these leaflets off as authentic German newspapers, most soldiers understood where they originated. (4) Nevertheless, there is much evidence that the news leaflets were preferred to any other type of propaganda, due in part to the fact that they did not overtly try to change the soldiers' mind. Instead they treated the reader as intelligent human being, who if given the correct information would act upon it.

The effectiveness of news leaflets can be traced not to their appearance, but to their ability to deliver news unavailable to many front-line soldiers. This conclusion is born out of the comments of a U.S. 101st Airborne Division interrogator:

The news that the troops get of the situation is from our propaganda leaflets which the P.W.'s are supposed to always be very anxious to get. He states that on having read them, most of them take the first opportunity to escape and desert. They are to believe everything that is in the leaflets. The only other source of information is through lectures by the unit commanders which are always highly colored and optimistic. (6)

In order to deliver up-to-the-minute news to German soldiers, the PWD's writing staff was on 24 hour call. Their job was to make a news leaflet not only informative, but also interesting. It was important above all that the contents of the leaflet be accurate. (7) But will use of blatant propaganda was discouraged, some facts were embellished. Unlike other leaflets, the news leaflet's task was not to call for action such as surrender, but to provide human interest stories and news items, which would indirectly cause the reader to question his role in the war. It must be kept in mind, on the other hand, that certain articles were written purely for propaganda purposes. To illustrate these aims this chapter will focus on four separate news leaflets.

One of the main types of news leaflets, dropped on a daily basis was entitled *Nachrichten fuer die Truppe* (*News for the troops*) or "*Nachrichten*". *Nachrichten* was a "gray" leaflet (see Introduction) published by the PWD from D-Day April 25, 1944 to German capitulation on May 4, 1945. (8) Originally created to be used in conjunction with operation OVERLORD, *Nachrichten* became the PWD's most successful widely distributed news leaflet, with around 500,000 copies dropped daily. In order to maintain the quality of the publication, the PWD employed a staff of around 25 editors. (9) They were instructed to:

...provide German troops with an up-to-date and detailed account of events on the German home front, about which they heard nothing - or at best, only half truths - on the official newsheets issued to them by trained propaganda teams. (10)

In addition to news of the homefront, *Nachrichten* gave information about Germany's military situation in the war, news otherwise unavailable. (11) The effectiveness of *Nachrichten* stemmed in part from its readers inability to distinguish factual from fictional accounts. This meant that *Nachrichten* was able to combine effectively unconfirmed subversive home land news with confirmed front-line information. (12) Therefore, when faced with the dilemma of what to believe, it proved easier for the soldier to accept a rumor as fact than to track it down.

Nachrichten received much of its success from maintaining a familiar format, which contained four distinct elements. The first was a leading article, which revealed how the Nazi Party was trying

prolong the war and destroy German values. (13) This article mainly focused on current events in Germany. For example, the feature story of the July 21, 1944 issue carried the headline, "Generale proklamieren Friedens-regierung" ("General proclaim a government of peace"). The background to this story was the July 20, 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler's life. In order to make the story more newsworthy, the PWD writers reported that Hitler would soon be replaced because many Generals had called for a peace settlement. This article's main point was that if a group of top ranking generals were willing to stop fighting Germany must be proposing the war. The PWD backed up their story on the generals with current evidence about recent German defeats under the heading of, "Warum es losgeht" ("Why it occurred"). This section gave the German soldiers seven concrete reasons why some of Hitler's general were calling for peace:

- (1) The Russian break through: the Soviet army advanced over 400 km in 4 weeks and is now only 15 km away from East Prussia.
- (2) The break through of the Atlantic Wall. The ever growing weapon capabilities of the Anglo-Americans. The casualties of the invasion: 130,000 German soldiers dead, missing and wounded, and over 60,000 imprisoned.
- (3) The break down and casualties in Italy.
- (4) Shortage of troops and artillery for a three front war.
- (5) The depletion of fuel resources.
- (6) The growing scarcity of ammunition on all of the fronts.
- (7) The break down of the air force and their inability to protect and defend the

the army and their country.
 (Appendix 2-A, author's translation)

Other lead articles related information about the home front: tallies of cities that had recently been bombed, factories that could no longer produce needed equipment and areas that were now occupied by the Allies. The intent was to convince the German soldier that the Nazi Regime was willing to prolong the war, even if it meant certain death to the German people.

Another element featured in *Nachrichten*, located on page three of every issue, was detailed news about the home front. Page three often became the only link the German soldier had with news from the homefront. (14) An analysis of "Leaflet Operations in the Western European Theater", points out some of the subjects:

The German soldier found startling and worrying news from home, suggesting the flagrant inequality in the sacrifices made by the man at the front and the leader at home, by the ordinary civilian and the party member. He learned about the scandals of reserved occupations, of the overworking of women, of conditions in children's camps, of "black marketing" in high quarters and of insincere and bombastic appeals for sacrifice by bosses and by wire-pullers hundreds of miles behind the front. (15)

Such information often confirmed the soldier's worst fears. This "voice from the homeland" featured a full range of topics, at least one of which was related to how the average German citizen was

ected by the war. Other stories on this page included recent reports of various cities, often describing the damage received by Allied bombing. For example, "Mitteldeutsches Industriegebiet bombt" ("Middle Germany's Industrial Region Bombed") showed how the German government was unable to stop recent Allied attacks on their factories:

Factories are again without protection against Fighting Planes.

The people in the western, eastern, and southern parts of Germany again witnessed yesterday as thousands of bombs and Fighting Planes hit Germany, without German defence being able to do anything about it. (Appendix 2-C, author's translation)

This article goes on to list the industries that were hit hardest by the bombs and stressed the importance of these industries to the German war effort. It gave concrete proof to a front-line soldier of Germany's depleting resources and inability to protect them.

The third element contained in all issues of *Nachrichten* was a special feature section devoted to entertainment. This section insured that *Nachrichten* was not entirely propaganda. (16) It was also intended to make the German soldiers homesick for the life that they had left behind. Regularly included in this section were sports reports, entertainment news and even songs. Perhaps the most popular item was the pin-up girl. To soldiers who had been denied contact with anyone outside of their own unit, these pin-up girls represented hope of returning home and seeing their loved ones. The PWD also thought that pin-up girls were good for morale, and

cluded them in an effort to endear the German soldier to the *Nachrichten* publication and to divert their attention from the war at hand. The July 21, 1944, *Nachrichten* pin-up Else Knipschild was captioned:

Else Knipschild, Prima Ballerina of the Koeniglichen Opera in Copenhagen will perform next in Stockholm, where she now resides, after her daring escape from a Gestapo-prison in Copenhagen, with her one year old son. The beloved Dutch artist was held by the Gestapo after she was caught dancing the forbidden Ballet, "Soldier's Song", by Igor Stravinsky. (Appendix 2-C, author's translation)

The PWD hoped that the caption would anger German soldiers who read it, convincing them of Nazi tyranny.

The forth and final characteristic of each *Nachrichten* leaflet was its commitment to bringing the German soldier up-to-the-minute information about the different fronts, especially the Western front, where most of these news leaflets were dropped. These articles appeared on the front and back pages of the publication and presented a daily scorecard of Allied victories. (17) For example, on the back page of the July 21, 1944 issue of *Nachrichten* is an article entitled, "Keine Hilfe von aussen" ("No help from the outside"). It discussed the problems that German troops face when encircled:

No more help comes from the outside, now that the whole German southern front has fallen back

towards the west. The encirclement has already caused the loss of artillery and fuel shortage.

(Appendix 2-D, author's translation)

The rest of the article pointed out the danger the German troops were in. Such information lowered the soldiers morale, by showing them how much ground the German army was losing and emphasized that it was only a matter of time until Germany lost the war.

Another example of a daily news leaflet was the one entitled *Soldaten-Nachrichten* (*Soldiers-News*). Unlike *Nachrichten*, this new leaflet was "white" propaganda (see Introduction), whose origin was acknowledged as, "The Royal Air Force and the U.S.A. Air Force". It was therefore especially important that *Soldaten-Nachrichten* be reliable. Because of this emphasis, *Soldaten-Nachrichten* avoided using the type of sensationalized stories, often found in the pages of *Nachrichten*. (18) Although *Soldaten-Nachrichten* began its publication earlier than *Nachrichten*, there is, however, no concrete evidence to suggest that *Soldaten-Nachrichten* was an early version of *Nachrichten*. However many of the problems associated with the former had been all but eliminated by the time *Nachrichten* appeared, indicating such a relationship. A study of the issues *Soldaten-Nachrichten's* dropped on Germany during December, 1943 reveals both the strengths and weaknesses of the publication.

One of the strengths *Soldaten-Nachrichten* was with its thorough coverage of the German fighting fronts. For example, in the December 5, 1943 issue, an article entitled, "Ostfront" ("east front")

contained detailed news about the situation of the German army in the east:

During the past week, von Manstein's counter offensive on the Kiev salient has gained no new successes. The Russian encirclement of Toherkassy is drawing closer. All German attempts to break out have been thrown back with losses. The Russians have set up a new bridgehead across the lower course of the Pripet, and are threatening Moschir, the important traffic centre on the eastern border of the Pripet marshes. In White Russia the Russians have made important territorial gains in their advance on Rogatshev and Schlobin.
(Appendix 2-E and 2-F)

This article, like similar articles which appeared in *Nachrichten*, painted a consistent picture of Allied success and German retreats.

(19) Whether or not the German soldier believed every bit of this information was not important; the overall impact would be to slowly break down their will to resist. (20)

A second purpose of *Soldaten-Nachrichten* was to keep the German soldier informed of news other than at the front. Leading stories contained such information as: the performance of Allied weapons, meetings of the big three leaders and current bombing strategies of the Allies. (21) An example of the latter was in the December 5, 1943 issue, "Erneuter britischer Luftangriff auf Berlin", ("Renewed British air attacks on Berlin"). This article went on to explain that after a five day pause, the Allies once again began to bomb Berlin. The reasons behind this bombing were then stated:

The British Minister for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, declared in Parliament: "Berlin is being systematically bombed because it is at the centre of 12 strategic railway lines. Berlin is the second largest inland harbour in Europe. In Berlin stand-or stood-the A.E.G., Rhein-Metall, Siemens Schukert, Focke Wulf, Heinkel and Dornier Works. If I could choose only one target in Germany, it would certainly be Berlin.
(Appendix 2-E and 2-F)

The impact of this article was strengthened by the inclusion of photographic evidence of bombing results, which often made the greatest impression on the German soldier. (22) The caption underneath a picture of Hamburg read:

This is how Hamburg appeared after the Allied assault of July and August, 1943, where 9,500 Tons of Bombs were dropped. But in Berlin, around 13,000 Tons of bombs were dropped (during the same period) and (an additional) 7,000 Tons in November.
(Appendix 2-E and 2-F, author's translation)

This picture implied that if Hamburg could look like a rubble after 9,500 tons of bombs, Berlin must have suffered worse damage after more than 20,000 tons.

In addition, mixed with top stories of the day, *Soldaten-Nachrichten* often offered the reader a special look at how other soldiers were suffering in the war. These articles ranged from tallies of soldiers captured, wounded or dead to actual commentary

out the German soldier's sinking morale. They were especially effective because they focused on the basic human drive to survive.

3) An article of this type appeared in the December 9, 1943, *Soldaten-Nachrichten* with the title, "Das Sinken der deutschen Kriegsmoral" ("German War Moral is Sinking"). Cleverly placed under news of front-line conditions in Russia and on the southern front, the article focuses on the low morale of many German soldiers fighting against the Russians:

General Weller, Commander of the Eighth Germany army fighting on the eastern front, has warned his troops against "Bolshevistic talk" and threatened severe punishments. Weller's special order runs as follows: "German soldiers now are making more irresponsible remarks than ever before. During the Poltava retreat. [,] German soldiers declared that they wished to lay down their arms, and, that after the loss of the Dnieper position, the war was lost in any case." (Appendix 2-G, 2-H and 2-I)

The thrust of this article was to confirm that it was natural to want to leave the war, and not sacrifice their lives.

Although *Soldaten-Nachrichten* was a credible news source, it was plagued with problems. The PWD writers often found it hard to find fresh news on a daily basis. The issue's of *Soldaten-Nachrichten* for December, 1943 demonstrate this problem. Coverage of the Teheran Conference was an obvious example. A least three separate issues (December 9, 10 and 11, 1943), carry an article entitled "Die Drei-Maechte Erklaerung" ("Declaration of the

"Three Powers") (Appendix 2-G, 2-H and 2-I is an example). This article dealt with the joint decision of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt regarding the future of Germany and their plans for the war. In fact, the December 9, 1943 issue of *Soldaten-Nachrichten* uses the same format as a general leaflet of the same title dropped on German troops. (see Chapter 4, Appendix 4-K, 4-L and 4-M) Although repeating stories does not negate the message of the leaflet, it does show that leading stories were hard to find.

Another example which compromised the leaflet's credibility, was the use of the same photograph to illustrate two different events. A flagrant example of this is found in the December 14 and December 19, 1943 (Appendix 2-J) editions of *Soldaten-Nachrichten*. In the December 14 issue photograph of Allied fighter planes is printed with the caption, "Solche und aehnliche Maschines tragen zur Lahnmiegung des deutschen Verkehrs bei." ("These and similar planes have contributed to the paralysis of the German transportation system.") The caption of the same photograph in the December 19 issue reads, "Ein Verband amerikanischer Thunderbolts ueber Deutschland." ("A group of American Thunderbolts over Germany.") Although the location of these planes was not mentioned, the obvious repetition of the picture undermined the impact on German soldier who relied on *Soldaten-Nachrichten*.

The PWD also published a number of weekly news leaflets throughout the war. Perhaps the most famous of these was the "white" publication (see Introduction) entitled, *Frontpost*, produced and published in field conditions by the 12th U.S. Army. (24) In fact, early issues were quite frank: "The purpose of '*Frontpost*' is simple;

to persuade you, German soldiers, to cease fighting." This statement was negative. (25) Later issues, like the two included in the appendix, avoided outright mention of their purpose and instead emphasized that the leaflet was a weekly publication for German soldiers. *Frontpost* was used on all of the fronts, but was especially effective in the Mediterranean Theater. A report entitled, "Psychological Warfare in the Mediterranean Theater," confirmed that *Frontpost* was the most valued item of propaganda received on the front-lines in Italy:

For many, the news on bombing of their home towns as they got from reading *Frontpost*, was the final reason for being fed up with the war. When more and more of Germany fell into the hands of her enemies, men learned only from Allied news leaflets about the capture of their home town. This was for many the final indication that they could give up without fear of retaliation on their families by the German public. (26)

The report indicated that most German soldiers from the Mediterranean theater who were captured and interrogated between 1943-45, listed *Frontpost* as their reason for exiting the war. (27)

Overall, *Frontpost* can be described as the most effective weekly news leaflet produced by the PWD during the war.

Unlike daily news leaflets, weekly publications like *Frontpost* were not plagued by the necessity of getting up-to-the-minute news to the soldier. For this reason PWD writers could be more selective

what they included in these publications. For example, later editions of the *Frontpost* (April 10, 1945) spent an entire issue on the single topic of how one surrenders. (see Chapter 3, Surrender leaflets) (28) However, most *Frontpost* publications talked primarily about what was happening in the war. Their articles, like those in daily news leaflets, usually concentrated on the different front and how the German army was faring. For example, a *Frontpost* dated from December 22, 1943 included a lead story on the Russian advance entitled, "Dreifacher russischer Durchbruch", ("Threefold [new] Russian breaks-through"). This article reports that:

Russian "Winter Armies" Take Up Position. On December 21st, the German News Agency reported that the bridgehead of Kherson, on the Dnieper estuary, had been captured by the Russians. On December 20th, the OKW reported further Russian penetration attacks north and south of Nevel and hard fighting near Kirovograd, 30 kilometres south west of Znamenka, which the Russians had captured a week earlier. (Appendix 2-K and 2-L)

This article played on German fears of Russian invasion of German territory. (29) The article included a detailed map showing exactly where the Russian armies had penetrated, giving the German soldier an even clearer assessment of the situation.

Issues of the *Frontpost* also regularly contained articles about world news as well as information about the home front. World news articles were intended to inform the German soldier of how

The war was affecting other nations, such as the December, 22, 1943 issue of *Frontpost* which included information about the current military position of Japan. This was especially important, as Japan and Germany were allies during the war. An article entitled, "Japan's Heimatwaesser bedroht", ("Japans Inner Sea Threatened"), presents evidence that Japan was not doing well:

The counter-offensive of the American forces against the Gilbert Islands is a danger thrust directly in our inner sea. States Toyko Radio These operations are an important part in the circle of the enemy's general counter-offensive against Japan. (Appendix 2-M and 2-N)

At the same time, *Frontpost* offered in many of their issues a feature entitled "Nachrichten aus der Heimat", ("News from Home"). This section received high acclaim from soldiers, who heard little about their loved ones left behind. Usually the news contained in this section showed the bleak situation that Germans citizens faced from their government. (30) For example, one article in the December 8 issue focuses on the forced mobilization of women in Essen, a town located on the Ruhr River, for defense purposes:

Mobilization of women:
The National Zeitung [newspaper] of Essen reports that the Essen Labour Office has issued its fourth call up of women, who, since June 1st, have been liable for registration for defense tasks. The paper says that this fourth summons is necessary because some women have taken advantage of the confusion caused

by raids to avoid registering.
(Appendix 2-Q and 2-R)

This article had a two-fold effect on the reader. First, it demonstrated that Germany was in such a weakened position because of Allied raids that women were now being forced to participate in the war. At the same time, this article provided the reader with a glimpse at how his loved ones were being treated by an unsympathetic government, willing to sacrifice its citizens for their own needs.

Finally, it is important to mention the bi-weekly news leaflet *Feldpost* in same context as the leaflet *Frontpost*. *Feldpost* was the PWD's abridged version of *Frontpost*. Most of *Feldpost's* stories were taken directly from the pages of *Frontpost*. (31) Like *Frontpost*, *Feldpost* (Appendix 2-S, 2-T, 2-U and 2-V and 2-W, 2-X, 2-Y and 2-Z) was "white" propaganda presented to the German soldiers as, "Herausgegeben von der Amerikanischen Armee in Westeuropa". ("Published by the United States Army in western Europe.") The first and fifth issues of April, 1945 will serve as an example of this publication. All *Feldpost's* followed a similar format. First of all, the front page of every issue featured a full-page article, that usually focused on how the Allies were winning the war. In the first April, 1945 issue of *Feldpost* the top story deals with the encirclement of the Ruhr, the industrial center of Germany which has almost been overrun:

German attempts to break out, were
beaten back with high losses for the
Germans. British troops have just

about cleared Muenster. They captured Rheine and stand just short off Osnabrueck. According to front dispatches, the Germans have started to evacuate Holland. A new Allied advance into Holland threatens to cut off the German routes of retreat... (Appendix 2-S and 2-T)

cluded in the body of this article is a detailed map of the Ruhr region, which indicated that Allied troops were in a position to destroy Germany's industrial capabilities. The map also offers a clear picture of areas (highlighted in white on the map) currently under Allied control. This gives the German soldier solid evidence that Germany is close to losing the war.

Finally, the back page of every *Feldpost* contained news about the war, the home-front and the world. The main goal of these articles was to give the reader a quick glance at how Germany was doing. There are a number of examples of this type of article in fifth April issue of 1945 (Appendix 2-W, 2-X, 2-Y and 2-Z) found under the heading, "Zeichen des Zusammenbruch's" ("Signs of Collapse"):

General Von Erzleben

stopped some 16 year old members of the Hitler Youth and brought them to the next army barracks. At three o'clock of the same day they were sent to the front. By five o'clock they were already taken prisoner.

(Appendix 2-Y and 2-Z)

Another example found the first April issue of 1945, contained an excerpt from a German officer's diary which indicates that the morale of German officers is low:

1. 14. 45:

The world is coming to an end!
In the east, the winter offensive
has now broken loose - now we
are bound to collapse. This war can
no longer be won. It is just a sense-
less murder - it is a crime.
(Appendix 2-U and 2-V)

In conclusion, the effectiveness of the PWD's news leaflet operations stemmed from their ability to deliver up-to-the-minute news to the German troops. The news leaflet filled a void in the soldier's life and offered him an independent source of information about what was happening in the world outside of his unit on a regular basis. (32) Without news leaflets like *Nachrichten*, *Daten-Nachrichten*, *Frontpost* and *Feldpost*, many German soldiers would have had a much limited view of the war.

Chapter 2

Notes

(0) C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967, File: Cairo-Algiers (1), Box: Eisenhower Library.

(1) Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-1945, (henceforth, SHAEF), File: Propaganda Volume 2, Reel: 5, Eisenhower Library.

(2) Walter Bedell Smith: Collection of World War II Documents, 1941-1945, File: Weekly Intelligence Summary, Box: 30, Eisenhower Library.

(3) SHAEF, File: Interrogation of Prisoners of War, Reel: 5.

(4) Ibid, File: Interrogation of Prisoners of War, Reel: 35.

(5) C.D. Jackson, File: 101st Airborne Division Interrogations of POW's Reports, Box: 13.

(6) Ibid, File: Cairo Algiers (1), Box: 3.

(7) Ibid, File: Leaflets Gary Report West, Box: 6.

(8) Ibid.

(9) Ibid.

(10) SHAEF, File: Propaganda Volume 2, Reel: 5.

(11) C.D. Jackson, File: Leaflets Gary Report West, Box: 6.

(12) Ibid.

(13) Ibid.

(14) Ibid.

(15) Ibid.

(16) Ibid.

(17) Ibid.

- (1) Ibid, File: Cairo-Algiers (1), Box: 3.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.
- (4) C.D. Jackson, File: Cairo-Algiers (1), Box: 3.
- (5) SHAEF, File: Propaganda Volume 2, Reel: 5.
- (6) C.D. Jackson, File: Cairo-Algiers, Box: 3.
- (7) Ibid, File: Army File, Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.
- (8) Ibid, File: Charles B. Hazeltine, Box: 1.
- (9) Ibid, File: Army File, Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.
- (10) Ibid.
- (11) Ibid.
- (12) Ibid, File: Cairo-Algiers (1), Box: 3.
- (13) Ibid, File: Army File, Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.
- (14) Ibid.
- (15) SHAEF, File: Proganda Volume 2, Reel: 5.

Chapter 3

Surrender Leaflets

The surrender leaflet was another important part of the psychological warfare campaign against Germany. Its message was simple one: the enemy soldier should lay down his arms and give up the fight. Martin F. Herz, one of the chief leaflet writers of the 5th Army, explained the philosophy of the surrender leaflet as follows:

In addressing appeals for surrender to enemy soldiers it is desirable to provide plausible rationalization for action it is desired the audience should take. (1)

For most soldiers there was a need to supply an excuse for surrendering that would not make them feel guilty about their actions. Soldiers also needed to be reassured that they would be treated well as prisoners of war. Therefore, the chief job of all surrender leaflets was to create an attractive but realistic depiction of surrender. This chapter will focus on surrender leaflets dropped on German troops between 1942-1945.

Before a surrender leaflet could be successfully written, it was imperative that a definition of surrender be established because it could take on many different forms. Martin F. Herz outlined the three forms of surrender which most soldiers undertook: desertion, surrender, and capture. Desertion required that a soldier voluntarily remove himself from a situation which he believed dangerous. A soldier who deserted was labeled a coward and often received harsh punishment if caught in the act. Surrender, on the other hand,

ained the soldier's honor. It usually occurred at a low point in the soldier's morale and was considered a spur of the moment decision, one a soldier often later regretted having made. Finally, the soldier who was captured not only retained his honor, but was guilt free about his actions. Most soldiers preferred to be captured because this was an involuntary action carried out by the Allies who forced the soldier to comply with their wishes, not his own. (2) The PWD determined that a soldier felt most secure about surrendering when he imaged it as the result of actions he was unable to control. Thus, leaflets must present surrender as an involuntary act. Prisoner of war reports, such as one filed in November of 1944, confirmed the PWD findings. When asked why they had been captured, most soldiers replied in one of two ways: they had been overwhelmed by Allied superiority and were captured in their troop's retreat or they had been sold out by their officer and their own cowardly nature. (3) By incorporating these findings into the surrender leaflets, the PWD was able to create a leaflet which gave the soldier a way to exit from an unpleasant situation.

In its efforts to write a successful surrender leaflet, the PWD sought to discover the main excuses which soldiers used when surrendering. The only method readily available to obtain this information was to consult interrogations of prisoners of war. For that reason, the PWD set up a system of collaboration between their writers and prisoner interrogators. (4) These interrogators asked individual soldiers their reason for surrender. (5) The most typical excuse gleaned from a series of interrogation reports filed with the PWD in late 1944 and early 1945 was Allied military superiority. (6)

Many prisoners of war believed that the Allies had more advanced weapons than Germany, and that continued fighting would only encourage harsher retaliation on the Allies' part. Such insights were incorporated in a leaflet entitled, "One Minute that Might Save Your Life". (Appendix 3-A) This leaflet gave the enemy soldier six different reasons why surrender was the best way to remain alive. The second reason used Allied superiority to emphasize the cooperative nature of the decision:

2. With the collapse in the West, North and Southeast the decision had been reached: Germany has lost the war. (Appendix 3-A)

This statement undermined the soldier's morale in two ways: by stressing that the Allies were winning and by stating that since Germany had already lost the war, continued fighting was futile.

Besides Allied superiority, German soldiers cited several other reasons for surrender such as: that they had been cut off and forced to surrender; that in retreat they had fallen behind; and that they had lost their will to resist and allowed Allied soldiers to take them over. (7) An example of this reasoning is found in the leaflet entitled "To German Units Separated from their Command,":

German soldiers who are cut off and separated from their units as well as separated from their higher echelons, are to give themselves up to the nearest Allied unit. (Appendix 3-I)

incorporating rational arguments into their surrender leaflets, PWD transformed them into an even more powerful persuasive force.

The content of the surrender leaflet was dictated by a standard format required of most leaflets and radio broadcasts to adhere to for the purpose of clarity and conformity to PWD guidelines. The following questions outline that format:

- (1) What to do and how to do it ?
- (2) What would happen to them if they obeyed instructions?
- (3) Why they should obey? (8)

By conforming to these requirements, the surrender leaflet embodied a clear and exact argument which enabled the vulnerable German soldier to understand what laying down his arms really entailed.

First, a surrender leaflet provided the enemy soldier with detailed instructions so that his intent was understood by the Allied unit to which he surrendered. Most surrender leaflets followed the above mentioned format, for example "What is to be done?" (Appendix 3-B), "Verhaltensregeln" ("Rules of Conduct", Appendix 3-J and 3-K) or "Rettung" ("Safety", Appendix 3-C and 3-D). The first point made by all of these leaflets was that an individual soldier's actions were different than those of a group. This point was crucial because, according to the Hague Convention, a group was required to surrender in military fashion which meant that they surrendered through the actions of their commanding officer who was required to raise a white flag and report to the nearest Allied officer or command post. On the other hand, an individual (or group of fewer

(5 persons) was to disarm himself, raise his hands, and turn himself over to the nearest Allied soldier. Such action was far less formal than group surrender. Often a leaflet would specify that a soldier "do nothing" and instead wait for Allied troops to come and get him. Many leaflets inserted the line, "Stay where you are, and we will pick you up on the way." (9) This argument was effective because most soldiers feared being labeled deserters and found waiting for capture to be more appealing. It was important to include detailed information in surrender leaflets, because the German soldier considered surrender to be a more honorable action if they were under the impression that specific rules were involved in the soldier's conduct.

Most leaflets also explicitly explained how a soldier should appear physically when surrendering.

YOU CAN SURRENDER, BY RAISING your arms, approaching the Allies and crying "Ei Soerrender." Make it quite plain that you are giving up. Take off helmet, web equipment. Wave a handkerchief or leaflet. (Appendix 3-C and 3-D)

Such information was intended to put the soldier's mind at ease and create a positive attitude towards surrender. The PWD also consulted Allied soldiers about what they considered to be a friendly physical appearance. It was because of such inquiries that the request for helmets to be removed was included in the leaflet. Since the German helmet was easy to recognize, Allied soldiers tended to shoot first and ask questions later. (10) Leaflets also warned enemy

Officers that they needed to demonstrate clearly that they were surrendering. For example in "Rettung", it was stated:

Make it unmistakably clear you are
quitting, Fanatics who fight on despite
their hopeless situation, are lost.
(Appendix 3-C and 3-D)

Another method employed by the PWD to help a German soldier feel confident was to make sure that he understood how to say the words "I Surrender" to his enemy. For that reason, most surrender leaflets used the phonetic spelling of "I Surrender" or "Ei Soerrender". Knowing that he would be understood built the German's confidence because it insured that misunderstanding of his accent would not be the cause of his death. (11)

The second question answered in the body of the leaflet was what would occur if the soldier decided to obey the Allied request to surrender. This information alleviated the fear about the consequences of surrendering. Since the beginning of the the war, the German high command had cautioned that Allied propaganda should not be trusted. In fact, Joseph Goebbels, who was the propaganda minister of Germany, was quoted as saying:

It ought to be below our dignity to
read what these enemy leaflets say.
These leaflets are weapons and we
must be careful with all weapons. (12)

For this reason, ranking officers of the German army spread rumors about Allied treatment of prisoners, in order to combat the effect of Allied propaganda. Perhaps most damaging to PWD operations was

rumor that the Allies did not take prisoners, implying that upon capture soldiers were shot, no questions asked. (13) Therefore, it became essential that the contents of the leaflets emphasize the truth about how the Allies treated their prisoners of war.

To insure that such rumors were undermined, most surrender leaflets contained a section called, "Behandlung von Kriegsgefangenen" ("Treatment of Prisoners-of-War", Appendix 3-B and Appendix 3-F). This section assured the soldier that he would be treated well, because fair treatment was guaranteed by the Geneva Convention. The following is a typical list of what was included:

1. IMMEDIATE REMOVAL from the battle zone Base camps are ready to receive you.
 2. DECENT TREATMENT. according to the Geneva Convention, you are treated like soldiers.
 3. GOOD FOOD. you receive the same nourishment as we, the best-fed army in the world.
 4. HOSPITAL CARE. your wounded and sick are treated just like our own.
 5. MAIL CONNECTION. You can write four postcards and four letters home per man per month.
 6. RETURN HOME. after the war you are returned home as soon as possible.
- (Appendix 3-G and 3-H)

Each of these promises were included to reassure that surrender was the correct choice. Even so, many soldiers were skeptical about whether they should believe the contents of the leaflets. One German soldier commented in his interrogation that:

Enemy propaganda is quite a proposition. In the region of Metz we found some leaflets, discussed them, and laughed about them. We said to ourselves- something maybe true about them. It is, of course, known that treatment of prisoners of war is descent, but certainly we would not believe everything in these leaflets. It did turn out in the end, however, that everything was in fact quite true.

- Sturman S.S. Div. Gitz v. Berlichingen (14)

towards the end of the war, the PWD realized that fewer soldiers were surrendering than previously. An investigation determined that a rumor was spreading that because the war was drawing to a close, those who continued to fight for the Axis cause would be first to be sent home. Later surrender leaflets addressed this rumor by inserting the fact that all soldiers would be made prisoner of war before returning home. (15) Thus, as in all leaflets the purpose was to alleviate the fears a soldier might have in saying the two words, "I Surrender."

Finally, every surrender leaflet answered the question of why a soldier should obey the Allied command to surrender. The most prominent argument employed by the PWD was that to surrender insured life over death. This argument played on a soldier's worst fear, that death was just around the corner. Most soldiers had everything to live for. They had left behind families and loved ones who lives would be devastated by their death. An excellent example of a leaflet which emphasized this fear is one entitled "Two Words that Saved 950,000 Lives" (Appendix 3-F) which explained that the

soldier had two choices: surrender or death. Naturally, the two words that a soldier needed to remember in order to live were, "I surrender." The leaflet argued that the soldier who surrendered joined the ranks of 950,000 other prisoners who were now in safety and emphasized that these prisoners were now assured of seeing their homes and families again. The argument concluded:

For you also
TWO WORDS
show the road home
TWO WORDS:
"Ei Soerrender"
(Appendix 3-F)

Later versions of this leaflet increased the number of men who had surrendered to 1,000,000 (Appendix 3-E). Another leaflet which emphasized the appeal of life over death was more blunt in its message:

Why die
in the last days
of the war?
STOP FIGHTING
(Appendix 3-C and 3-D)

This leaflet also argued that since Germany had already lost the war, the soldier should realize that his death would not be able to change Germany's defeat into victory. Each of these leaflets was effective in providing the soldier with an excuse for getting out of the war.

A type of surrender leaflet which achieved fame on its own was the *Passierschein* or in English, the safe conduct pass. (Appendix 3-L) The safe conduct pass must be examined separately because of the unique role it played in the PWD's leaflet operations. First of all, this leaflet differed from other surrender leaflets in its format. Each safe conduct pass carried a message of surrender written in both German and English to convince the enemy soldier that if he saved this leaflet, no misunderstanding of his intent to surrender would occur. This leaflet resembled an official document, bearing the stamps of both the British and United States Army, which made its message seem even more important. Safe conduct passes were also inscribed with either General Eisenhower's signature or the signature of the commander of the army unit which sent them. The PWD believed that if the *Passierschein* appeared official, a soldier would be more likely to act upon the call to surrender and that because soldiers were trained to obeying orders they might find it easier to lay down their arms if the Allies commanded them to do so. One historical account commented that the safe conduct pass accomplished its appearance of authority so effectively that it looked more like a college diploma than a propaganda leaflet. (16).

The power of the *Passierschein* is evident from the numbers of soldiers who carried one to insure good treatment if captured. A study released in September, 1945 examined the effects of Allied propaganda on enemy soldiers and concluded this about safe conduct passes:

The effectiveness of propaganda is also partly expressed in the percentage of German soldiers carrying safe conduct leaflets on them when surrendering. For it is safe to say that most men who keep these leaflets do so in the belief that they will get captured sooner or later and that they will then be treated better by showing the safe conduct. (17)

Another indication of the *Passierschein's* power was seen in the fear created among German officials. This fear manifested itself in many different ways. An excellent example comes in the form of a black version of the *Passierschein* produced by the German propaganda team. This counter-propaganda attempted to show the German that his act of surrender was one of disloyalty to his country:

The German soldier who carries this safe conduct passage is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to go into captivity for the next ten years, to betray his fatherland, to return home a broken old man and very probably never see his parents, wife and children again. (18)

Like the *Passierschein* the German's printed their message in both German and English, with General Eisenhower's signature appearing below the text. This tactic did not work, because most German soldiers believed that a safe conduct pass was the ticket to good treatment if captured. In fact, these leaflets became the rage on the front lines of enemy divisions. Often if a soldier possessed more

one he sold them to other less fortunate soldiers. The price was usually 100 Reichsmark and because of their popularity blackmarket printing of these leaflets was not unknown. (19) In fact, a form of the safe conduct was used during the Korean War, where it achieved similar successes. (20) As in the case of other surrender leaflets, the PWD was always looking for a way to improve the *Passierschein*. When a number of prisoner's of war complained that they had not been able to find one, PWD writers added information so that more than one soldier could use a pass. (21) In short, the safe conduct pass exemplified the power of single surrender leaflets to exploit the vulnerabilities of enemy soldiers. The ultimate effectiveness of surrender leaflet operations stemmed from the PWD's ability to judge when and where to use them. One reason that the surrender leaflet was so effective was its flexibility. This leaflet could easily be pre-printed, because the message of surrender was timeless. To meet the demands placed on leaflet operations, a message of surrender was often printed on one side of a leaflet and the reverse side was later printed with war information. Usually news was chosen which would reinforce the message of surrender by providing evidence of problems in the German war machine. (22) It was important that a surrender message be backed up with news about Allied success, in order to show the enemy soldier that surrender was his only option. Another reason why the leaflets worked so well was that they were chiefly used on front line enemy troops whose morale was already vulnerable because of Allied victories. They were especially effective if these soldiers were in retreat and often a carefully

anned leaflet was all it took to put a soldier over the edge when the side was losing. (23) The PWD considered that if a soldier read the leaflet, it was a success whether he surrendered or not. They argued that even if the soldier chose not to act, his morale was affected by the message. Therefore, much of the success of the surrender leaflet lay in the ability of the PWD to get the message to as many soldiers as possible.

The success rate of the surrender leaflets was often cited as an example of the effectiveness of Allied propaganda. The PWD measured this success from the only two sources readily available to them: interrogations of prisoners of war and captured enemy documents. (24) As already stated, these sources were not infallible, but they did give the PWD something to work with.

Perhaps the most valuable measure of a leaflet's success was how many soldiers possessed one or more when captured. In fact, the PWD's Weekly Intelligence Summaries of early 1945 usually contained a running total of how many recently captured soldiers possessed surrender leaflets. One such report estimated that 50% of the some 450 prisoners captured between February 25 and March 2 of that year had seen some form of surrender leaflet (25), a staggering number since the typical ratio of leaflets to soldiers was 1:6. (26) It can therefore be safely assumed that most of these soldiers had come in contact with a surrender leaflet earlier than 1945. It must be noted that this may be attributed to the fact that these figures were gathered at a later stage in the war. That they could later recall having seen a leaflet indicated that the PWD was accomplishing its mission of demoralizing the German army.

Another report mentioned that many soldiers wanted the leaflets so badly that they hide them in their shoes, although the the penalty in the German army for being caught with Allied propaganda was death.

(7) It is, however possible that many of these soldiers may have only wanted the leaflets as souvenirs. But whether the soldier kept the leaflets as a souvenirs or as guides for future actions does not negate their importance.

In conclusion, the surrender leaflet was an effective part of the psychological warfare operations conducted by the Allies in the European theater during World War II. Its message worked because the PWD was able to correctly judge what a soldier needed to hear in order to be persuaded to surrender. After reading an argument which put surrender in a positive light, many enemy soldiers left the front lines and entered prisoner of war camps. The exact number of soldiers who were directly effected by the surrender leaflets may never be known and it is not important whether the leaflets were the deciding factor in a soldier's decision to stop. Perhaps C.D. Jackson, the civilian head of psychological warfare operations, best explained the surrender leaflets value when he said:

We started from scratch in a game we knew nothing about. But enough evidence is now in to show that honest propaganda is as deadly as a bomber raid. And we are saving lives of American soldiers, for every enemy who surrenders with one of our pamphlets in his hand is one less to shoot at our boys along the front. (28)

The success of the surrender leaflets can be measured in terms of more than just percents and numbers. Even one less enemy soldier or one more prisoner of war is important in terms of saving human lives, on both sides of the struggle.

Chapter 3 Notes

M. F. Herz, "Mechanics of Surrender, Capture, and Desertion," In Psychological Warfare Casebook, ed. William E. Daughtery and Morris Janowitz, Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1958, p. 392-396.

Ibid.

C.D. Jackson, File: New York Trip from Paris, Box: 7.

Ibid, File: Needed from War File (2), Box: 10.

Ibid, File: Crossman London, Box: 3.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-45, (henceforth, SHAEF), File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6, Eisenhower Library.

M.F. Herz, p. 392-396.

C.D. Jackson, File: Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.

Ibid.

M.F. Herz, p. 392-396.

Daniel Lerner, Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany: The Skywar Campaign, D-Day to VE-Day, New York: Steward, 1949.

C.D. Jackson, File: Paris 4, Box: 6.

SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

Ibid, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 5.

Ibid, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

Anthony Rhodes and Richard Ewart, Propaganda: The Art of Persuasion in World War II, New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1976, p. 286.

0) C.D. Jackson, File: Miscellaneous, Psychological Warfare in the Mediterranean Theater, Box: 14.

1) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

2) Ibid, File: Crossman, RHW, Paris, Box: 3.

3) Stephen E. Pease. PSYWAR: Psychological Warfare in Korea 1950-1953. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1992, p. 81.

4) SHAEF, File: Miscellaneous, Psychological Warfare in the Mediterranean Theater, Box: 14.

5) Ibid, File: Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.

6) Ibid, File: Leaflet Algiers (6), Box: 6.

7) Ibid, File: OWI, Paris, Box: 8

8) Records of the U.S. Army, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, Historical Section: 1941-46, File: Prisoner of War, Reel: 35.

9) C.D. Jackson, File: Leaflet Algiers (6), Box: 6.

10) Ibid.

11) Frederic C. Painton, "Fighting with Confetti", Reader's Digest, December 1943, p. 99-101.

Chapter 4

General Leaflets

Previous chapters have focused on the three main types of leaflets which the PWD produced during World War II: civilian leaflets, news leaflets and surrender leaflets. Although these leaflets comprised the major portion of the PWD's operations, there were a number of leaflets which did not directly fit into any of these categories. These general leaflets were used primarily in conjunction with other PWD leaflet operations and played an important part in the PWD's overall plan because they set up favorable conditions for future propaganda efforts. (1) Therefore, the general leaflet's main goal was to break down the Germans' will to resist by creating an atmosphere of distrust and disloyalty.

The PWD did not expect immediate results from the general leaflet's as they did from the other types. General leaflets were intended to have long term effects on the reader. The PWD hoped that constant exposure to their propaganda would slowly reduce the resistance level of even the most loyal Germans and cause them to reevaluate their position in the war. (2) In some cases the general leaflet's job was to pave the way for future leaflet operations. Because of this unique role, general leaflets are often not mentioned separately in PWD leaflet evaluations. Their success rate could not be effectively measured without reference to other propaganda for which they provided preparation. (3) Their job was not to encourage such actions as desertion or surrender, but to communicate specific information about the Allied war effort. One example was a leaflet operation just before D-Day designed to introduce this offensive.

During the weeks prior to the invasion, Allied aircraft disseminated about 20,000,000 leaflets which established who they were and what the future would hold under Allied rule. (4) Although the PWD realized that these leaflets could not replace weapons, they believed that their propaganda would contribute to defeatism in Germany. This chapter will focus on three types of these general leaflets.

The first major type of general leaflet focused on attacking German leaders. Their primary goal was to undermine both the soldier's and the civilian's confidence in the Nazi Party's ability to win the war. The Nazi party drew its power from people whose habit of obedience allowed them to continue a lost war. (5) Before propaganda which urged soldiers and civilians to end resistance could become effective, the PWD had to weaken the control that the Nazi government had over its people. (6) Therefore, they commissioned their writers to create a series of leaflets that fostered mental resistance to Nazi control.

This type of general leaflet focused on personal attacks on Hitler's ability as a leader and his willingness to sacrifice the German people for his own selfish causes. Hitler was not an easy target for the PWD to attack because of the hold that he had over the German public. Many Germans still saw him as the able leader who had brought Germany out of the depression. But as the war progressed and Germany suffered obvious defeats, Hitler's popularity began to wane. (7) An excellent example of how the PWD used a leaflet to exploit Hitler's failing popularity, is a leaflet entitled, "Es tut mir leid, dass ich nichts Nuetzlicheres schaffen kann...", ("I regret that I cannot do anything more useful...", Appendix 4-A and 4-

a quote from Hitler. This leaflet used Hitler's own words to show that he had lied to the German people. The back of the leaflet had excerpts from a November, 8, 1943 speech in which Hitler painted a positive picture of the war. Under Hitler's statements the leaflet writers inserted facts which painted an obviously different picture:

"What difference does it make to us anyhow, if we have to give up once a few miles, or even a few hundred miles..."

On November 6, the Russians conquered Kiev. The German losses in the battle of Kiev amounted to 15,000 dead and 6,200 captured.

"I rejoice that the Almighty has granted us such enormous successes. It could as well have been just the other way around - That the war would have spread on to German soil."

From January, 1943, till October, 1943, far more than 100,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany.
(Appendix 4-A and 4-B)

By drawing attention to loss of territory and destruction of property, facts that Hitler attempted to conceal, these leaflets planted the seeds of distrust. (8)

Another way in which these leaflets promoted distrust of German leadership was by attacking the Nazi party as a whole. Chief leaflet writer Martin Herz argued that to destroy Hitler did not

necessarily mean that Germany was defeated. Hitler was only one member of the Nazi war machine. Herz commented that only by attacking the inadequacies of the Nazi system, would the Allies be assured of total defeat of Fascism. (9) One way to attack the Nazi Party directly was to provide evidence of dissent among its leadership. An excellent example of this dissent was the July 20, 1944 attempted assassination of Hitler which immediately became a focal point for Allied propaganda. The leaflet entitled "Eine Kleine Clique" ("A Small Clique", Appendix 4-C and 4-D) focused on the discontent behind this attempted overthrow. "Eine Kleine Clique" was a play on Hitler's July 20-21 radio broadcast where he insisted that only a small insignificant group of officers were involved in the putsch. (10) The PWD used this leaflet to inform the German public about why the putsch occurred and to identify the group of generals who had attempted to end the war. Among the names that appeared on the leaflet were such top military leaders as Field Marshall Erich v. Witzleben, commander-in-chief of the Reserve Army, and General Ludwig Beck, former Chief of the General Staff. As yet, Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's involvement was not known. Later evidence surfaced which linked Rommel to the attempt, but because of his popularity, Hitler thought it wise to allow him to commit suicide and have an official funeral. (11) But enough prominent officers were named to prove that the attack was not by a small group of insignificant individuals:

Is that a "small clique"? Are they "irresponsible"? In any event, the above list of generals is one of

Wehrmacht officers who think differently, in military matters, from the political leadership. The "small clique" insisted that Germany must immediately end the war.
(Appendix 4-C and 4-D)

The back of the leaflet reported the obvious division among Nazi leaders concerning Germany's position in the war. It was from this division that the attempt on Hitler's life came:

It is clear that there are only two sides in Germany now: The side of the war-prolongers and the side of the peace-hasteners.
(Appendix 4-C and 4-D)

"Kleine Clique" provided the German audience with evidence that an important part of the Nazi leadership realized that the war was lost and that it was useless to continue to fight. (12) The PWD also used this situation to show that the German public now faced a similar decision of ending or prolonging the war. But unlike the opinion of generals who could be fired and rehired by the government, the opinion of the public was crucial to the Nazis winning:

In the end it is up to yourself, however, whether you make your own peace or get pulled down into the defeat of the regime. Your life is in your own hand. And with it, the future of Germany. For Germany will need you after the war.
(Appendix 4-E and 4-F)

This message called for no particular action on the part of German leaders. Instead it fostered mistrust of Nazi leadership and encouraged German citizens not to be victimized by their government.

The second type of general leaflet produced by the PWD presented German soldiers with the truth about the war. The Nazi government was notorious for keeping information from the Wehrmacht. Although these men experienced the brutality of war first hand, many of them knew little about how Germany was actually doing in the conflict. Wehrmacht officers were in fact, encouraged by the Nazi officials to tell lies about German victories in order to keep the fighting morale of the soldiers high. (13) The PWD recognized that by giving German soldiers access to the truth, many of them would become disillusioned with the war. Even those who stayed loyal to the cause would not be unaffected with Allied propaganda. (14) One German captain recognized the important effect that Allied leaflets had on his men, whether or not they believed the content:

Your propaganda was disastrous.
Even the little *Flugblaetter* (leaflets).
After you read them you imagined you
read the truth, that our government
was lying to us. I felt like blowing out
my brains. It was difficult to keep my
men from reading the leaflets because
they were everywhere. (15)

us, the goal of these general leaflets was to suggest to the soldiers a series of reasons why they should feel betrayed by their government.

An approach often used in this type of general leaflet was exposing the true nature of the German war machine by means of comparison to the Allies. The PWD realized that the Nazi government had concealed German weapon inferiority from their men. The leaflet "Die Wahrheit", ("The Truth", Appendix 4-G and 4-H), for example focused on evidence of Allied air superiority, contradicted Nazi leaders who had often bragged about Germany's superior air power. (16) By demonstrating that it was only a matter of time until Germany would be destroyed by bombing, this leaflet removed a source of comfort to many of their soldiers:

Every letter and every newspaper from home shows that Germany can no longer be protected against the ever heavier air offensive which is smashing Hitler's war industry to smithereens. But all this is not much more than the beginning. **THE ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY GROWS GREATER DAY BY DAY.** (Appendix 4-H)

General leaflets also commented on how the Nazis had lied to German soldiers about their country's industrial potential for producing weapons. These leaflets argued that, without factories to produce weapons, the soldiers' hope for promised reinforcements was bleak. (17) An example of this type of leaflet is "What are you still defending?":

Germany factory plants, power-houses, railway stations, blast furnaces - the whole industrial machine that is supposed to supply the German soldiers with weapons now, and with a career and livelihood after the war is being smashed from both the west and the south.

(Appendix 4-I)

This leaflet's job was to convince the soldier that the government's weapon arsenal was not only low, but was being systematically destroyed by Allied bombs. "What are you still defending?" also included a map depicting the magnitude of Allied air power with a caption reading, "600,000 kilo of bombs, on an average, are dropped on Germany every day." The other side of this leaflet entitled, " 'Zeit Gewinnen' - Wozu?" (" 'Gaining Time' - What for?", Appendix 4-I) gave examples of daily German losses due to Allied superiority. One of the facts focused on increased Allied aircraft production:

Every Day of War

increases the United Nations' superiority in material. England and America alone are now building four times as many aircraft as Germany.

(Appendix 4-I)

Another point compared the Allies ability to replenish quickly front-line casualties, with Germany's inability to do the same:

Every Day of War

thousands of young Germans are being killed or permanently crippled on the Eastern Front. In each new German age-class there are 600,000

men, in each new Russian age-class two millions. (Appendix 4-I)

Such facts proved an obvious Allied military advantage in the war.

Another successful approach in these leaflets was to give soldiers a list of different items about which the Nazis had lied.

The PWD attempted to reinforce the soldier's fear of being sacrificed in a hopeless war. "What is concealed from the German soldier" (Appendix 4-J), is this sort of leaflet. It argued that the Nazis had concealed the casualties that the German army had suffered:

1. German War Casualties: In the first world war Germany lost 2,400,000 men killed and missing. At regular intervals the Kaiser's government published full nominal lists of the fallen. In this war Germany has lost far more than last time. But Hitler's government publishes no lists. (Appendix 4-J)

The soldier is then asked to question why such information has been intentionally kept from him. The reverse side of the leaflet, with a headline reading, "What can't be concealed from the German soldier," attempts to answer this question. Listed are six different facts that each soldier should now observe for himself:

1. The foreigners in the German army
2. The failure of the German Luftwaffe
3. Allied supremacy in artillery
4. The failure of German U-boats
5. The break-up of German family life
6. The loss of the Ukraine

(Appendix 4-J)

This list suggested to the soldiers that the government has made a habit of lying to them by obscuring the fact that loss of family, country and home was inevitable. For example, the Nazi government was not beyond sacrificing German family life in an attempt to win the war. This leaflet called for the soldier to recognize the dangers that his loved ones faced in the war:

The break-up of German family life:

In letters from home the German soldier reads how his womenfolk and parents are being packed off into arms factories, to work and live under perpetual air raids, whilst his children are housed with strangers. (Appendix 4-J)

The final type of general leaflet was used by the PWD to relate Allied plans for the future of Germany. These leaflets, which were primarily disseminated toward the end of the war, had two main objectives. (18) First, they were intended to condition Germans to accept Allied victory by providing evidence to the reader that the war was lost. (19) In the second place, these leaflets were used to relate information about the future Allied military takeover. (20) The PWD informed civilians and soldiers about how the Allied government planned to treat Germany in order to forge an important link between the Allies and the German public, whose mutual cooperation was necessary for a smooth ending to the war.

In reaching the first objective, there were many ways in which PWD writers could package this evidence. A method often used was

pping leaflets which contained official releases of the Allied government's position on the outcome of the war. These leaflets, which emphasized that the Allied government had made it their mission to win the war, usually contained statements from one or more of the big three leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt, J.V. Stalin and Winston S. Churchill. (21) Such quotes gave these leaflets an air of authority, and showed the reader that the message contained within was an important one. The leaflet "Die Drei-Maechte Erklaerung" ("Declaration of the Three Powers", Appendix 4-K, 4-L and 4-M) is an example of this type. It contains a statement of the three leaders signed at Teheran on December 1, 1943. The following excerpt from this statement but explains the Allied plan for victory:

As to war -- our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reach complete agreement as to the scope and time of the operations to be undertaken from the East, West and South.

The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours. (Appendix 4-K, 4-L and 4-M)

This message stated the determination of the Allied leadership to win the war and futility of continued fighting on the part of Germany.

Another technique employed by the PWD was providing concrete examples of why Germany could not possible win the war.

(22) The PWD incorporated this approach by giving readers

Information about Allied victories and German defeats. An example of such a leaflet is, "DIE LAGE...am 24. Maerz 1945" ("The Situation...on 24th March, 1945", Appendix 4-N and 4-O) which relates information about what areas had already been captured or would be immediately occupied:

Western Front: During the last three days the Allies occupied, amongst many others, the following German towns: MAINZ, COBLENZ, PIRMASENS, BINGEN, WORMS, SPEYER, AND LUDWIGSHAFEN.

Eastern Front: The German troops encircled in the DANZIG area were pressed further back towards the Baltic Sea. ZOPPOT has fallen. Russian units are 5kms from GOTENHAFEN and 10kms from DANZIG. (Appendix 4-N and 4-O)

By showing that Allied troops were already inside Germany itself, "DIE LAGE...am 24. Maerz 1945" proved that the chances for a German victory were nearly impossible.

Secondly, this type of leaflet described what Allied military takeover would entail. Often this message concerned how occupation would directly effect the average citizen. (23) Such leaflets usually came in the form of an official announcement from the Allied government explained in detail how the Allies would establish control and the nature of their immediate plans for Germany. Most of these leaflets followed a format similar to "Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force NOTICE" (Appendix 4-P). This leaflet was a message from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force, to the

people of Germany. Its objective was to explain that the Allied Military government would have total legislative, judicial and executive authority over Germany. This authority allowed the Allied government to suppress any opposition as well as to control the means of communication:

The immediate task of the Allied Military Government during the course of military operations will be to secure the lines of communication of the allied armies and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany which could impair the speedy conclusion of the war. (Appendix 4-P)

Another important statement within this leaflet concerned the Allied intention to destroy Nazism:

Simultaneously Allied Military Government will begin the task of destroying National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi party and of the S.S. and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist Regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied armies in each area and the inauguration of Allied Military Government. (Appendix 4-P)

This message was especially important to the average German, because it implied that Nazis and not all Germans would be punished and removed from office. Often leaflets of this sort gave details information about the fate of Nazi party members and leading members of the regime. They even mentioned that schools, factories

and other businesses would eventually be purged. (24) The main job of such leaflets was to show Germans that in order to be treated well during occupation, complete acceptance of Allied military control was essential. These general leaflets outlined the path to post-war security.

In conclusion, the power of the general leaflet stemmed from its ability to soften German resistance enough to prepare the way for future propaganda. The general leaflet's main job was to maintain constant communication with the enemy, by providing him with news, information and valuable war facts. The best explanation of the general leaflet's role can be found in a comment on the role of all leaflets:

Even a leaflet which is considered unfavorable by the enemy will partially achieve its success by arousing wide discussion, and will in turn, cause much concern to the enemy commander. (25)

The PWD realized that by exposing Germans to general leaflets on a regular basis, German loyalty would eventually weaken.

Chapter 4 Notes

(1) Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-45, (henceforth, SHAEF), File: Propaganda Volume 2, Reel: 5, Eisenhower Library.

(2) Records of the U.S. Army, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, Historical Section: 1941-46, File: Weekly Intelligence Summary, Reel: 35, Eisenhower Library.

(3) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(4) C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-67, File: Neville Brig. A.G. Paris, Box: 7, Eisenhower Library.

(5) Walter Bedell Smith: Collection of World War II documents, 1941-45, File: Weekly Intelligence Summaries, Box: 30, Eisenhower Library.

(6) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.

(7) C.D. Jackson, File: Leaflets Algiers (6), Box: 6.

(8) Walter Bedell Smith, File: Weekly Intelligence Summaries, Box: 30.

(9) Martin F. Herz, "Some Psychological Lessons from Leaflet Propaganda in World War II," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall, 1949, p. 471-486.

(10) Alan Bullock, Hitler: A Study in Tyranny, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1971, p. 446-47.

(11) Heinrich Fraenkel and Roger Manvell, The Men Who Tried to Kill Hitler, New York: Pocket Books, Inc., 1966.

(12) SHAEF, File: Propaganda Volume 2, Reel: 5.

(13) C.D. Jackson, File: Leaflets Algiers (6), Box: 6.

- 14) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6
- 15) Frederic Painton, "Fighting with Confetti", Reader's Digest, December, 1943, p. 99-101.
- 16) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.
- 17) Ibid.
- 18) Ibid.
- 19) C.D. Jackson, File: General McClure, Paris (2), Box: 7.
- 20) SHAEF, File: Psychological Warfare, Reel: 6.
- 21) Ibid.
- 22) Ibid.
- 23) Ibid.
- 24) Ibid.
- 25) C.D. Jackson, File: Hollander, Richard, Box: 4.

Conclusion/Epilogue

The leaflet was one of the PWD's most effective forms of propaganda against Germany. Disseminated in both the European and Mediterranean theaters, it reached thousands of Germans untouched by other propaganda methods. In an assessment report of PWD propaganda operations, the leaflet received one of the departments highest marks:

There can be no question that the bread-and-butter weapon of psychological warfare is the leaflet. It is the only completely tangible weapon...the leaflet is the only weapon whose power to bring in prisoners is in any degree measurable. (1)

The main goal of these leaflet operations was to attack the morale of German soldiers and civilians, and to encourage capitulation according to Allied orders. Each of the four main types of leaflets mentioned in this study, civilian, news, surrender and general, complimented each other's actions. This meant that the failure of one leaflet could effectively destroy the cumulative effects of many other leaflets. (2) Although the surrender leaflet appears to have been the PWD's most successful leaflet, it depended heavily on preparation provided by the other three types. First of all, general leaflets set the stage for surrender propaganda, by creating an atmosphere of distrust and disloyalty among German soldiers of the Nazi Regime. News leaflets, on the other hand, provided up-to-the-minute information about Germany's deteriorating position in the

war. Finally, civilian leaflets aided the surrender leaflet by successfully encouraging civilians to persuade German soldiers to stop fighting. Because of the other types of leaflets, the surrender leaflet's message did not fall on deaf ears.

There are many reasons why the PWD's leaflet campaign proved especially effective against Germany. One reason was that the Nazi Regime had used similar propaganda methods against their own citizens. Under Joseph Goebbels, who was considered by many to be the master of propaganda, the German public was conditioned to accept the written word as fact. This allowed Allies to successfully use this Nazi propaganda technique against their own people. Another reason lies in the fact that every German experienced first hand the horrors of war. In "The Effects of Strategic Bombing on German Morale", compiled by the United States after the war, interrogators concluded that German morale was extremely vulnerable due to constant air attacks. (3) This bombing had taken a toll on the once loyal German, and made him increasing willing to accept most forms of Allied propaganda.

The significance of leaflet operations did not end with World War II. The leaflet achieved similar successes in other wars, most notably Korea, where the United States, in conjunction with other United Nation members, dropped an estimated two billion leaflets. (4) The contents of these leaflets did not differ greatly from their World War II predecessors. In fact, three of the most widely distributed leaflets in Korea had direct World War II roots, the news leaflet, the civilian leaflet, and the surrender leaflet. (5) It must be kept in mind that the printed media was especially important in

World War II and Korea, because of the limited forms of other media technology available. Unlike radio broadcasts which could be jammed, movies which could be tampered with, and loudspeakers which reach only a limited audience, printed leaflets were easily disseminated to a wide area. Leaflets also had an edge over the other mediums because it was impossible for the enemy to destroy every one of them.

Even with today's advanced satellite technology where instant communication plays an important role, the impact of a leaflet campaign has not lost its place in modern warfare. The continued importance of the leaflet is apparent in its most recent applications. In February of 1993, United States' aircraft disseminated around 600,000 leaflets to remote areas of Bosnia. These leaflets first informed these individuals of United Nations food relief and then warned them to stay indoors for safety reasons when the air-drops occurred. They also provided the American government with a way to reach an audience outside the range of modern telecommunication. (6) This shows that the leaflet will still enjoy a place of honor in future humanitarian and war propaganda efforts.

Conclusion Notes

- 1) C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967, File: Hollander, Richard, Box:
- 2) Ibid, File: McClure, General, Paris (2), Box: 7.
- 3) The United States Strategic Bombing Survey, The Effects of Strategic Bombing on German Morale, Volume I, Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Documents, 1946.
- 4) Carl Berger, An Introduction to Wartime Leaflets, Special Operations Research Office: The American University, 1959, p. 5.
- 5) Stephen E. Pease, Psywar: Psychological Warfare in Korea 1950-1953, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1992, p. 37-93.
- 6) Thomas L. Friedman, "Clinton Announces Airdrops to Bosnia will Begin Shortly," The New York Times, 26 February, 1993, Sec. A, Foreign Desk, p. 1.

Bibliography

Archival Sources:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-50, Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.

Jackson, C.D. : Papers 1931-1967, Eisenhower Library.

Records of the U.S. Army, Headquarters European Theater of Operation, Historical Section: 1941-46, Eisenhower Library.

Smith, Walter Bedell: Collection of World War II Documents, 1941-45, Eisenhower Library.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force and Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Command, Office of G-3: Records, 1943-46 (Harold R. Bull), Eisenhower Library.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the Secretary General Staff: Records, 1943-45, Eisenhower Library.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force: Selected Records 1941-46, Eisenhower Library.

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey. The Effects of Strategic Bombing on German Morale, Volume 1. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Documents, 1946.

U.S. Army, U.S. Forces, European Theater Historical Division: Records 1941-46, Eisenhower Library.

Articles:

"Allied Propaganda to Occupied Europe." Nation, 8 July 1944, 44-46.

Herz, Martin F. "The Combat Leaflet--Weapon of Persuasion." Information Digest. June 1950, 37-43.

erz, Martin F. "Psychological Warfare Against Surrounded Troop Units." Military Review. August 1950, 3-9.

erz, Martin F. "Some Psychological Lessons from Leaflet Propaganda in World War II." Public Opinion Quarterly. Fall, 1949, 471-486.

urist, Sgt. Steward S. "Leaflets over Europe: Allied Propaganda used some Advertising Principles." Printers Ink. 26 October 1945, 23-24.

Linebarger, Paul M.A. "Psychological Warfare in World War Two." Infantry Journal. May/June, 1947, 30-46.

Menefee, Seldon C. "Propaganda Wins Battles." Nation. 12 February 1944, 184-186.

Painton, Frederic C. "Fighting with Confetti," Reader's Digest. December, 1943, 99-101.

Pollard, John A. "Words are Cheaper than Blood." Public Opinion Quarterly. Fall 1945, 286-304.

Sondern, Frederec Jr. "General McClure's Newsboys." American Mercury. February 1945, 232-236.

Books:

Atkinson, James. Psychological Warfare: The Edge of War. Chicago: Regency Co., 1960.

Balfour, Michael and Graham Leonard. Propaganda in War, 1939-1945. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1975.

Barclay, Cyril Nelson. The New Warfare. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954.

Berger, Carl. An Introduction to Wartime Leaflets. Special Operations Research Office: The American University, 1959.

Bullock, Alan. Hitler: A Study in Tyranny. New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1971.

- Daugherty, William E. "Evaluation of Combat Propaganda." In A Psychological Warfare Casebook. ed. William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1958, 684-696.
- Daugherty, William E. "Martin F. Herz." In A Psychological Warfare Casebook. ed. William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1958, 251-255.
- Daugherty, William E. "U.S. Psychological Warfare Organizations in World War II." In A Psychological Warfare Casebook. ed. William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1958, 126-135.
- Daugherty, William E., and Morris Janowitz, ed. A Psychological Warfare Casebook. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1958.
- Doob, Leonard W. Public Opinion and Propaganda. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1948.
- Dyer, Murray. The Weapon on the Wall: Rethinking Psychological Warfare. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1959.
- Erdmann, James Morris. Leaflet Operations in the Second World War. Denver: Denver Instant Printing, 1969.
- Fraenkel, Heinrich and Roger Manvell. The Men Who Tried to Kill Hitler. New York: Poxket Books, Inc., 1966.
- Friedman, Thomas L. "Clinton Announces Airdrops to Bosnia Will Begin Shortly." The New York Times. 26 February, 1993, Sec. A, Foreign Desk, p. 1.
- Harris, Elliot. The "un-American" Weapon. New York: M.W. Lads Publishing Company, 1974.
- Herz, M. F. "Mechanics of Surrender, Capture, and Desertion." In A Psychological Warfare Casebook, ed. William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1958, 392-396.

- At, Robert T. Strategic Psychological Operations and American Foreign Policy. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.
- Curie, Clayton. "Ideology and American Propaganda: The Psychological Warfare Campaign against Nazi Germany, 1941-45." Ph. D. diss., Washington D.C.: American University, 1990.
- Erner, Daniel. Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany: The Skyewar Campaign, D-Day to VE-Day. New York: Steward, 1949.
- Hebarger, Paul M. A. Psychological Warfare. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954.
- Walter, Terence H. Propaganda and Psychological Warfare. New York: Random House, 1962
- Case, Stephen E. Psywar: Psychological Warfare in Korea 1950-1953. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1992.
- Rhodes, Anthony and Richard Ewart. Propaganda: The Art of Persuasion in World War II. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1976.
- Shulman, Holly Cowan. The Voice of America Propaganda and Democracy 1941-1945. Madison, Wisconsin: The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. 1990.
- Roetter, Charles. Psychological Warfare. London: B.T, Batsford Ltd., 1974.
- Speiers, Hans. Psychological Warfare Reconsidered. Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation, 1951.
- Summers, Robert, ed. America's Weapons of Psychological Warfare. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1951.
- Thomas, Ivor. Warfare By Words. England: Penguin, 1942.
- Thum, Glays and Marcella Thum. The Persuaders: Propaganda in War and Peace. New York: Atheneum, 1974.

Weinberg, Sydney Stahl. "Wartime Propaganda in a Democracy:
America's Twentieth-Century Information Agencies." Ph. D.
diss., Columbia: Columbia University, 1969.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1



An den Wehrmachtskommandanten oder Bürgermeister!

WIR FORDERN:

BEDINGUNGSLOSE ÜBERGABE

DAS HEISST:

Feuer sofort einstellen!

Waffen niederlegen!

Koppel u. Helm herunter!

Weiße Fahne heraus! -

WIR GEWÄHRLEISTEN:

Sicherstellung persönlichen Eigentums

Behandlung laut Genfer Abkommen

Der örtliche Wehrmachtskommandeur oder verantwortliche Bürgermeister kann zwecks Übergabebesprechungen bevollmächtigte Parlamentäre mit einer weißen Fahne zum nächsten amerikanischen Gefechtsstand entsenden. Im Falle von Täuschungsmanövern wird kein Pardon gegeben.

WIDERSTAND IST SELBSTMORD

Die einzige Rettung:

BEDINGUNGSLOSE ÜBERGABE

Der Befehlshaber der Amerikanischen Truppen.



To the Army Commander or Mayor:

WE DEMAND

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

THAT MEANS

Cease Firing Immediately

Lay Down Your Arms

Take off Helmet and Belt

Show White Flags



WE GUARANTEE

The Safeguarding of Personal Property

Treatment according to the Geneva Convention

The local Army Commander or responsible civilian official can send fully empowered parlementaires with a white flag to the nearest Allied command post for the purpose of negotiating a surrender. In case of attempted trickery, no mercy will be shown.

RESISTANCE IS SUICIDE

YOUR ONLY SALVATION IS

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

The Commander of
the American Troops

C 74 33 E

Deutsche Zivilisten!



Amerikanische Truppen
sind im Anmarsch
auf Eure Ortschaft!



In kurzer Zeit werden die amerikanischen Truppen Euer Städtchen erreicht haben. Für die Bevölkerung besteht kein Anlass zur Befürchtung, denn die amerikanische Armee führt nicht gegen Zivilisten Krieg.

Um Euch und Eure Ortschaft vor Kriegsschäden zu bewahren, um Euch und Eurem Städtchen eine baldige Rückkehr zu einem geregelten Leben zu ermöglichen, müsst Ihr die umstehenden Vorschriften genau beobachten.

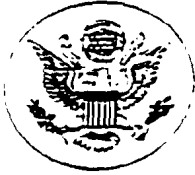
Jeder Widerstand gegen unseren Einmarsch wird sofort gebrochen. Wenn Ihr aber die Befehle auf der Rückseite befolgt, dann könnt Ihr Euch und Eure Ortschaft in eine bessere Zukunft hinüberretten. Der Krieg wird über Euch hinweggehen, und Ihr werdet zu einem friedlichen Leben zurückkehren.

Sollten sich in Eurer Ortschaft ausländische Kriegsgefangene und Arbeiter befinden. Russen, Polen, Franzosen, Belgier, Tschechen, Holländer und Italiener, dann gebt ihnen von den umseitigen Vorschriften Kenntnis. Auch für sie gelten die gleichen Bestimmungen.

Der Befehlshaber
der amerikanischen Truppen

CT 38

German Civilians!



American troops
are advancing
toward your community!

In a short while, the American troops will have reached your town. The population has no reason to fear, for the American army does not wage war against civilians.

To save you and your community the destruction of war, to safeguard for you and your town a speedy return to an orderly life, you must follow the instructions on the reverse page to the letter.

Any resistance against our entry will be immediately broken. But if you follow the orders on the back page, you will save yourselves and your community for a better future. The war will pass you, and you will return to a peaceful life.

If there happen to be foreign PWs and workers in your community, *i.e.* Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Czechs, Dutchmen and Italians, you must pass on to them the instructions contained on the reverse page. These rules apply to them too.

The Commander
of the American Troops

Appendix 1-D:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Paris (2), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.

Anweisungen!

1. Wenn sich Soldaten in Eurem Städtchen befinden, versucht Euer Aeusserstes, sie zur Aufgabe des Widerstandes zu bewegen. Wenn Eure Ortschaft sich nicht friedlich ergibt, wird sie durch Kampfhandlung genommen. Und Kampfhandlung bedeutet Zerstörung.

2. Verweigert Eure Mithilfe für die Zerstörung all der Betriebe, Einrichtungen und Bauwerke, die Ihr in der Zukunft für Euer eignes Leben und Eure eigene Arbeit braucht: Landstrassen, Brücken, Wasserwerke, Elektrizitätsanlagen, Maschinen usw. Versucht, die Soldaten von der Zerstörung dieser Einrichtungen abzuhalten.

3. Entfernt vor dem Eintreffen der Amerikaner alle Wegsperrern. Entfernt, wenn möglich, Minen und markiert Minenfelder durch deutlich sichtbare Zeichen.

4. Verbergt Euch in Euren Kellern, die Euch Schutz bieten. Bleibt in den Kellern, auch nachdem die ersten amerikanischen Truppen in Eure Ortschaft eingezogen sind. Sendet eine kleine Gruppe von Bevollmächtigten aus (nicht mehr als 3), die dem amerikanischen Kommandanten die Ortschaft übergeben. Alle anderen Bürger bleiben in ihren Kellern, bis sie von den Behörden anderweitig angewiesen werden.

5. Gewährt Mitgliedern der deutschen Wehrmacht, die den Kampf einstellen wollen und sich aller Waffen entledigt haben, Zuflucht in Euren Verstecken! Nach Einnahme Eurer Ortschaft müsst Ihr die Behörden sofort von der Anwesenheit deutscher Soldaten verständigen und die Soldaten der Militärbehörde zuführen.

Instructions

1. *If there are German troops in your town, try your utmost to induce them to cease resistance. If your community does not surrender peacefully, it will be taken by military action. And military action means destruction.*

2. *Refuse to give assistance to and dissuade the soldiers from the destruction of all those establishments, installations and buildings, the use of which you will need for your future life and work, i.e. roads, bridges, public utilities, machines, equipment etc.*

3. *Remove before the arrival of the Americans all road blocks. Remove, if possible, mines and mark mine fields by clearly visible signs.*

4. *Hide in your cellars which offer you protection. Remain in the cellars even after the first American units have entered your community. Send out a small group of parliamentaries (not more than 3) who will surrender the town to the American commander. All other citizens remain in their cellars until otherwise informed by the authorities.*

5. *Offer refuge to members of the German Wehrmacht who are willing to cease resistance and have already abandoned their arms. After your community has been captured, you must immediately inform the authorities.*



Am dem Bürgermeister



Herr Bürgermeister

Amerikanische Truppen sind im Anmarsch auf Ihre Stadt. In kurzer Zeit werden sie sie erreicht haben. Widerstand gegen unsere Truppen würde die Zerstörung Ihrer Stadt zur Folge haben. Rasche Übergabe jedoch wird die Stadt und ihre Bewohner vor einem solchen Schicksal bewahren.

Deshalb, Herr Bürgermeister, hissen Sie die weisse Fahne auf dem Kirchturm oder dem höchsten Dach Ihrer Stadt als unverkennbares Zeichen der Übergabe und senden Sie sofort eine kleine Abordnung von Bevollmächtigten (nicht mehr als 3), die dem amerikanischen Kommandanten die Stadt übergeben.

Für die Zivilbevölkerung besteht kein Anlass zu Befürchtungen, denn die Amerikaner führen nicht gegen Zivilisten Krieg. Aus Gründen der Sicherheit (Fortsetzung Umseite)

EINWOHNER! Überbringt diese Botschaft schnellstens Eurem Bürgermeister. Von ihrer sofortigen Befolgung hängt der Fortbestand Eurer Gemeinde, die Rettung von Haus und Hof in Eurem Heimatort ab. Beschwört den Bürgermeister zu handeln, und — **SOFORT.**



An dem *Bürgermeister*



Mr. Mayor,

American troops are advancing toward your town. In a short time they will have reached it. Resistance against our troops would lead to the destruction of your town. Speedy surrender, however, will save the town and its inhabitants from such a fate.

Therefore, Mr. Mayor, hoist the white flag on the church steeple or the highest roof in your town as an unmistakable sign of surrender, and dispatch, without delay, a small delegation of plenipotentiaries (not more than three) to surrender the town to the American commander.

There is no cause for anxiety among the civilian population, since the Americans do not wage war against civilians. For reasons of self-protection . . .

(continued on back page)

INHABITANTS: Hand the message immediately to your mayor. Upon its immediate compliance depends the continued existence of your community, and the rescue of your property in your home town. Implore the mayor to act, and to do so — **IMMEDIATELY.**

Appendix 1-H:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967. File: Paris (1), Box: 6.
Eisenhower Library.

Aus Gründen der Sicherheit

Aus Gründen der Sicherheit müssen die Einwohner nach Besetzung durch die amerikanischen Truppen nach folgenden Vorschriften genauestens beachten:

1. *Verbergt Euch in Euren Kellern, die Euch Schutz bieten. Bleibt in den Kellern, auch NACHDEM die ersten amerikanischen Truppen eingezogen sind. Bleibt in den Kellern, bis die Strassen von den amerikanischen Behörden ausdrücklich freigegeben worden sind.*
2. *Die von den besetzenden amerikanischen Truppen vorgeschriebenen Ausgehverbote, von 6 Uhr abends bis 7 Uhr morgens und von 11 Uhr vormittags bis 3 Uhr nachmittags, sind genauestens innezuhalten.*
3. *Waffen, Munition und Explosivstoffe aller Art müssen ehestens an die amerikanischen Truppen abgeliefert werden.*
4. *Gewährt Mitgliedern der deutschen Wehrmacht, die den Kampf einstellen und sich aller Waffen entledigt haben, Zuflucht in Euren Verstecken. Nach Einnahme der Stadt müsst Ihr die Behörden sofort von der Anwesenheit deutscher Soldaten verständigen und die Soldaten der Militärbehörde zuführen.*

7A - D8

For Reasons of Self-Protection

For reasons of self-protection all inhabitants have to adhere to the following regulations after Americans have entered the community:

1. Hide in your cellars, which afford protection to you. Remain in the cellars even after the first American troops have entered. Remain in the cellars until the American authorities expressly grant free use of the streets.

2. The curfew hours, from 6 P.M. to 7 A.M., and from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., which have been prescribed by the occupying American troops, must be strictly complied with.

3. Weapons, ammunition and explosives of all kinds must be surrendered to the American troops without delay.

4. Grant shelter in your hide-outs to members of the German Wehrmacht who have given up the struggle, and who have laid down their arms. Immediately upon capture of your town you have to inform the military authorities of the presence of German soldiers and hand them over to such authorities.

Appendix 1-J:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Paris (1), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.



DREY-WONNEN SPRENGSTOFF

were left behind at an aerodrome, in order that these leaflets may be dropped. One aeroplane flew here with no other load than leaflets. Why?

Does the enemy have to economise with bombs? You know the Allies have enough planes and bombs to step up even more the already concentrated bombing warfare.

No—the purpose of these leaflets is not to destroy lives, but to save lives. Therefore read this leaflet carefully. On the other side it carries three vital instructions for you and your family.

WARNING : Planes cannot always in time drop instructions and advice to the civilian population. In your own interest, therefore, tune in to Radio London, Moscow or Luxembourg. Keep yourself and your neighbors informed about the warnings, orders and instructions of the approaching Allied armies.

These instructions are meant to shorten the war and to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

OVER 

READ AND CONSIDER THEN: ACT!

1. You are not a soldier. Still the Party is determined to sacrifice you on the Battlefield Germany, to prolong, for a short while, a war that has already been decided.

In your own interest, therefore, follow this warning: AVOID THE VICINITY OF ALL FACTORIES, THOROUGHFARES, AND RAILWAY LINES. BRING YOUR FAMILY TO SAFETY IN TIME.

2. The Party demands that you continue work until the very last moment. Then you are to expose yourself to the even greater danger of a Volksturm battle.

In your own interest, therefore, follow this instruction: EVADE THE VOLKSSTURM! HELP OTHERS TO DO THE SAME. LEAVE YOUR PLACE OF WORK IN TIME.

3. The men at the front are to fight the armored superiority of the enemy with naked hands. They are brave. But they are being sacrificed senselessly.

In your own interest, therefore, follow this advice: CONVINCING THE SOLDIERS OF THE USELESSNESS OF THEIR SACRIFICES. THEY MUST CONSERVE THEMSELVES FOR THE JOB OF RECONSTRUCTION.

WAR N U N G

An die deutsche Zivilbevölkerung im Rheinland und im Ruhrgebiet :

- Das Alliierte Oberkommando erliess am 26. August 1944 die umstehende Warnung an die Zivilbevölkerung der deutschen Gebiete westlich des Rheins und in der französischen Provinz Elsass-Lothringen. Durch das schnelle Vorrücken der alliierten Armeen und die Verfolgung der in Auflösung befindlichen deutschen Verbände sind nunmehr das ganze Rheinland und Ruhrgebiet zum rückwärtigen Heeresgebiet geworden. In kurzer Zeit können diese Gebiete zum unmittelbaren Kriegsschauplatz werden.
- Angesichts dieser Tatsachen wiederholt das Alliierte Oberkommando die umstehende Warnung, die sich nunmehr besonders an die Zivilbevölkerung der obengenannten Gebiete richtet :

WARNING

To the German civilian population in the Rhineland and the Ruhr:



- The Allied High Command issued a warning on 26 August 1944, addressed to the civilian population of the German regions west of the Rhine and in the French provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. Due to the rapid advance of the Allied Armies and the pursuit of the disintegrating German units, the entire Rhineland and Ruhr have now become a rear area of military operations. In a very short time they may become a battle area.
 - In view of these facts, the Allied High Command is repeating the warning which appears on the reverse side, and which now addresses itself specifically to the civil population of the areas named.
-

ACHTUNG:
Deutsche Kriegskriegsgefangene
werden seit September nicht
mehr nach Übersee verschifft.

FRAGE DEN FRONTSOLDATEN!

Mit dem Einmarsch der Alliierten auf deutsches Reichsgebiet sind Heimat und Front Nachbarn geworden. Die Heimatbevölkerung kann somit endlich feststellen, was für Erfahrungen der Frontsoldat im Westen gemacht hat und wie er über die Lage denkt. Der Frontsoldat weiss Bescheid!

● **FRAGE IHN** ob es möglich ist, der überwältigenden Übermacht der Alliierten auf die Dauer standzuhalten - und sei es mit noch soviel Tapferkeit und Opferfreudigkeit. Frage ihn - er weiss die Antwort!

● **FRAGE IHN** wie die Städte und Dörfer in Westfrankreich ausgesehen haben als man versuchte, sie zu verteidigen - und dann nachher als Bombenteppiche und Trommelfeuer den Widerstand gebrochen hatten. Frage ihn - er weiss die Antwort!

● **FRAGE IHN** ob er will, dass seine Heimat zu einem wüsten Schlachtfeld werden soll, ob Chaos und Elend und Massenselbstmord dem geordneten Einmarsch der Alliierten vorzuziehen sind. Frage ihn - er weiss die Antwort!

DER FRONTSOLDAT WEISS BESCHIED!

ZG 75 K.

Appendic 1-0:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1, Eisenhower Library.

TRANSLATION OF ZG 75 K

A NOTE ABOUT THIS LEAFLET: It is designed for areas where German soldiers fight on German soil, being addressed both to soldiers and civilians. This is in line with the policy of combining soldier and civilian appeals and encouraging one to influence the other to help in finishing the war.

NOTE: Since September, German prisoners of war are no longer sent overseas.

ASK THE FRONT-LINE SOLDIER!

With the entry of Allied troops into German territory, the Homeland and the front have become neighbors. The home population can thus at last find out what experiences the front-line soldier has had in the West and how he thinks about the situation. The front-line soldier knows what it is like!

● **ASK HIM** if it is possible to resist an overwhelmingly superior enemy for any length of time - no matter with how much bravery and readiness for sacrifice. Ask him - he knows the answer!

● **ASK HIM** what the towns and villages of Western France looked like when one tried to defend them - and then, afterwards, when artillery barrages and carpets of bombs had broken the resistance. Ask him - he knows the answer!

● **ASK HIM** if he wants his country to become a devastated battlefield, whether chaos and misery and mass suicide are preferable to an orderly entry of the Allies. Ask him - he knows the answer!

THE FRONT-LINE SOLDIER KNOWS THE ANSWER!

ZG 75 K

Appendix 1-P:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1, Eisenhower Library.

ALLIIERTES KOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force)



To the workers and

port officials of

HAMBURG!

THE Allies are now threatening your town. German resistance in the West has collapsed.

In these last weeks of the war, the future of your town is in the greatest danger from fanatics who may make a last minute attempt to make the port unusable. The power of the men behind these fanatics is crumbling. It will be broken with the arrival of the Allied armies. It depends on what you do now whether your port will then be reopened at once.

These instructions have been issued to workers and

Appendix 1-Q:

C.D. Jackson: Papers, 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Paris (1), Box: 6, Eisenhower Library.

port officials of HAMBURG :

- 1.** The following are needed for immediate re-employment: Stevedores, crane workers, drivers, storekeepers, dockyard workers, fitters, port and water police, custom officials, pilots, crews of tugs and ferries, lock-keepers, and masters and other employees.

- 2.** Evade all attempts to mobilise you for further resistance.

- 3.** Watch for and prevent where possible, all attempts to obstruct the ports and wreck their installations. Note whereabouts of charges and booby traps. Report them at once to the Allied troops on their arrival.

- 4.** Stocks of food and fuel will be needed to tide you over the period of reorganisation. Resist any attempts to remove these stocks from your town.

Note these instructions carefully and pass them on. Further instructions will follow.

“I ALONE cannot end the World War.”

No, alone you cannot do it. But you can hasten the end. The time to act has come. No one can expect you to finish the war for Germany. But you can decide for yourself to stop your own war effort. If half-grown youths dare to oppose the Party then you, too, can make your contribution. The time is ripe.

● **TALK TO SOLDIERS!** They are being told to fight on, to sacrifice themselves—and yourself—because you want it so. Do you? Do you really believe that the continuation of the war helps Germany? No? Then go and tell the soldiers. That can be your contribution.

● **FIGHT COMPULSORY LABOR!** Whoever works in factories or communications, helps to prolong the war. No more war-prolonging! Slow down production! If the battle approaches, bring yourself and your family to safety in time!

● **FIGHT THE N.S. PARTY!** Millions of fellow-citizens are of your mind. The spy-system prevents them from declaring themselves openly. But this spy-system is weakening. You can recognize the truth and help to spread it. Watch the war prolongers and remember the names of war criminals.

● **HELP THOSE WHO THINK AS YOU DO!** It is equally important to remember the names of those who think as you do and to give them your help. Hide them. Help soldiers, foreign workers and Volkssturm deserters to save their lives for the peace to come. (Those harbouring members of the Wehrmacht will have to report them to the Allied Military Authorities immediately upon their arrival.)

Thousands of Germans in Germany—men and women who will have earned the gratitude of a post-war Germany—fight silently against the war and the Party. They hinder the railway transport, they slow down war production, they help foreign workers and prepare themselves to be ready when Germany will be cleansed from the Nazis. Yes, it is true: you alone cannot end the World War—

BUT YOU CAN HASTEN THE END



Das war Dürwiss

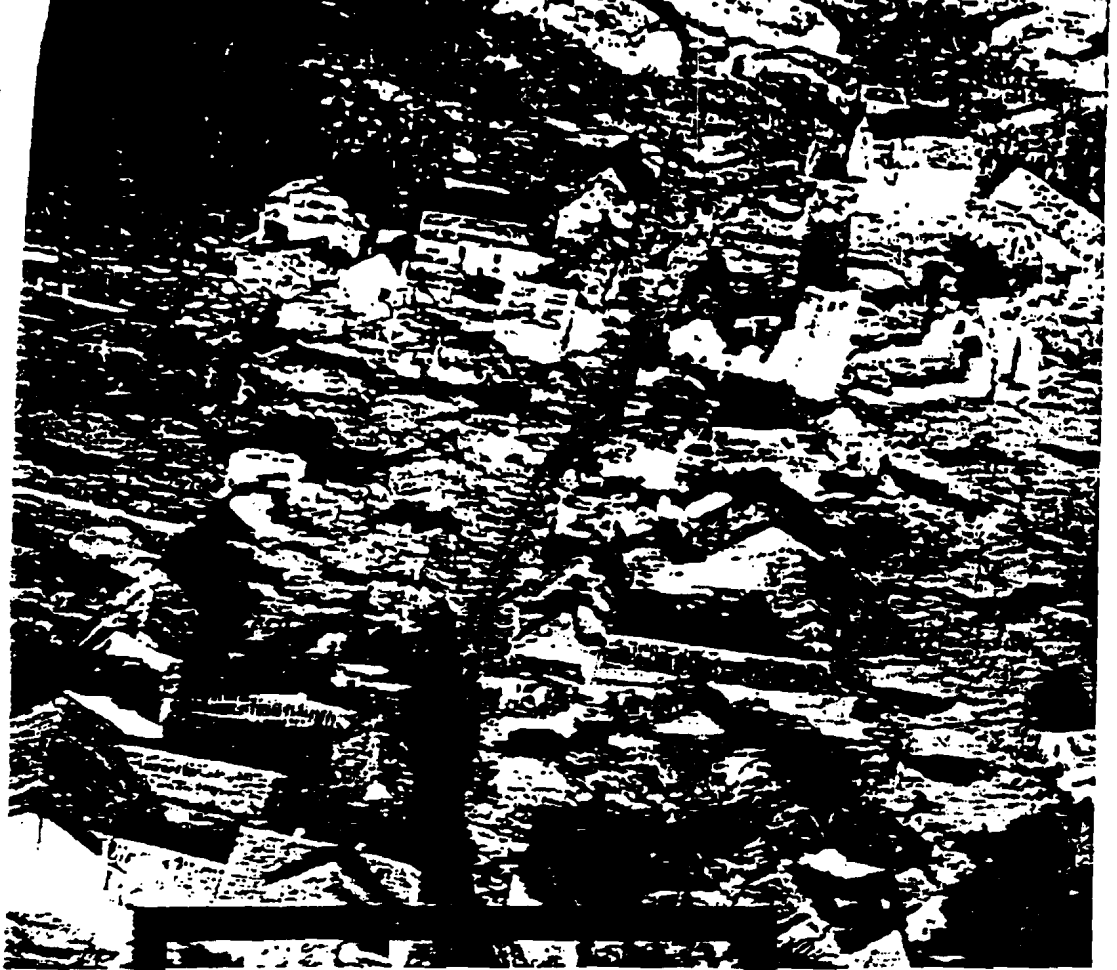


- ein einstmals friedliches deutsches Dorf im Kreis Eschweiler bei Aachen. Diesem Dorf hätte die Vernichtung erspart bleiben können — aber es wurde von Fanatikern als Widerstandsnest ausgebaut. Dadurch wurde Dürwiss zu einem militärischen Ziel alliierter Bomber. Innerhalb eines Tages wurde dieser Ort von schweren Bombern, Jagdbombern, Artillerie und flammenwerfenden Panzern niedergewalzt.

Kriegswichtige Ziele werden weiter, in steigendem Masse, von der alliierten Luftwaffe bekämpft. Wer aber nicht im Bereich militärischer Ziele wohnt, kann verhindern, dass sein Heimatort zu einem militärischen Ziel gemacht wird.

Appendix 1-T:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967. File: Paris (2), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.



This was Dürwiss



an erstwhile

peaceful German village in the district of Eschweiler near Aachen, which need not have been brought to ruin. Fanatics made a stronghold out of Dürwiss. Thereby it became a military target for Allied bombers. Within one day, the town was smashed to pieces by heavy bombers, fighter bombers, artillery and flame-throwing tanks.

War-important targets continue to be attacked by the Allied Air Force, with increasing fury. But those who do not live in areas of military targets can prevent their home towns from becoming military targets.

Appendix 1-U:

C.D. Jackson: Papers, 1931-1967, File: Paris (2), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.

Euer Heimatort kann gerettet werden !

Verhindert, dass Euer Dorf oder Eure Stadt dem Erdboden gleichgemacht wird! Sprecht mit den Soldaten! Erklärt ihnen, dass Verteidigung des Ortes nicht nur nutzlose Selbstaufopferung bedeutet, sondern gleichzeitig für den Ort selbst ein **TODESURTEIL darstellt. Verhindert, dass Euer Ort als Widerstandsnest ausgebaut wird. Helft den Soldaten, sich selbst und damit Euren Ort für eine bessere Zukunft zu erhalten!**

Deutsche Soldaten! Der Krieg ist in sein allerletztes Stadium getreten. Vermeidet die Zerstörung dieses Dorfes oder dieser Stadt! Entzieht Euch den Befestigungsarbeiten! Nahen sich die Alliierten, so leistet keinen Widerstand. Rettet Euch und den Ort, in dem Ihr seid, durch Aushängen von weissen Fahnen!

Deutsche Offiziere! Sie treffen Ihre Entscheidungen auf Grund der militärischen Lage. Vermeiden Sie, dass Ihre Mannschaft und dieser Ort geopfert werden wenn es militärisch nicht mehr gerechtfertigt erscheint. Setzen Sie sich mit Vertretern der Zivilbevölkerung zum Zweck der Übergabe ins Einvernehmen!

Der örtliche Wehrmachtskommandeur oder verantwortliche Bürgermeister kann zwecks Übergabebesprechungen bevollmächtigte Parlamentäre mit einer weissen Fahne ausserhalb des Ortes postieren, um die alliierten Voraus- einheiten abzuwarten. Im Falle von Täuschungsmanövern wird kein Pardon gegeben. Alle Waffen sind abzusammeln und die Truppen geschlossen den Alliierten zu übergeben. Genaue Befolgung der Genfer Konvention wird gewährleistet.

ZG 121

Your town can be saved!

Avoid having your town razed to the ground! Talk with the Soldiers! Explain to them that defending the town means not only senseless self-sacrifice, but also a DEATH SENTENCE for your town. Avoid having your town made into a strongpoint. Help the soldiers to save themselves, and thereby your town, for a better future!

German soldiers! The war has entered into its final phase. Avoid the destruction of this town! Evade fortification work! When the Allies come, don't resist. Save yourselves and the town by showing white flags!

German Officers! Your orders are given on the basis of the military situation. Avoid sacrificing your men and this town at a time when it no longer can be justified militarily. Cooperate with the civil authorities in surrendering the town!

The local Wehrmacht commander or responsible Bürgermeister can send parlementaires outside the town under the protection of white flags, in order to await Allied advance units and discuss surrender. In case of trickery there will be no pardon. All weapons are to be collected and troops are to surrender in a body. Strict adherence to the Geneva Convention is guaranteed.

NOTE ON TRANSLATION: In the German, "town" is sometimes translated as "Ort oder Staat", there being no acceptable equivalent to the term. (Staat takes in the idea of city. "Ort" is used in ZG121 wherever possible.)

Appendix I-W:

C.D. Jackson: Papers, 1931-1967, File: Paris (2), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 2

Generale proklamieren Friedensregierung

ERSCHIESSUNGEN IM REICH

Führer aus allen drei Teilen der Wehrmacht haben eine Proklamation an das deutsche Volk und die Wehrmacht erlassen, in der die Absetzung des Führers und die Bildung einer neuen Regierung bekanntgegeben wird, die sofort Friedensverhandlungen einleiten soll.

Unter den Führern, die bei Bildung der Friedensregierung ausgewirkt haben, befinden sich Generalfeldmarschall von Rundstedt, Generaloberst von Falkenhausen, Generalfeldmarschall von Brauchitsch, Generaloberst Halder und Generalfeldmarschall von Sack, sowie eine Reihe anderer hoher Truppenführer, die wegen ihrer Kritik an der vom Führer betriebenen Kriegsführung abgesetzt wurden.

So wie waren auf Grund ihrer militärischen Erfahrung durch die Ereignisse der letzten Wochen zu der Überzeugung gekommen, dass sie wichtige Beiträge zum vorläufigen Abbruch des Krieges und die Bildung einer verfassungskonformen Regierung leisten könnten, die sich dem gleichen Ziel haben, Deutschland durch in seiner Zukunft durch sorgfältige Erziehung von Friedensbewusstseins zu einer vernünftigen Lage zu führen.

Die Friedensregierung hat Schritte zu Wehrmacht und Volk ergreifen können, die sich dem gleichen Ziel haben, Deutschland durch in seiner Zukunft durch sorgfältige Erziehung von Friedensbewusstseins zu einer vernünftigen Lage zu führen.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Warum es misslingt

- 1) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 2) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 3) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 4) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 5) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 6) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.
- 7) Der Zusammenbruch des Dritten Reiches ist vor dem Ende des Krieges zu erwarten, das die Wehrmacht nicht mehr in der Lage ist, die Fronten zu halten.

Attentat auf den Führer misslingt

Sein Adjutant war der Täter

Die Proklamation der Friedensregierung folgte auf das Sprengstoff-Attentat auf den Führer im Hauptquartier am Mittwoch Abend.

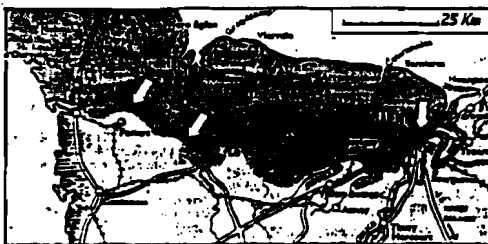
Ein Sprengkörper mit Zeitzündung, der von Oberst Graf Stauffenberg, einem Adjutanten im Führerhauptquartier im Arbeitsraum des Führers gelegt worden war, explodierte bei der üblichen Abendkonferenz am Mittwoch.

Der Führer wurde aber nur leicht verletzt. Nach einer eiligen Schließung explodierte der Bomben von einer Meter von seiner rechten Seite.

Dreizehn wurden verwundet. Ein Oberstleutnant wurde bei der Umarmung des Führers durch Generaloberst Halder, der Chef-Adjutant des Führers, getötet.

Der Chef des Hauptquartiers im OKW General der Infanterie Beule ist ein Verwundeter des OKW zum Führerhauptquartier. General der Flieger Wever ist ein Verwundeter im OKW Generaloberst Heusinger ist ein Verwundeter im OKW.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.



Britische Panzer sind auf der Caen-Ebene durchgebrochen

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Die Beschlüsse der Generäle sind im Reich bekannt gemacht worden.

Altreich unter Artillerie-Feuer

Hohe Stäbe verlassen Paris

Die Evakuierung von Wehrmacht- und Verwaltungs-Dienststellen von Paris geht weiter. Nach Angaben einer Pariser Dienststelle vom 26. Juli überwiegen in dem Stadtteil der Oberen Marais die Abreisen der Beamten. Auch mehrere Stäbe verlassen das Quartier der Oberen Marais.

Schon am Dienstag wurde bekannt, dass der Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, General von Trapp, sowie Obersteile der Wehrmacht nach Nancy verzogen sind, und dass die Abreisebestimmungen für den 27. Juli in Kraft sind.

Die Evakuierung von Wehrmacht- und Verwaltungsstellen wird durch die Besetzung der Eisenbahnstationen durch die Wehrmacht erleichtert. Die Abreise von Paris ist durch die Besetzung der Eisenbahnstationen durch die Wehrmacht erleichtert.

Fortsetzung von S. 1

Invasions-Front

Die Wehrmacht der deutschen Infanterie in der Abwehrstellung vor der Invasion der Alliierten ist durch die Besetzung der Eisenbahnstationen durch die Wehrmacht erleichtert.

Die Wehrmacht der deutschen Infanterie in der Abwehrstellung vor der Invasion der Alliierten ist durch die Besetzung der Eisenbahnstationen durch die Wehrmacht erleichtert.

Hoch gratuliert

Staatspräsident Dr. Hoch hat an den Führer ein Telegramm geschickt, in dem er ihn zu dem 10. Jahrestag des Aufstiegs auf den Thron beglückwünscht.

Attentat auf Führer - ein Blitzschlag für das Reich

Die Nachricht vom dem Attentat auf das Leben des Führers hat die Herzen aller Deutschen erschüttert. Im Reich und im Ausland werden die Bestrebungen der Alliierten zur Ermordung des Führers verfolgt.

Er scheidet aus

Wie aus Berlin gemeldet wird, ist der stellvertretende Führer der Wehrmacht, Generaloberst Günther von Kluge, aus dem aktiven Dienst ausgeschieden.



Sowjet-Panzer 15 km von ostpreussischer Grenze

Zwei Wochen lang hat 1939 die deutsche Artillerie Ziele in Altreich, Panzerkräfte der Sowjets sind in der Schlacht von Ostpreussen bis Augustowo, nur 15 Kilometer von der alten ostpreussischen Grenze, vorgestoßen. Aus dem Wäldern westlich Grodno bringen die Russen immer neue Einheiten heran, die längs der Straße Augustowo-Lyck in Ostpreussen einzubrechen drohen.

SS bekämpft Freischärler in Masuren

Das Gerücht, dass Sowjet-Verbandskommanden bereits in ostpreussischem Gebiet eingedrungen sind, veranlasst die SS in Ostpreussen, die Freischärler zu bekämpfen. Die Freischärler sind in Ostpreussen in Gruppen von 10 bis 20 Mann organisiert.

Die Alliierten stehen 15 km vor Pisa

Wolkenbruchartiger Regen, der die Straßen in Schlick verwandelt, verzögert die Fortschritte der Alliierten nur um 15 km vor Pisa.

Tokios neue Regierung

Nach dem Zusammenbruch des Kabinets Tojo hat der Kaiser eine neue Regierung ernannt. Die neue Regierung wird von General Umezu geleitet.



General Umezu, der bei dem Regierungsumsturz in Tokio zum neuen japanischen Regierungschef ernannt wurde.

Er scheidet aus

Wie aus Berlin gemeldet wird, ist der stellvertretende Führer der Wehrmacht, Generaloberst Günther von Kluge, aus dem aktiven Dienst ausgeschieden.

Ihr Einsatz kann zu spät

Die Wehrmacht der deutschen Infanterie in der Abwehrstellung vor der Invasion der Alliierten ist durch die Besetzung der Eisenbahnstationen durch die Wehrmacht erleichtert.

Keine Hilfe von Osten

Von einem heftigen Regen, der die Straßen in Schlick verwandelt, verzögert die Fortschritte der Alliierten nur um 15 km vor Pisa.

Er scheidet aus

Wie aus Berlin gemeldet wird, ist der stellvertretende Führer der Wehrmacht, Generaloberst Günther von Kluge, aus dem aktiven Dienst ausgeschieden.

Soldaten-Nachrichten

Vertrieb: Die E. A. F. und die U.S.A.A.F. vom 1. 12. 1943

MASSAGE in einem der
1943
CPM - 1000000
Hessert
Schiff, 4000000
10000

SOLDATEN-NACHRICHTEN Vertrieb: Die E.A.F. und die U.S.A.A.F.

Erneuter britischer Luftangriff auf BERLIN

In den Abendstunden des 11. waren schwere bfitliche Bomber, nach einer feindseitigen Panne, erneut gegen Berlin. Obwohl Blauschichten britischerseits noch ausstehen, wird aus Berlin gemeldet, dass der Angriff schwer und konzentriert war.

Warum Berlin gebombt wird Sir Archibald Sinclair, der britische Luftfahrtminister, erklarte im britischen Abgeordnetenhause: «Berlin wird systematisch gebombt, weil es das Zentrum von 12 strategischen Eisenbahnlinien ist. Berlin ist der zweitgroesste europaische Binnenhafen. In Berlin stehen die A.E.G., A.B.M.-Metall-, Siemens-Schuckert-, Focke-Wulf-, Heinkel- und Dornier-Werke. Wenn ich nur ein Ziel in Deutschland rauchen koennte, so waere dies zweifellos Berlin.» Archibald Sinclair fuegte hinzu, dass waehrend die deutsche Luftwaffe in November nur 127 T. Bomben auf England abgeworfen hat, im gleichen Zeitraum 11.000 T. britischer Bomben, - davon mehr als 7.000 Tonnen auf Berlin - zum Abwurf gelangt sind.

Montgomery durchbricht die Adria-Linie

MIT der Eroberung des Saugro-Hoehenzuges hat die britische 8.Armee einen entscheidenden Sieg errungen. Die Briten sind den zurueckfluetenden Deutschen hart auf den Fersen. Die 8. Armee stoest an einer 40 Km. breiten Front in Richtung Pescara vor. Die Deutschen haben schwere Menschen- und Materialverluste erlitten. Im Frontabschnitt der amerikanischen 8. Armee wurden zahlreiche Gefangene eingebracht. Sie gehoeren der 44. Infanterie-Division an und sind zum groessten Teil Oesterreicher. Die Landoperationen werden von der alliierten Luftwaffe wirksam unterstuetzt. Der deutsche Stuessepunkt Pontassieve, 15 Km. oestlich von Florenz, sowie die Kavallerietabari in Turin wurden von amerikanischen fliegenden Festungen mit grossem Erfolg angegriffen.

Wie jetzt bekanntgegeben wurde, haben die amerikanischen Bomber, anlaesslich des schweren Angriffes auf Toulon vom 24. November, 5 feindliche Kriegsschiffe mit Sicherheit und weitere 3 wahrscheinlich versenkt.



So sah Hamburg nach dem alliierten Vernichtungangriff im Juli und August 1943 aus, als 9.300 T. Bomben abgeworfen wurden. Auf Berlin aber sind bisher 11.000 T. Bomben niedergelassen. 7.000 T. im November.



MARSCHALL TECHANG-KAI-SCHENK, PRASIDENT ROOSEVELT UND PREMIER-MINISTER CHURCHILL.

ZUR NORDAFRIKANISCHEN KONFERENZ

PREMIER Minister Churchill, Prasident Roosevelt und Marschall Technang-Kai-Schenk haben eine dreitaegige Konferenz in Nordafrika beendet. Nach Beratungen mit ihren diplomatischen und militaerischen Staben wurde eine vollstaendige Uebereinstimmung erzielt, aber die zukuenftigen militaerischen Operationen gegen Japan und ueber die Massnahmen nach der Niederlage Japans. Amlich wurde folgendes bekanntgegeben: Die drei alliierten Maechte fueren diesen Krieg am der Angriffslust Japans eine Schranke zu setzen und jegliche Strafe zu erteilen. Die drei alliierten Maechte verfolgen keine selbstzuechtigen Zwecke und haben keinerlei Absichten auf Gebietsverweirungen. Ziel der alliierten Kriegsfuehrung ist es, Japan zur Herausgabe aller besetzten Inseln im Pazifik zwingen zu koennen, die es seit Beginn des ersten Weltkrieges im Jahre 1914 sich angeeignet oder besetzt hat. Ferner ist es Ziel der drei alliierten Maechte, die Republik China wieder in den Besitz aller jener Gebiete zu bringen, die ihr Japan geraubt hat, wie z.B. die Mandschurei, Formosa und die Fischereiinseln. Die drei alliierten Maechte, einschliesslich der Vereinigung von Korea, sind entschlossen die Freiheit und Unabhaengigkeit des koreanischen Volkes zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt herbeizufuehren. Zur Erreichung dieser Ziele werden die drei alliierten Maechte zusammen mit den Vaellern der Vereinten Nationen, die sich mit Japan im Kriegszustand befinden, den Kampf - ohne Rücksicht auf seine Schwereigkeit und Dauer - bis zur bedingungslosen Kapitulation Japans weiterfuehren.

ferens. In der zum ersten Mal durch die vielleicht wichtigste Rolle spielte schliessend sich in enger seitlicher Aufeinanderfolge an die Moskauer Konferenz an und erhaerter wurde die vollstaendige Uebereinstimmung aller Kriegsfuehrenden Maechte der Vereinten Nationen. Genaug wie diese Konferenz ausserordentlich wichtigen bedeutender Ereignisse auf geschlossenen Kriegsverhandlungen erwarten steht zu erwarten, dass sich auch an die Konferenz bei der Besatzungsoperation anhaltenden Grossoperationen gegen Japan anschliessen wird.

ZUSAMMENTREFFEN Churchill', Roosevelt und Stalin

Der amerikanische Rundfunk hat bekannt, dass Churchill, Roosevelt und Stalin im Mittleren Osten zusammengetroffen sind. Marschall Technang-Kai-Schenk und Frau sind in Leningrad eingetroffen.

OSTFRONT

Im Verlauf der letzten Woche hat von Mannerstein Gegenoffensive im Frontverlaufe von Kiew keine neuen Erfolge erzielt. Rind um Tschernobyl schloes sich der russische Ring immer enger zusammen. Alle deutschen Ausbruchversuche wurden verlustreich abge schlagen. Ueber den Unterlauf des Pripiet haben die Russen einen neuen Brueckenkopf errichtet und verdrehten Moskau, das wichtige Verkehrsstrom am Ostrand der Pripietebene. In Weiss-Russland haben die Russen bei ihrem Vorrueck auf Bogotsewo und Schlobia wichtigen Gelaeuegewinn erzielt.

GR/15

RENEWED BRITISH AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN

After a pause of two days, British heavy bombers were again over Berlin on the evening of the 2nd December. Although no details have been announced by the British, Berlin reports that the attack was heavy and concentrated.

WHY BERLIN IS BOMBED

The British Minister for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, declared in Parliament: "Berlin is being systematically bombed because it is at the centre of 12 strategic railway lines. Berlin is the second largest inland harbour in Europe. In Berlin stand - or stood - the A.E.G., Rhein-Metall, Siemens Schuckert, Focke Wulf, Heinkel and Dornier Works. If I could choose only one target in Germany, it would certainly be Berlin." Archibald Sinclair added, that while the German Air Force during November had dropped only 120 tons of bombs on England, in the same period 13,000 tons of British bombs had fallen on Germany, of which 7,000 were dropped on Berlin.

MEETING OF CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT and STALIN

The American radio has reported that Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin have met in the Middle East. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and his wife have arrived in Chungking.

MONTGOMERY BREAKS THROUGH THE ADRIATIC LINE

With the capture of the Sangro ridge, the British Eighth Army have won a decisive victory. The British are head on the heels of the retreating Germans. The Eighth Army is pushing forward on a 40 km. front in the direction of Pescara. The Germans have suffered severe losses in men and material. In the American Fifth Army sector, many prisoners have been taken. They belong to the 14th Infantry Division and are mostly Austrians. The land operations received effective support from the Allied air force. The German base of Pontassieve, 15 km. east of Florence, and the ball-bearings factory in Turin were attacked with great success by American Flying Fortresses.

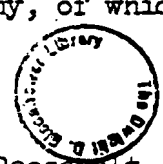
As has now been announced, American bombers, during their attack on Toulon on the 24th November, sunk five enemy war ships with certainty, and probably sunk a further five. Two armed merchant ships were severely damaged.

EASTERN FRONT

During the past week, von Manstein's counter-offensive on the Kiev salient has gained no new successes. The Russian encirclement of Toherkassy is drawing closer. All German attempts to break out have been thrown back with losses. The Russians have set up a new bridgehead across the lower course of the Pripet, and are threatening Moschir, the important traffic centre on the eastern border of the Pripet marshes. In White Russia, the Russians have made important territorial gains in their advance on Rogatschey and Schlobin.

Appendix 2-F:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers. (1/2).
Box: 6. Eisenhower Library.



Soldaten-Nachrichten

Vertrieb: Die R.A.F. und die U.S.A.A.

ABGEGABE bis 10.00 Uhr
nach Feiertagen
C.P.E.N. - Mitglieder und
Beirat
Sonderausgabe: 1000 Exemplare
1942

SOLDATEN-NACHRICHTEN

Vertrieb: Die R.A.F. und die U.S.A.A.

DIE BESCHLUESSE DER TEHERANER KONFERENZ

IN den Abendstunden des 6.12. wurden die Beschlüsse, die zwischen Premier Minister Churchill, Präsident Roosevelt und Marschall Stalin in Teheran abgehalten Konferenz, bekanntgegeben. Der Wortlaut der amtlichen Erklärung lässt klar erkennen, dass die Stunde des entscheidenden Grossangriffes auf Hitlers europäische Festung von den drei Staatsmännern genau festgelegt wurde. Noch vor dem nächsten Sommer wird Deutschland die ganze Macht aller alliierten Waffen zu Land, auf der See und aus der Luft zu verspüren bekommen. Nach dem Sieg ueber Nazi-Deutschland stehen allen Völkern der Erde, ob gross oder klein, die Tore offen, sich der Weltfamilie der demokratischen Nationen anzuschliessen und an dem Aufbau einer neuen Welt, frei von Tyrannei und Versklavung, Unterdrückung und Unduldsamkeit, teilzunehmen. Bis dahin aber, — und dies geht aus der Erklärung ganz eindeutig hervor, — wird Deutschland mit ständig wachsender Macht vom Osten, Sueden und Westen her, ohne jede Rücksichtnahme, bekämpft werden.

Nach Abschluss der Konferenz sind Churchill und Roosevelt nach Kairo abgereist, wo sie — noch unbestätigten Meldungen zufolge — mit dem türkischen Ministerpräsidenten Inönü zusammengetroffen sind. An dieser Besprechung sollen auch der britische und türkische Ausserminister teilgenommen haben.

DIE KAMPFE IN RUSSLAND

IN Weiss-Russland haben General I. Sokolowsky's Armeen nordöstlich von Jemel neue Geländegewinne erringt. Im Abschnitt von Tschernigow wurden mehrere von deutschen Panzern und Infanterietruppen vorgetragene Angriffe, mit schwersten Verlusten zurückgewiesen. Südwestlich von Kremenchuk eroberten die Russen die Stadt Alexandryna, sowie weitere 16 deutsche Verteidigungsanlagen. Die von Smolja nach Znamenska führende Eisenbahnlinie wurde durchschnitten.

SUEDFRONT

AN der italienischen Ost- und Westfront dringen die alliierten Truppen, trotz heftigen deutschen Widerstand, weiter vor. Truppen der 1. Armee haben weitere Höhenstellungen erobert. Ein deutscher Gegenangriff wurde verlustreich abgewiesen. An der Front der 1. Armee erzielten Montgomery's Truppen den Moro-Fluss. Donnerstag wurde die Küstenstrasse zwischen Pescara und Giulia Nova bombardiert. Auch Ancona und Benevento wurden beschossen; drei fanatische Küstenschiffe wurden versenkt und zwei weitere schwer beschädigt. Das Feuer der deutschen Küstenbatterien war wirkungslos. Alliierte Bomber haben den Hafen Split, sowie die Eisenbahnstation von Salomir erfolgreich angegriffen.

Das Sinken der deutschen Kriegsmoral

General Weller, Kommandant der an der Ostfront kämpfenden 4. deutschen Armee hat seine Truppen vor bolschewistischen Gesprächen gewarnt und schwere Strafen angedroht. Weller's Sonderbefehl hat folgenden Wortlaut: "Deutsche Soldaten machen jetzt mehr achtlose Bemerkungen, als je zuvor. Während des Poltawa-Besatzkrieges erlitten deutsche Soldaten, dass sie ihre Waffen unterlegen wollten und dass nach Verlust der Dajep-Kampagne, der Krieg ohnehin verloren sei."



Marschall Stalin, Präsident Roosevelt und Premier Minister Churchill nach dem erfolgreichen Abschluss der Teheraner Konferenz.

DIE DREI-MAECHTE ERKLAERUNG

WIR, der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten, der Premier Minister Gross-Britanniens und der Premier der Sowjet-Union, sind während der vergangenen vier Tage zusammengesessen und haben in der Hauptstadt unserer Bundesgenossen Iran unsere Politik die gemeinsame Form und Bestätigung gegeben. Wir geben unserem Willen Ausdruck, dass unsere Völker während des Krieges und der darauffolgenden Friedenszusammenarbeit vereint. Was den Krieg betrifft, haben unsere militärischen Stämme an unseren Besprechungen teilgenommen und gemeinsam haben wir unsere Pläne für die Vernichtung der deutschen Streitkräfte ausgearbeitet. Ueber die Ausdehnung und den Zeitpunkt der vom Osten, Westen und Sueden geplanten Operationen wurde eine vollkommene Einigung erreicht. Die hier erzielte gemeinsame Verständigung verbürgt uns den Sieg. Was den Frieden betrifft, sind wir sicher, dass unser Vertrag ebendiesem Frieden geweiht sein wird. Wir sind uns der hohen Verantwortung, die auf uns und allen Vereinten-Nationen ruht, voll bewusst, unsere Pläne zu schaffen, die die Klugheit und die überweltliche Masse der Völker der Erde vereint und die kommenden Genera-

tionen von der Geisel und dem Schrecken des Krieges befreien werden. Gemeinsam mit unseren diplomatischen Beratern haben wir die Probleme der Zukunft überdacht. Wir sehen die Zusammenarbeit und die aktive Teilnahme aller Nationen, ob gross oder klein, deren Völker ebenso wie unsere eigenen Völker, sich zu Hero und Hero der Ausrottung von Tyrannei und Versklavung, Unterdrückung und Unduldsamkeit gewinnbar haben. Sollten sie diesem Wunsche Ausdruck verleihen, werden wir sie in einer Weltfamilie der demokratischen Nationen willkommen heissen. Keine Macht der Erde kann uns davon abhalten, Deutschland ohne zu Land, ohne U-Boote auf dem Meer und seine Kriegsfabriken aus der Luft zu zerstören. Unsere Angriffe werden härter und heftiger werden. Nach diesem freundschaftlichen Konferenzen sehen wir mit Zuversicht dem Tage entgegen, an dem alle Völker der Welt ein freies, von Tyrannei unberührtes Leben, ihren vernünftigen Wünschen und ihrem eigenen Gewissen entsprechend, führen werden. Wir sind, hier, mit Hoffnung und Zuversichtlichkeit zusammengesessen. Wir wünschen die Konferenz als Freunde in der Tat, im Geiste und im Ziel.

OB/129

Appendix 2-G:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers. (1/2).

Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.

THE DECISION OF THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE

On the evening of December 6th, the resolutions made at the Tehran conference between Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshall Stalin, were announced. From the wording of the official declaration it can be clearly recognised that the hour of the great decisive attack on Hitler's fortress of Europe has been fixed. Before the summer breaks, the Germans may expect the full weight of Allied arms to fall on Europe by land, sea and air. After the victory over Nazi Germany, the door will be open for all peoples of the earth, great or small, to join the world family of democratic nations, and to take part in the building up of a new world free from tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. Until then, however, the declaration makes this quite clear: Germany will be fought, irrevocably and with ever increasing power, from east, south and west.

After the conference was concluded, Churchill and Roosevelt travelled to Cairo, where, according to unconfirmed reports, they had a meeting with the Turkish Minister, President Inonu. The British and Turkish Foreign Ministers are said to have taken part in these talks.

THE BATTLE IN RUSSIA

In White Russia, General Rokossowsky's armies have made new territorial gains north east of Gomel. In the Tcherniagov sector, several German attacks with tanks and infantry have been repelled with severe losses. South west of Kremontschug, the Russians captured the town of Alexandria, and also 18 more German defensive positions. The railway line running from Smela to Znamenka was cut.

SOUTHERN FRONT

In spite of fierce German resistance, the Allied troops are pushing forward on the east and west coasts of Italy. Troops of the Fifth Army have conquered more heights. A German counter attack was repelled with losses. On the Eighth Army front, Montgomery's troops reached the Moro river. On Thursday, the coast road between Pescara and Hiulia Nuova was effectively bombarded by British destroyers.

Also Ancona and Benedetto were shelled; three enemy coastal craft were sunk and two more severely damaged. The fire from the German coastal batteries was ineffective. Allied bombers successfully attacked the harbour of Split and the railway station at Saloniki.

GERMAN WAR MORALE IS SINKING

General Weller, Commander of the Eighth German army fighting on the eastern front, has warned his troops against "Bolshevistic talk" and threatened severe punishments. Weller's special order runs as follows: "German soldiers now are making more irresponsible remarks than ever before. During the Poltava retreat, German soldiers declared that they wished to lay down their arms, and, that after the loss of the Dnieper position, the war was lost in any case."

Appendix 2-H:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers, (1/2),
Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.

DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS.

WE-- The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past, in this, the capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow.

As to war-- our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces.

We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and time of the operations to be undertaken from the East, West and South.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to peace -- we are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognise fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers, we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-operation and the active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them, as they may choose to come, into a world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air.

Our attack will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here, friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

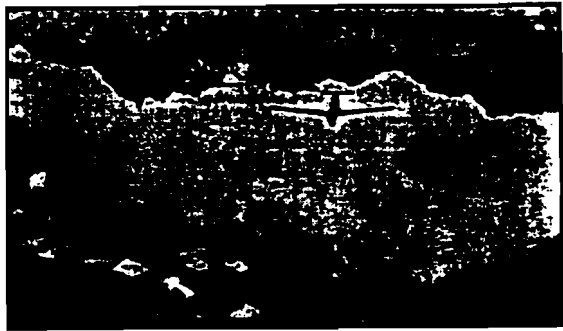
(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

J. V. Stalin

Winston S. Churchill.

Appendix 2-I:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers. (1/2),
Box: 5 Eisenhower Library



Solche und ähnliche Maschinen tragen zur Lähmung des deutschen Verkehrs bei.



Ein Verband amerikanischer Flieger vor Deutschland.

Deutschlands wachsende Transport-Schwierigkeiten

TROTZ schlechter Wetterbedingungen ist es der Royal Air Force im Monat November gelungen feindliche Eisenbahnziele im besetzten Europa erfolgreich anzugreifen und 100 Lokomotiven zu zerstören. Zahlreiche Güterzüge, Truppentransportzüge, Bahnhöfe und Schuppen wurden schwer beschädigt. Bei Angriffen auf Deutschland selbst, wurden beinahe 200 Lokomotiven zerstört und eine gleiche Anzahl beschädigt. Fast 7.000 Güterwaggons wurden vernichtet und mehr als 2.000 beschädigt. Beinahe 2.000 Personenwaggons wurden entweder vernichtet oder beschädigt. Die zahlreichen Angriffe auf Berlin haben das gesamte deutsche Eisenbahnsystem schwer getroffen, da ungefähr 12 Eisenbahnlinien durch dieses grosse Eisenbahnzentrum Zentral-Europas führen. Das deutsche Lokomotivprogramm, das eine Jahresproduktion von 2.000 Lokomotiven vorsah, musste erhebliche Einschränkungen erfahren, da die Kessler-Henschel-Werke im Oktober durch allierte Luftangriffe

Schwere beschädigt wurden. Zwischen Juli und November hat der russische Vormarsch zur Erbeutung von 400 und zur Vernichtung von weiteren 300 Lokomotiven geführt. Dies bedeutet, dass Deutschland, alles in allem ungefähr 200 Lokomotiven monatlich verloren hat. In diese Ziffer aber sind die dem deutschen Eisenbahnsystem durch russische und polnische Partisanen zugefügten Verluste nicht mit eingerechnet. Diese erschütternden Ziffern wiegen weitaus mehr, als Dr. Goebbels und Dr. Ganssmuellers beachtenswerte Reden zum "Tag der deutschen Eisenbahnen".

NAZI - DEUTSCHLANDS ANFORDERUNGEN WÄREN...

Wir haben diesen Sommer viel von Sorgen und Bedenken erfahren, wenn es sich in einem Herbst, der die Leistungen nicht vermindert, und gegen einen Winter, der nur auf die härteste Probe stellen wird.

Goebbels im "Fisch", 16.11.43

ZU DEN AMERIKANISCHEN TAGESANGRIFFEN IM NOVEMBER

Im vergangenen Monat hat die amerikanische Luftwaffe mit Operationen Gross-Erfolge als bester Beweis gebracht. In den letzten 10 Tagen hat sie in Deutschland und Norwegen ausgedehnte Bombardierungen durchgeführt. Die amerikanische Bombardierung war um 25% heftiger als im Vormonat, was sich auf die Verluste unter der R.A.F. nach 10 amerikanischen Bombardierungen, jedoch waren in Luftkämpfen 10 deutsche Jagdflugzeuge abgeschossen.

Diese Tagesangriffe, soweit sie Deutschland betreffen, wurden fast ausschließlich von der amerikanischen Luftwaffe, d.h. Liberator und vor allem von Fliegern durchgeführt, während sich die Kampflieferer der R.A.F. hauptsächlich auf Nachtangriffe konzentrierten. In dieser Hinsicht besteht ein grosser Unterschied, die A-19 Arbeitseinstellung, die in einer Spezialform ihrer Maschinen geführt hat. So wie bei den britischen Bombern das Hauptgewicht auf Geschwindigkeit und Leistbarkeit gelegt wurde, trat bei der Konstruktion der amerikanischen Bomber die Fähigkeit in den Vordergrund, die für Massentagesangriffe auf stark verteidigte Ziele notwendig sind, n.w. Zielort, schweres Bomben, dass ausserordentliches Zielvermögen, und die Möglichkeit der Selbstverleugung, also schwere Panzerung und Bewaffnung.

Da vor Kriegsausbruch die deutsche Luft- und Bodenabwehr noch keine Gegenmittel gegen die amerikanischen Bomber. Die Flak war von Anfang an wirkungslos, da die amerikanischen

Maschinen in so grosser Höhe fliegen, insbesondere wenn die Ausmassen dieser den Amerikanern im Vergleich unterlegen und verlieren mehr Maschinen als die zerstören konnten. Zudem verteidigen die amerikanischen Bomber heute viele Bordwaffen, die verschiedene Richtungen haben, um schwere Flieger die Fliegern Flugzeugen und Liberator in Kombination Fliegerangriff, so dass alle Teile der Bordwaffen der nächsten Generation werden.

Konkret hat die deutsche Luftwaffe ihre Jagder mit Fliegern, besonders mit B-24, zu greifen, so dass auf diese Weise die amerikanischen in die amerikanischen Verbände hineingehört werden können, während die Jagder selbst schwerer Schaden erleiden. Jedoch auch auf diese Taktik hat die amerikanische Luftwaffe die geeigneten Antwort gefunden. Flieger mit Jagder und andere schwere Maschinen, die kleiner und massiver fliegen als die mit Kesseln und Liberator ausgestattet, deutscher Jagder sind, haben jetzt besondere Schwierigkeiten, so dass es die amerikanischen Bomber im weit in geschützten Gebiet hineingelassen können, wenn also heute die deutschen Jagder den amerikanischen Verband angreifen will, dann muss er damit rechnen, mit dem Jagder zum Gegenangriff zu werden.

Dies erklärt die anhaltlich geschickten geringen amerikanischen Verluste und die grosse Abschusszahl von deutschen Jagdflugzeugen.

OSTFRONT:

Dreifacher russischer Durchbruch

Russische „Winterarmeen“ beziehen Stellung

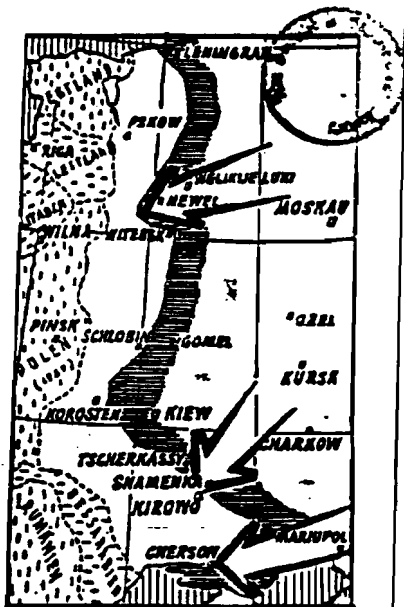
Das Deutsche Nachrichtenbüro berichtete am 21. Dezember, dass der Brückenkopf von Cherson im Mündungsgebiet des Dnjepr von den Russen erobert worden ist. Am 20. Dezember meldete das OKW fortgesetzte russische «Durchbruchangriffe» südlich und nördlich von Nowel, und «hartes Ringen» bei Kirowo. Kirowo liegt 30 km. von Snamenka, das die Russen vor einer Woche eroberten.

Diese drei neuen Durchbrüche der Russen erfolgten unmittelbar, nachdem die grosse deutsche Gegenoffensive der 4. Armee von Hoths westlich von Kiew zum Stehen gebracht worden war. Hier wurde der grösste Teil der deutschen Panzerstreitkräfte eingesetzt.

Diese Kräftemassierung im Westen von Kiew brachte es mit sich, dass — laut einem Moskauer Bericht — die Deutschen weiter nördlich, im Westen von Nowel, nur über 2 Infanterie-Divisionen, 1 Panzer-Division und 7 Sicherungsabteilungen verfügten. Durch den russischen Durchbruch in diesem Abschnitt sind alle deutscher Verbindungslinien im Kampfraum Leningrad bedroht.

Gleichzeitig setzten die russischen Armeen General Konjew und General Malinowskys ihren Vormarsch auf Kirowo fort und gefährden dadurch die 1. und 4. deutsche Armee in der Ostecke des Dnjeprbogens.

Die neuen russischen «Winterarmeen» sind noch nicht eingesetzt worden, doch heisst es in einem Moskauer Bericht, dass sie Ängs der 800 km. langen Front Schlobin - Leningrad bereits ihre Stellungen bezogen haben.



VON WESTEN: BERLIN UND FRANKFURT a/M., VON SÜDEN: AUGSBURG

Das britische Luftministerium gibt bekannt, dass die RAF in der Nacht vom 20./21. Dezember über 2 Millionen kg. Spreng- und Brandbomben auf Ziele in Frankfurt am Main abgeworfen hat.

Am 20. Dezember unternahmen starke Verbände von Fliegenden Festungen und Liberators der 8. amerikanischen Luftflotte, Operationsbasis England, unter Thunderbolt-Lärgeseleit einen Tagesangriff auf Bremen.

In der Nacht vom 16./17. Dezember warf die RAF in weniger als 30 Minuten 1½ Million kg. Bomben auf Industrieviertel von Berlin. Von diesem Angriff kehrten 30 Flugzeuge nicht zurück. Seit Anfang 1943 ist auf Berlin eine Bombenlast von 16 Millionen kg. gefallen, davon allein 10 Millionen kg. in 6 Angriffen seit dem 18. November.

In Berlin sind zehn Prozent aller Fabrikarbeiter Deutschlands beschäftigt, — im ganzen Ruhrgebiet nur 7½ Prozent.

Am 19. Dezember unternahmen starke Verbände alliierter viermotoriger Kampfflugzeuge, Operationsbasis Süditalien, Tagesangriffe auf Innsbruck und Augsburg. Der Angriff auf Augsburg war der erste, der von Süditalien aus auf ein Ziel im Altreich unternommen wurde.

SÜDFRONT: Hauptquartier der 15. Armeegruppe.

21. Dezember 1943:

Die 8. Armee hat an der adriatischen Küste die Landstrasse Ortona — Orsogna trotz heftigen Widerstands der Deutschen an vielen Stellen überschritten. Das III. Bataillon des 361. Pz. Gren. Regt. von der 90. Pz. Gren. Div. hat sich ergeben, und die beiden anderen Bataillone haben so schwere

Verluste erlitten, dass sie zu einem einzigen Verband zusammengeschlossen wurden. Das 300. Pz. Gren. Regt. derselben Division hat ein Drittel seiner Stärke eingebüsst.

Die 5. Armee eroberte nach dreitägigem harten Ringen San Pietro am Rande der Liri-Ebene. An der Seite der 5. Armee kämpfen jetzt französische Truppen, die den tunesischen Feldzug mitgemacht haben.

EASTERN FRONT: Three new Russian breaks-through

RUSSIAN "WINTER ARMIES" TAKE UP POSITION

On December 21st, the German News Agency reported that the bridgehead of Kherson, on the Dnieper estuary, had been captured by the Russians. On December 20th, the OKW reported further Russian "penetration attacks" north and south of Nevel and hard fighting near Kirovograd, 30 kilometres south west of Znamenka, which the Russians had captured a week earlier.

These three new Russian breaks-through follow directly on the halting of the great German counter-offensive by von Hoth's 4th Army west of Kiev.

A result of this concentration of strength west of Kiev was that farther north, west of Nevel, the German forces consisted, according to a report from Moscow, only of two infantry divisions, one armoured division and seven security units. The Russian break-through in this region threatens the communications of all German forces in the Leningrad sector.

At the same time the Russian advance on Kirovograd, carried out by the armies of Generals Konyew and Malinowsky, have further endangered the position of the German 1st and 4th armies in the eastern corner of the Dnieper bend.

The new Russian "winter armies" have not yet been in action; but it is reported from Moscow that they have already taken up positions along 800 km. of front, from Stlobin to Lenin-



BERLIN AND FRANKFURT 9/M FROM THE WEST, AUGSBURG FROM THE SOUTH

The British Air Ministry reports that on the night of December 20th the R.A.F. dropped over 2000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs on targets in Frankfurt on Main.

On the preceding day a strong force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the American 8th Air Fleet based on England, attacked Bremen under an escort of Thunderbolts.

On the night of December 16th, the R.A.F. in less than 30 minutes dropped 1500 tons of bombs on industrial quarters of Berlin. From this attack 30 aircraft did not return.

Since the beginning of 1943 Berlin has received 16,000 tons of bombs, of which 10,000 have been dropped in six attacks since November 18th. Ten per cent of all factory workers in Germany, including foreigners, are employed in Berlin. In the whole Ruhr district only 71 per cent.

On December 19th two strong formations of Allied four-engined bombers based on Italy, attacked Innsbruck and Augsburg. The attack on Augsburg was the first carried out from Italy against Germany proper.

SOUTHERN FRONT: 15th Army Group Headquarters

December 21st., 1943.

On the Adriatic coast the Eighth Army has crossed the Ortona - Orsogna road, in the face of strong opposition, in many places, and is within rifle range of both these towns. Of the 361st Pz Gren. Regt. of the 90th Pz Gren. Div. the 1st and 2nd battalions have surrendered and the two other battalions

have been so depleted that they have been combined in a single unit.

The 200th Pz Gren. Regt. of the same division, has lost one third of its number.

The Fifth Army, after three days of hard fighting, took San Pietro on the edge of the Liri plain.

French troops who fought in Tunisia are now in action with the Fifth Army.

DIE GRÖSSTE DEUTSCHE OFFENSIVE VON 1943

Generaloberst von Hoths fünf Wochen lang anhaltende Gegenoffensive westlich von Kiew war das grösste deutsche Unternehmen im Jahre 1943. Die folgende Liste der eingesetzten Panzerdivisionen zeigt, wie sehr das OKW, um diesen Angriff zu stärken, die «Festung Europa» von ihren Panzerreserven entblößt hat:

Die 1. Pz. Div., Standort Weimar, wurde aus Griechenland zurückgezogen.

Die 7. Pz. Div., Standort Gera, die 8. Pz. Div., Standort Kottbus und die 12. Pz. Div., Standort Stettin, befanden sich schon in Russland.

Die 25. Pz. Div., aus Westfalen, wurde aus Norwegen zurückgezogen, wo sie die einzige deutsche Panzerdivision gewesen war.

Die Adolf Hitler Division der Waffen-SS., sowie Teile der 16. Pz. Div., Standort Münster, und der 24. Pz. Div. aus Ostpreussen wurden aus Italien zurückgezogen.

„Japans Heimatgewässer bedroht“

«Die Gegenoffensive der amerikanischen Streitkräfte gegen die Gilbert-Inseln ist eine direkte gefährliche Bedrohung unserer Heimatgewässer», erklärte der Sender Tokio.

«Im Zuge der allgemeinen umfassenden Gegenoffensive des Feindes gegen Japan nehmen diese Operationen einen wichtigen Platz ein».

Churchills Gesundheitszustand

Premierminister Churchill, der an Lungentzündung erkrankt war, hat seit zwei Tagen wieder normale Temperatur. Sein Allgemeinbefinden macht gute Fortschritte.

Das Problem „Österreich“

Die Schweizer Tageszeitung *Basler Nachrichten* schreibt im Zusammenhang mit der von den Vereinigten Staaten, Grossbritannien und Sowjetrußland in Moskau unterzeichneten Erklärung, dass Oesterreich nach dem Krieg frei und unabhängig sein wird:

«Der Zusammenbruch des Faschismus und der Vormarsch der Alliierten in Italien könnten die «Oesterreich-Frage» schnell akut werden lassen.

Die Art der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Beherrschung Oesterreichs durch Deutschland hat sich im Prinzip wenig von den in den anderen besetzten Ländern angewandten Methoden unterschieden. Die systematische Beseitigung des österreichischen Elements aus den leitenden Stellen in Staat und Wirtschaft und die gleichzeitige Durchdringung des Landes mit nicht weniger als 40 tausend reichsdeutschen Funktionären und Beamten haben zu einer immer wachsenden Erbitterung geführt. Oft wird den deutschen Frauen und Bombenflüchtlingen vorgehalten, dass sie

den Österreichern alles «zusammenfressen». Zum Beispiel sind die Kurorte Kitzbühl und Oberegurgl von Frauen hoher deutscher Funktionsräte und anderer privilegierter Urlauber voll. Es fehlt dort an nichts. Aber unter den vierhundert Kurgästen in Oberegurgl gab es in der Saison nur einen Österreicher.

Von den Geschäftsschliessungen wurden verdiente Anhänger des Regimes und Reichsdeutsche nicht betroffen. Es kam deshalb vielerorts in Oesterreich zu turbulenten Szenen. Es soll auch tatsächlich zu Partisanenaktionen gekommen sein. In kleineren Orten kam es zu Anschlägen auf deutsche Verwaltungsbeamte und SS-Männer. Vor allem in Kärnten erhielt die Partisanentätigkeit einen starken Auftrieb und Rückdeckung durch die Partisanen in Jugoslawien.

Von den Deutschen werden viele Verhaftungen durchgeführt, neue Konzentrationslager erstellt, und viele Todesurteile gefällt. Allein rund um Wien sind 30 000 Mann SS-Truppen konzentriert, die kein Hehl aus ihrer Bestimmung als Bürgerkriegstruppe machen.»

Nachrichten in Kürze

Aus Algier wird amtlich berichtet, dass die wiederaufgestellte französische Armee 530 000 Mann zählt — 190 000 Europäer und 340 000 Kolonialtruppen.

Der amerikanische Marineminister berichtet, dass Amerika im Jahre 1943 40 Flugzeugträger gebaut hat.

Im Monat November wurden weniger alliierte Schiffe als in irgend einem anderen Monat zuvor seit Mai 1940 versenkt. Während der

letzten vier Monate sind mehr deutsche U-Boote als alliierte Schiffe versenkt worden.

General Franco verkündete gestern in Madrid, dass die spanische Falangisten-Miliz aufgelöst wurde und Massnahmen zur Auflösung der ganzen spanischen Falange getroffen würden. (Diese Organisation entspricht der faschistischen Partei in Italien und der nationalsozialistischen Partei in Deutschland).

THE GREATEST GERMAN EFFORT OF 1943

Colonel General von Hoth's five-weeks-long counter-offensive west of Kiev was the greatest German effort of 1943. The following list of armoured divisions taking part shows how, to support this attack, the O.K.W. stripped the "Fortress of Europe" of its armoured reserves. The 1st Pz. Div., garrison base Weimar, was withdrawn from Greece.

The 7th Pz. Div., garrison base Jena, the 8th Pz. Div., garrison base Kottbus, and the 12th Pz. Div., garrison base Stettin, were already in Russia.

The 25th Pz. Div., from Westphalia, was withdrawn from Norway, where it had been the only German armoured division.

The Adolf Hitler Division of the Waffen-SS, parts of the 16th Pz. Div., garrison base Münster, and the 24th Pz. Div., from East Prussia, were withdrawn from Italy.

"Japan's Inner Sea Threatened"

"The counter-offensive of the American forces against the Gilbert Islands is a danger thrust directly at our inner sea," states Tokyo radio.

"These operations are an important part in the circle of the enemy's general counter-offensive against Japan."

Churchill's Health

Mr. Churchill, who has been suffering from pneumonia, has had a normal temperature for two days, and is progressing favourably.

The Problem of Austria

With reference to the declaration signed at Moscow by America, England and Russia, that after the war Austria will be free and independent, the Swiss newspaper "Basler Nachrichten" writes as follows:

"The collapse of Fascism and the advance of the Allies in Italy might cause the 'Austrian Question' to become acute."

"The way in which Austria is politically and economically dominated by Germany is little different from the methods applied in other occupied countries. The systematic removal of the Austrian element from leading positions in government and industry, and the simultaneous inundation of the country with no fewer than 40,000 Reich German functionaries and officials, have caused an ever increasing ambition."

"German women and refugees from bombing are often accused of 'eating Austrians out of house and home.' For example, the

resorts of St. Paul and Oberurg are crowded with the wives of

high German functionaries and other privileged holiday-makers. There is abundance of everything.

But of the four hundred visitors to Oberurg in the season, only one was an Austrian.

"When small businesses were shut, those of accredited hangers-on of the regime and of Reich Germans were not affected. This

led in many parts of Austria to turbulent scenes. There is said actually to have been partisan activity."

In small villages there were assaults on German officials and SS men.

In Carinthia, especially, partisan activity received strong encouragement and rear cover from the partisans in Yugoslavia.

"The Germans have made many arrests, new concentration camps have been formed, and there have been many death sentences. In Vienna alone there are about 30,000 SS troops, who make it no secret that they are there to fight a civil war."

Shorter News

It is officially reported from Algiers that the reconstituted French Army numbers 530,000 men — 190,000 Europeans and 340,000 Africans.

The American Navy Secretary reports that America has built 40 aircraft carriers in 1943.

In November fewer Allied ships were sunk than in any month since

May, 1940. For the last four months more German U-boats have been sunk than Allied ships.

General Franco announced yesterday in Madrid that the Spanish Falangist Militia would be dissolved, and measures taken for the dissolution of the whole Spanish Falange. (This is an organization similar to the Fascist and National Socialist Parties in Italy and Germany.)

Roosevelt, Churchill und Stalin treffen sich in Persien

Der türkische Aussenminister war zugegen

Die drei führenden Staatsmänner der Vereinten Nationen trafen sich in Teheran, der Hauptstadt Persiens. Nach ihrer Zusammenkunft, die vier Tage dauerte, veröffentlichten sie am 1. Dezember eine gemeinsame Erklärung, in der unter anderem folgendes gesagt wird:

« Wir haben volle Uebereinstimmung erzielt über Ausmass und zeitliche Planung der Operationen, die von Osten, Westen und Süden erfolgen werden ».

Nach dem Kriege « werden wir mit allen Ländern, ob gross oder klein, tatkräftig zusammenarbeiten, deren Völker sich so wie unsere Völker mit Leib und Seele der Aufgabe geweiht haben, Tyrannei zu stürzen und Sklaverei, Unterdrückung und Unduldsamkeit aus der Welt zu schaffen ».

« Keine Macht der Erde kann

uns hindern, die deutschen Armeen zu Lande und die deutschen U-Boote auf dem Meer zu vernichten und die deutschen Rüstungsstädte aus der Luft zu zerstören ».

An den Besprechungen in Teheran nahm auch der türkische Aussenminister M. Mnennozogli teil. Nach ihrer Abreise aus Teheran kehrten Roosevelt und Churchill nach Kairo zu einer Besprechung mit dem türkischen Präsidenten İnönü zurück.

8500 Tonnen auf Berlin in vier Stunden

Das britische Luftfahrtministerium gibt bekannt, dass während der letzten fünf schweren Luftangriffe auf Berlin insgesamt 8500 Tonnen Bomben abgeworfen wurden. Die Gesamtdauer dieser Angriffe betrug weniger als vier Stunden. Aber die gesamte Bombenlast war grösser als die, welche die deutsche Luftwaffe während der Jahre 1940 und 41 auf London geworfen hatte.

Jeder dieser Luftangriffe konzentrierte sich auf einen besonderen Industriebezirk von Berlin. Von dem jüngsten Angriff, auf Charlottenburg, kehrten 41 Bomber der R.A.F. nicht zurück.

In der Nacht vom 3. zum 4. Dezember warfen schwere Bomber der R.A.F. 1500 Tonnen Bomben auf Ziele in Leipzig. Von diesem Angriff kehrten 29 Bomber der R.A.F. nicht zurück.

„ DIE HILFE GOTTES “

Der « Osservatore Romano », das amtliche Blatt des Vatikans, verurteilte den Beschluss der Deutschen, alle Juden in Italien zu internieren und ihr Vermögen zu beschlagnahmen.

« Diese deutschen Massnahmen, » schreibt die Zeitung, « werden Tausende von Kindern, Frauen, Kranken und Alten schwer treffen. Um die Hilfe Gottes zu verdienen ist es notwendig, Nächstenliebe gegenüber Allen zu üben ».

SÜDFRONT

ALLIIERTER VORMARSCH AN BEIDEN FRONTABSCHNITTEN

Hauptquartier der 15. Armeegruppe

8. Dezember 1943.

An der adriatischen Küste rückte die VIII. Armee in der vergangenen Woche 15 km. vor und nahm Lanciano und Fossacesia ein, wo zahlreiche feindliche Geschütze erbeutet wurden. Mehr als 1000 Gefangene wurden gemacht. Ein Bataillon der 65. deutschen Infanteriedivision wurde

von einem Oberfeldwebel kommandiert.

Nach sechstägigen heftigen Kämpfen hat die V. Armee die Deutschen aus ihren stark befestigten Bergstellungen westlich von Mignano geworfen und steht jetzt auf den Höhen, die das Knie des Garigliano beherrschen. Viele Gefangene wurden eingebracht.

Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet in Persia

Turkish Foreign Minister also present

The three leading statesmen of the United Nations have met at Teheran, capital of Persia. After the conference, which lasted four days, they issued on December 1st. a joint statement, from which the following are excerpts:

• We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken in the east, west and south.

• (After the war) we will seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery and oppression and intolerance.

• No power on earth can pre-

vent us from destroying the German armies by land, their U-Boats by sea and their war plants from the air.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Menemencioglu, was also at the Teheran conference. After leaving Teheran, Roosevelt and Churchill returned to Cairo for a conference with the Turkish President Inönü.

8500 Tons on Berlin in four hours

The British Air Ministry reports that in the last five heavy air attacks on Berlin altogether 8,500 tons of bombs were dropped. The combined duration of these attacks was less than four hours. Yet the total bomb-load was greater than that dropped by the German Luftwaffe on London in the whole year 1940-41.

In each of these raids a different industrial area of Berlin was selected for concentrated bombardment. In the latest raid, on Charlottenburg, 41 bombers of the R.A.F. did not return.

On the night of December 3rd-4th, heavy bombers of the R.A.F. dropped 1,500 tons of bombs on targets in Leipzig. 29 bombers of the R.A.F. did not return.

" TO MERIT GOD'S AID,"

The German decision to intern all Jews in Italy and to confiscate their property has been condemned by the "Osservatore Romano", official newspaper of the Vatican.

The new German measures, stated the newspaper in a leading article, will strike thousands of children, women, aged and sick, who are children of God. We are forced to point out that to merit God's aid it is necessary to practise charity towards all.

SOUTHERN FRONT

ALLIES ADVANCE ON BOTH SECTORS

15th. Army Group Headquarters

December 8th., 1943:

On the Adriatic coast the 8th. Army has advanced 15 kilometres in the past week and has taken Lanciano and Fossacesia, where much enemy artillery was captured. More than a thousand prisoners have been taken. A battalion of the German 65th Infantry Divi-

sion was commanded by a sergeant major.

After six days of hard fighting the 5th Army has expelled the Germans from strongly fortified positions in the mountains west of Mignano, and now overlooks the bend of the Garigliano river. Many prisoners have been taken.



Eastern Front

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES

On December 7th Moscow reported further Russian advances in White Russia, south west of Tcherkassy and south west of Krementschug.

In White Russia General Rokossovsky's army is fifteen kilometres from the important railway junction of Schlobin. South west of Krementschug, General Malinovsky's army has captured the railway junction of Alexandrija.

For the last week the OKW has reported almost nothing further of von Hoth's German counter-offensive west of Kiev, where eight German armoured divisions had been employed. On December 3rd, Moscow reported that the battle in this sector had died down.

The Swiss military expert Franz Carl Andres wrote recently in the Zuerich «Weltwoche»: «The Russian successes are the more impressive because they have been achieved without the use of the Russian winter armies.»

Post-War Benefits for American Troops

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the American Congress proposing that American soldiers, on their discharge after the war, should receive the following benefits:

Reasonable mustering-out pay.

A uniform system of unemployment allowances.

Payment of their contributions to the National Old Age Insurance during their period of service.

Opportunity, for those who wish to do so, to continue their education.

German general castigates Hitler

Artillery General von Seydlitz-Kurzbach, the commander of the German 51st Corps who was captured at Stalingrad, spoke on the Moscow radio on December 1st. He revealed Hitler's complete responsibility for the disaster of Stalingrad.

«Hitler gave the order to hold the Stalingrad front,» said General von Seydlitz, «against the advice of all the German generals whose advice was asked. Amongst those consulted were Field Marshall von Manstein, General von Weichs and Armoured Troops General von appointed Chief of General Staff, Paulus. Even Hitler's own newly General Zeitzier, apposed the Fuehrer's plan. Equally sharp criticism was expressed by the

commanders of the Luftwaffe including Marshall von Richthofen, at the beginning of December.

The possibilities of supplying the isolated army were regarded as very doubtful in view of the difficulty of providing sufficient air strength and of the variable weather. These difficulties were especially emphasised by the Chief of Air Staff, Colonel General Jeschonek.

«Only one man of all those concerned held a different opinion, and declared, with immeasurable irresponsibility: «My Fuehrer, I guarantee that the VIth Army will be supplied.» That man was Reichsmarshall Herman Goering.»

News from Home

German soldiers on leave.

The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten writes in an editorial: «German soldiers on leave no longer understand the strange world at home, and revolt against it. They carry their resentment back to the front after their leave, because they see many able bodied men doing relatively peaceful work in the homeland.»

Mobilization of women.

The National Zeitung of Essen reports that the Essen Labour Office has issued its fourth call up of women, who, since June 1st, have been liable for registration for defence tasks. The paper says that this fourth summons is necessary because some women have taken advantage of the confusion caused by raids to avoid registering.

Steel Output.

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare estimates that German steel output has declined by from 300,000 to 400,000 tons a

month, i. e. by from 30 to 40 per cent of the total output. The Ruhr industry lost about two million tons of output in the first six months of 1943.

War expenditure.

Dr. Otto Schwarz, President of the Revenue Board, writing in the periodical Bankwirtschaft, calculates that during the first four years of war Germany has spent 367,000,000,000 RM. Of this sum 124 milliards have been covered by taxes, 50 milliards from special revenues and 193 milliards from war loans. (In the first world war the total amount subscribed in Germany to war loans was 98 milliards.)

Petition to Hitler.

It is reported from Basel that 1000 owners of small businesses in Saxony have addressed a petition to Hitler asking him to stop the Party's present policy of liquidating all small concerns.

Ostfront

DER DEUTSCHE RÜCKZUG HÄLT AN

Am 7. Dezember meldete Moskau weiteres Vorrücken der Russen südwestlich von Tscherkassy und südwestlich von Kremenchug, sowie in Weissrussland.

In Weissrussland steht Rokossovskys Armee 15 km. von dem wichtigen Eisenbahnknotenpunkt Schlobin. Südwestlich von Kremenchug hat General Malinowakys Armee den Eisenbahnknotenpunkt Alexandrija genommen.

Während der vergangenen Woche hatte das OKW fast nichts über von Hoths Gegenoffensive westlich von Kiew zu berichten, bei der acht deutsche Panzerdivisionen eingesetzt worden waren. Am 3. Dezember meldete Moskau, dass die Kämpfe in diesem Frontabschnitt zum Stillstand gekommen sind.

Der schweizerische Militärsachverständige Major Franz Carl Endres schrieb kürzlich in der Züricher «Weltwoche»: «Die russischen Erfolge sind um so eindrucksvoller, weil sie ohne Beteiligung der russischen Winterarmeen erzielt wurden».

Vorteile für amerikanische Soldaten nach dem Kriege

In einer Botschaft an den amerikanischen Kongress schlug Präsident Roosevelt folgende Massnahmen für die nach Beendigung des Krieges abgemusterten amerikanischen Soldaten vor:

Sie sollen bei der Abmusterung eine anständige Auszahlung erhalten. Es soll für sie eine allgemeine Arbeitslosenunterstützung geschaffen werden. Ihre Altersrentenbeiträge während der Dienstzeit sollen vom Staat getragen werden. Jedermann soll die Möglichkeit haben, sich weiterzubilden.

Deutscher General beschuldigt Hitler

General der Artillerie von Seydlitz-Kurzbach, der bei Stalingrad kriegsgefangener Kommandeur des 31. deutschen Armeekorps, sprach am 7. Dezember am Sender Moskau. Er enthüllte, dass Hitler die vollkommene Verantwortung für die Katastrophe von Stalingrad zukommt.

«Hitler gab den Befehl: Die Stalingradfront ist zu halten», sagte General von Seydlitz, «gegen den Rat aller befragten deutschen Generale. Zugezogen zu dem Kriegsrat wurden: Generalfeldmarschall von Manstein, General von Weichs und General der Panzertruppen von Paulus. Sogar der von Hitler selbst ausgewählte neuernannte Generalstabchef, General Zeitzler, widersetzte sich dem Plan des Führers. Nicht minder scharf übten Anfang Dezem-

ber die Befehlshaber der Luftwaffe Kritik, darunter auch Marschall von Richthofen. Die Versorgungsmöglichkeiten der 10. Werten-Armee wurden als sehr zweifelhaft erachtet in Hinblick auf die schwankende Wetterlage und auf die Schwierigkeiten, ausreichende Flugkräfte bereitzustellen. Diese Schwierigkeiten wurden besonders von dem Chef des Luftstabes, Generaloberst Jeschonek, betont.

Nur ein einziger unter allen Beteiligten war anderer Ansicht und erklärte mit grenzenloser Verantwortungslosigkeit: «Mein Führer, ich verbürge mich für die Versorgung der VI. Armee!».

Dieser Mann war Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering.»

Nachrichten aus der Heimat

Soldaten auf Urlaub

Die Leipziger Neuesten Nachrichten schreiben in einem Leitartikel: Deutsche Soldaten auf Urlaub erstehen die seltsame Welt in der Heimat nicht länger und lehnen sich dagegen auf. Von ihrem Urlaub nehmen sie diesen Verdruß mit an die Front, weil sie zu Hause viele diensttaugliche Männer mit Friedensarbeit beschäftigt sehen.

Abmusterung der Frauen

Die Essener Nachrichtenzeitung berichtet, dass das Essener Arbeitsamt zum vierten Male die Frauen aufruft, die sich seit dem 1. Juni für den Dienst in Abwehrformationen hätten einschreiben sollen. Die Zeitung erklärt, dass dieser vierte Aufruf notwendig ist, weil einige Frauen die durch Luftangriffe verursachte Verwirrung dazu benutzt haben, der Einschreibung zu entgehen.

Stahlerzeugung

Das britische Ministerium für Kriegswirtschaft schätzt, dass die deutsche Stahlerzeugung um 300 bis 400.000 Tonnen pro Monat, d.h. um 30 bis 40 Prozent der Gesamter-

zeugung zurückgegangen ist. Die Ruhrindustrie verzeichnete für die sechs Monate bis zum 1. Oktober 1943 einen Produktionsrückgang von etwa 2 Millionen Tonnen.

Kriegsausgaben

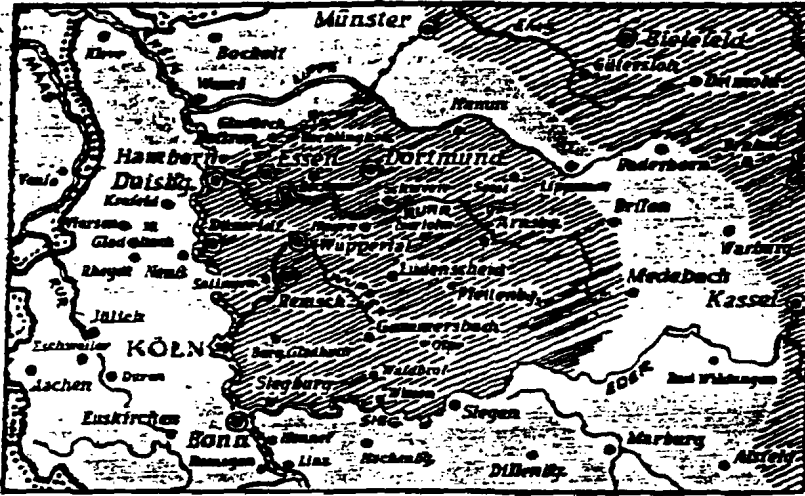
Dr. Otto Schwarz, der Präsident des Reichsfinanzamts, berechnet in der Zeitschrift «Bankwirtschaft», dass Deutschland während der ersten vier Jahre dieses Krieges 367 Milliarden Mark verausgabt hat. Von dieser Summe sind 122 Milliarden durch Steuern gedeckt, 50 Milliarden stammen aus Sondererhebungen; und 193 Milliarden sind durch Anleihen aufgebracht worden. (Im ersten Weltkrieg betrug die Gesamtsumme der in allen Kriegsanleihen bezeichneten Beträge rund 98 Milliarden Mark.)

Bittgesuch an Hitler

Es wird aus Basel berichtet, dass 1000 Eigentümer kleiner Unternehmen in Sachsen ein Bittgesuch an Hitler gerichtet haben, in dem sie ihn darum ersuchen, mit der behördlichen Schliessung der kleinen Unternehmen aufzuhören.

Ruhrgebiet eingekesselt

PARIS. — Amerikanische Armeen mit 12 Panzerdivisionen und über 3000 Panzern drängen auf breiter Front tief ins Herz Deutschlands ein. Nördlich der von den Amerikanern eroberten Stadt Föderboyn haben sich Truppen der amerikanischen Neunten Armee mit Einheiten der amerikanischen Ersten Armee verlagert und somit die deutsche Heeresgruppe B unter Feldmarschall Model sowie das gesamte Ruhrgebiet eingekesselt. Fast 100 000 Soldaten der deutschen Siebenten und Fünften Armee sowie der Panzerarmeen sind abgeklüftet. Deutsche Anbruchsversuche wurden blutig zurückgeschlagen.



Truppen haben Münster fast gänzlich gesäubert, Rheine erobert und stehen unmittelbar vor Osnabrück. Frontberichten zufolge hat die Evakuierung Hollands durch die Deutschen bereits begonnen. Ein neuer alliierter Einbruch in Holland droht die deutschen Rückzugsstraßen abzuschneiden. Truppen der amerikanischen Dritten Armee kämpfen in Fulda, Kassel und im Raum von Würzburg. Die alliierten Panzer stoßen nur auf leichten, desorganisierten Widerstand. Die französische Erste Armee stößt in Richtung Sigmaringen-Stuttgart vor. In einer Woche stellten im Westen 140 000 Deutsche den Kampf ein. Unter den zahlreichen gefangenen Generälen befanden sich General von der Schulenburg und Generalleutnant Graf von Oriola. Im Laufe des jüngsten alliierten Vormarsches wurden folgende deutsche Städte erobert: Frankfurt, Mainz, Mannheim, Gießen, Marburg, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Duisburg, sowie eine große Anzahl kleinerer Städte.

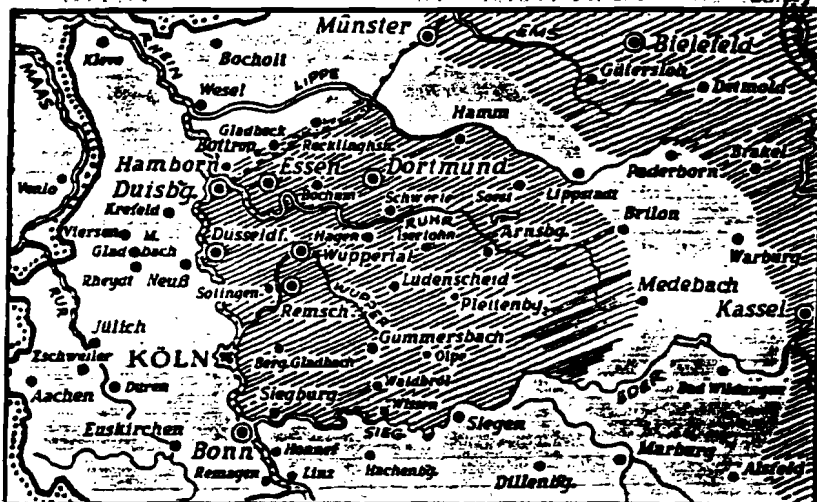
Feldpost

Number 30 12 AG
1st 1945 April

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WESTERN EUROPE

Ruhr Area Encircled

PARIS. — Nine Allied Armies, employing 12 Armored Divisions and over 3,000 tanks are penetrating into the heart of Germany on a broad front. North of the city of Paderborn, which the Americans captured, troops of the American Ninth Army have linked up with elements of the American First Army and have encircled the German Army Group B under Fieldmarshal Model as well as the whole area of the Ruhr. Almost 100,000 soldiers of the German Seventh and Fifteenth Armies and the Fifth Panzer Army have been cut off. German attempts to break out, were beaten back with high losses for the Germans. British troops have



about cleared Muenster. They captured Rheine and stand just short off Osnabrueck. According to front dispatches, the Germans have started to evacuate Holland. A new Allied advance into Holland threatens to cut off the German routes of retreat. Troops of the American Third Army are now fighting in Fulda, Kassel and in the area of Wuerzburg. The Allied tanks are only meeting slight and disorganized German resistance. The French First Army is advancing in the direction of Sigmaringen - Stuttgart. In one week, 140,000 Germans laid down their arms in the West. Among the numerous generals that were taken prisoner are General von der Schulenburg and Lt. General Count of Oriola. In the course of the most recent Allied advance, the following German cities were taken: Frankfurt, Mainz, Mannheim, Giessen, Marburg, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Duisburg, and many smaller towns.

Appendix 2-T:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1932-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers (1),
Box: 5. Eisenhower Library.

General Eisenhower befiehlt

PARIS. — General Eisenhower hat einen Befehl an Angehörige der Wehrmacht erlassen. Große Teile der deutschen Streitkräfte, erklärte General Eisenhower, sind von ihren höheren Befehlsstellen abgeschnitten und der Kontrolle des OKW entzogen. Einheiten wird befohlen, sich unter Befehl ihrer Offiziere in guter Ordnung zu sammeln und einen Unterhändler mit der weißen Fahne zum nächsten alliierten Gefechtsstand zu entsenden. Versprengte Soldaten ergeben sich unbewaffnet, ohne Helm und Koppel.



Das Tagebuch des NSFO

Bei Zülpich wurde das Tagebuch des NSFO der 11. Bataillon, am 1. Rest. der 1. Fallschirmjäger-Division, Lt. Helge X. aus Laasphe bei Marburg gefunden. Seine Division, bei den Landsern als die „Wahlkäse-Division“ bekannt, ist auf 1000 Mann zusammengeschmolzen und im Ruhrgebiet eingekesselt. Der NSFO schrieb:

13. 12. 44: Wir zogen uns zurück, ich noch mit einem Oberwärfen der 2. Kp. Ach, es ist immer dasselbe Lied, sagte der Infanterie Hauptmann: „Von allen Schreibstuben werden die Einheiten mit Hurra zusammengestellt, und gleich als einatzbereit gemeldet. Und dann kommt das Dilemma.“ — Regiments-Kommandeur Ritterkreuzträger Obstl. Becker hatte sich in einem warmen LS-Bunker eingekesselt. „Tja“, sagte er, „mit einem Mann können Sie kaum mehr Krieg führen.“ Dann war ich entlassen... 11. 1. 45: Daß man eine Reihe letzter, bester deutscher Divisionen in der Eifel-Offensive verheizt!... 14. 1. 45: Die Welt hört auf! Im Osten ist nun doch die Winteroffensive losgebrochen — jetzt müssen wir zusammenbrechen! Zu gewinnen ist die-

ser Krieg nicht mehr. Es ist nur ein sinnloses Morden — es ist ein Verbrechen!... 22. 1. 45: Ich kam mit einem Unterscharführer der LAH ins Gespräch: „Es ist vorbei“, sagte der. „Durch Blankenheim kommt ein Lastzug mit soundsoviel tausend Liter Sprit. Der Lastzug wird festgehalten und wir müssen vorn wegen Spritmangel 27 Königstiger sprengen! Es ist aus!“ — Ich könnte nur traurig an meine Offiziersstücke denken, an meine Stellung als NSFO. Ich sollte mein Leben so verlieren, mit einer unausgebildeten Truppe, mehr als käflich ausgerüstet, mit Panzerfausten, mit denen niemand so recht umzugehen versteht? War das Leben wirklich so wenig wert? Wer es nicht verständlich, wenn man mit dem Gedanken der Gefangenschaft spielt?...

Russen im Vormarsch auf Wien

MOSKAU. — Die Russen haben die österreichische Grenze überschritten und bezogen sich im Vormarsch auf Wien. Nach Eroberung von Odenburg und Stuhramanger nahmen die Russen die bürgerliche Stadt Mattersburg und drängen in Wiener-Neustadt ein. Andere Einheiten stehen 60 km vor Graz. Nördlich der Donau wurden die tschechischen Städte Neutra und Tyrnau befreit. Die Russen befinden sich unmittelbar vor Bratislava. An der schlesischen Front eroberten die Russen Ratibor und die deutsche Festung Glogau. Gdansk (Danzig) und Gdingen wurden ebenfalls erobert.

Hindenburgs Nette fordert Übergabe

PARIS. — Albert von Hindenburg, ein Nette des Reichspräsidenten, hat einen Aufruf an die Wehrmacht gerichtet, in dem es heißt: „Als Feldmarschall von Hindenburg 1918 um Waffenstillstand ersuchte, handelte er bei eigener Verantwortung und aus Pflichtbewußsein, um Deutschland zu erhalten.“ Albert von Hindenburg war Offizier.

Neue USA-Landung im Pazifik

PEARL HARBOR. — Amerikanische Truppen sind auf der Insel Okinawa, 448 km von dem japanischen Hauptmorokis entfernt, gelandet. Die Landung erfolgte unter dem Schutz der größten Flotte, die je im Fernen Osten eingesetzt worden ist.

Ei Sörrender! Ei Sörrender!

Die Worte „I surrender“ (Ei sörrender) haben über 1 200 000 deutschen Soldaten im Westen das Leben gerettet. „I surrender“ bedeutet: „Ich ergebe mich.“ Hier sind einige weitere Ausdrücke, die jenen Landsern behilflich sein können, die in Gefangenschaft geraten.



Uih want to sörrender
We want to surrender
Wir wollen Schluss machen



GM on to truck
Get on the truck
Steigt auf den LKW

General Eisenhower Orders

PARIS. — General Eisenhower has published an order to members of the German Wehrmacht. Large parts of the German forces, declared General Eisenhower, have been cut off from their higher echelons and are no longer under control of the German High Command. Units are ordered to assemble in good order under command of their officers and to send an emissary with the white flag to the nearest Allied command post. Stragglers are to surrender unarmed, without helmet or web equipment.



The Diary of the NSFO

Near Zneipich was found the diary of the Nat Soc. Guidance Officer of the 2nd Bn in the 5th Rgt. of the 3rd Paratroop Division, 2nd Lt. Heinz X. from Laasphe near Marburg. His division, which was known among the German soldiers as the "Insanity-Division" has been reduced to a strength of 1000 men and is now encircled in the Ruhr area. The NSFO writes:

12. 13. 44: We retreated, all I had left was as Pfc. of the 2nd Co. "Oh, it is always the same tune", said the infantry captain. "In the orderly rooms the units are put together in a big hurry and are immediately reported fit for battle. And then the dilemma comes." The CO of the Rgt., bearer of the Ritterkreuz, Lt. Col. Becker, had made himself at home in a warm air-raid shelter. "Well", he said, "you can hardly wage war with just one man." Then I was dismissed... 1. 1. 45: To think that some of the last and best German divisions should be devoured in the Rundstedt offensive... 1. 14. 45: The world is coming to an end! In the East, the winter offensive has now broken loose — now we are bound to collapse. This war can no

longer be won. It is just a senseless murder — it is a crime... 1. 22. 45: I had a discussion with a sergeant of the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler: "It is all over", he said. "A truck convoy passed through Blankenheim with so and so many thousand liters of gasoline. The convoy was held up, and at the front we have to blow up 27 Tigers because we have no gas. It is all over." — Only with sadness I could think about my officer insignia and about my position as Nat. Soc. Guidance Officer. Was I to lose my life like this, with an untrained outfit, more than poorly equipped with a few bazookas which nobody could handle properly? Was life really worth that little? Was it not understandable, that one plays with the thought of becoming a prisoner of war?

Russians advance towards Vienna

MOSCOW. — Russian troops have crossed the Austria border and are advancing in the direction of Vienna. After taking Odenburg and Steinsamanger, the Russians captured Matternberg in Burgenland and entered Wlamer-Nemtschi. Other units are within 60 km of Graz. North of the Danube, the Czechoslovak cities of Netra and Tyrnau were liberated. The Russians stand now immediately before Bratislava. In Silesia, the Russians took Ratibor and the German fortress Glogau. Gdansk (Danzig) and Gdynia were also captured.

Hindenburg's Nephew Demands Surrender

PARIS. — Albert von Hindenburg, a nephew of the former Reich-President, has directed an appeal to the German Wehrmacht in which he states: "In 1918, when Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg asked for an armistice, he acted on his own responsibility and out of his sense of duty, so that Germany might be saved." Albert von Hindenburg is a former officer.

New American Landing in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR. — American troops have landed on Okinawa Island, which lies 550 km from Japan itself. The landing operations were covered by the largest fleet that was ever put into action in the Far East. The Americans have already split the Japanese on the island into two separate groups.

Ei Sörrender! Ei Sörrender!

The words "I surrender" have saved the lives of over 1,200,000 German soldiers on the Western Front. "I surrender" means: "I give myself up." Here are some further expressions that may be helpful to each soldier who saves himself by surrendering. (1. Pronunciation; 2. English; 3. German translation.)



Juh kün kam auf saw
You can come out now
Ihr könnt herankommen



Gõt on ze track
Get on the track
Steigt auf den LKW

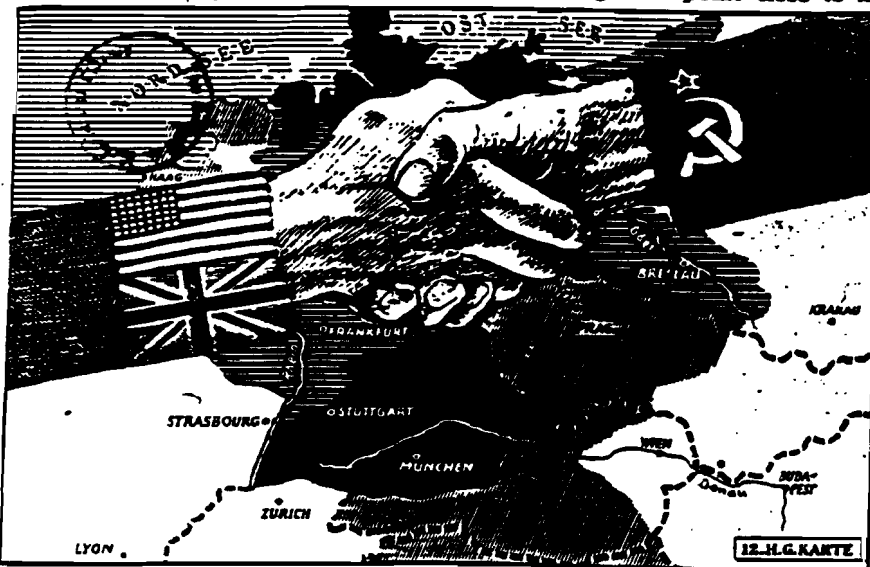
Feldpost

Number 37 - 12 AQ
5th Issue - April

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WESTERN EUROPE

Mass Surrender in the West

PARIS. — The collapse of the German Western Front is indicated by the mass surrender of hundreds of thousands of German troops that prefer captivity as American prisoners of war to certain death. During the first two weeks of April, 148,000 German soldiers surrendered. More than one half of Germany is now in Allied hands. The Americans advanced up to Leipzig and Halle and are now immediately before Chemnitz. Dresden is being threatened. Advancing to a point close to the



Czechoslovakian border, the Americans have split Germany almost in two and are threatening the German supply lines for the Eastern Front. In southern Germany Bamberg and Bayreuth were occupied. Fighting is taking place in Nuremberg. The Americans crossed the Elbe near Magdeburg after clearing Brunswick and are now advancing on Berlin. Jena and Weimar were taken. Emden, Oldenburg, Bremen and Hamburg are immediately threatened. The German Ruhr pocket has been almost completely wiped out. In this sector 200,000 Germans laid down their arms. In Holland 80,000 Germans have now been cut off. At the same time the Russians, too, are advancing past Seelow in the direction of Berlin. In Austria they are advancing toward Graz and Linz after liberating Vienna and St. Poelten. In Czechoslovakia Brno was liberated.

Von Papen gefangen

Wie wir soeben erfahren, ist der frühere deutsche Vizekanzler und Wegbereiter Hitlers, Reichshofier Franz v. Papen von den Alliierten gefangen genommen worden.

Franz von Papen wurde am 29. Oktober 1979 in Werl, Westfalen, geboren. Er war von Beginn seiner Laufbahn ein Exponent des „Herrenklubs“, jener Vereinigung in Deutschland, die das Interesse einer Kaste von Junkern stets über das gesamte deutsche



Papen mit Hitler und Goebbels. Interesse gestellt hat. Während des ersten Weltkrieges leitete er das deutsche Spionagenetz in Amerika. In Hitlers erster Regierung war von Papen Vizekanzler. Von 1934 bis 1937 wirkte er als Föderationsminister in Österreich. Später war er Hitlers Botschafter in der Türkei, bis ihm vor kurzem der Reisepass ausgehändigt wurde.

OKW meldet Erfolg

Am 12. April, dem Tage an dem allein im Westen 37 187 deutsche Soldaten die Waffen streckten, meldete der OKW-Bericht: „Marino-Kampfgruppen versenkten vor der Küste der Frischen Nehrung ein sowjetisches Schnellboot.“

Neue Italien-Offensive

ROM. — Alliierte Truppen sind in Immoia eingedrungen und bedingen sich im Anmarsch auf Bologna. Die amerikanische Fünfte Armee steht im raschen Vorstoß auf den Kriegshafen La Spezia.

Schörner neuer OB-Ost?

LONDON. — Letzten Berichten zufolge, soll Generaloberst Heinz Guderian als OB-Ost abgesetzt, verhaftet und durch Feldmarschall Schörner ersetzt worden sein.

Scholtz-Klink verübt Selbstmord

BERN. — Aus der Schweiz wird gemeldet, daß die Reichstrauenführerin Scholtz-Klink in Stuttgart Selbstmord verübt hat.

Luftwaffe erhält Gnadenstoß

LONDON. — Am 10. April wurden über 700 deutsche Flugzeuge in der Luft und auf dem Boden von alliierten Flugzeugen zerstört.

Haldur v. Schirach hingerichtet

MOSKAU. — Nachdem der Moskauer Rundfunk bekanntgab, daß SS-Oberstgruppenführer Sepp Dietrich in Wien erschossen wurde, wird jetzt mitgeteilt, daß auch Haldur von Schirach in Wien von österreichischen Patrioten verhaftet und hingerichtet wurde.

Rot-Weiß-Rot über Wien

MOSKAU. — In einem Tagesbefehl über die Befreiung Wiens hob Marschall Stalin die Hülle der Wiener Bevölkerung im Kampf gegen die deutschen Unterdrücker hervor. Vor dem Wiener Parlament wurde die österreichische Nationalflagge gehißt.

Zeichen des Zusammenbruchs

IN KASSEL WURDEN 16-1338. und der 116. Panzer-Division. wurden ebenfalls gefangen genommen. ALBERT SCHNEIDER, DER Bürgermeister von Ohrdruf, verübte Selbstmord, nachdem er zusammen mit alliierten Militärbehörden das nahegelegende Konzentrationslager inspizierte. In dem Lager befanden sich 33 Leichen der von Nazis ermordeten Insassen.

AM 15. APRIL WURDE DIE gesamte 130. Panzer-Lehr-Division im Ruhrkessel bei Isendorf gefangen genommen. Die Division war noch 3000 Mann stark. Die Reste der ALFRED KRUPP, LEITER der Krupp-Werke, erklärte

bei seiner Vernehmung in Essert: „Ende 1941 war unsere Produktion auf 30% vom Normalstand gesunken. Am 11. März wurde der Betrieb gänzlich eingestellt.“

BEI HANNOVER GEFANGENE Landsler erklärten, daß Brücken über die Leine nicht gesprengt wurden, weil die Deutschen wußten, daß die Amerikaner neue Brücken schneller bauen als die Landsler die alten Brücken zerstören konnten.

Von Papen Captured

We have just learned that the former German Vice Chancellor, the man who paved the way for Hitler, Ambassador Franz von Papen, has been captured by the Allies.

Franz von Papen was born on October 29, 1879 in Werl, Westphalia. From the beginning of his career he was an exponent of the so-called "Gentlemen's Club", an association in Germany which always put the interest of the Junker class above the interest of Germany as a whole. During the first World



Von Papen with Hitler and Goebbels

War he was in charge of German espionage in America. In Hitler's first government, von Papen was Vice Chancellor. From 1934 to 1937 he was active as grave-digger of Austria. Later he became Hitler's ambassador to Turkey until he was handed the passport a short time ago.

OKW Reports Success

On April 13, the day on which 37,187 German soldiers laid down their arms in the West alone, the German High Command communique reported: "Armored ferries of the navy sank a Soviet E-boat off the coast of East Prussia."

New Offensive in Italy

ROME. — Allied troops entered Imola and are now advancing on Bologna. The American Fifth Army is making rapid progress in its drive toward the naval base of La Spezia.

Schoerner New C. in C. for Eastern Front?

LONDON. — According to latest dispatches Lt. General Heinz Guderian has been removed as Commander in Chief of the Eastern front, arrested, and replaced by Field Marshal Schoerner.

Scholtz-Klink Commits Suicide

BERN. — It is reported from Switzerland that the leader of the Nazi Women Organization, Gertrude Scholtz-Klink, has committed suicide in Stuttgart.

Death Blow Dealt to Luftwaffe

LONDON. — On April 16, 700 German planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground by Allied Planes.

Baldur von Schirach Executed

MOSCOW. — After the Moscow Radio had announced that SS General Sepp Dietrich had been assassinated in Vienna, it is now reported that Baldur von Schirach was also arrested by Austrian patriots and executed.

Red-White-Red over Vienna

MOSCOW. — Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day, concerning the liberation of Vienna placed special emphasis on the assistance given by the Viennese population in the fight against the German oppressors. The Austrian national flag was hoisted in front of the Viennese Parliament.

Signs of Collapse

GENERAL VON ERZLEBEN stopped some 16 year old members of the Hitler Youth and brought them to the next army barracks. At three o'clock of the same day they were sent to the front. By five o'clock they were already taken prisoner.

ON APRIL 15TH, THE entire 130th Panzer Division was taken prisoner in the Ruhr pocket near Isendorf. The division consisted of 3000 men and. The remnants of

the 338th Division and of the 116th Armored Divisions were also captured.

ALBERT SCHNEIDER, THE mayor of Ohrdruf committed suicide after he had inspected the nearby concentration camp together with American military authorities. In the camp together with American corpses of occupants that had been murdered by the Nazis.

ALFRED KRUPP, HEAD OF the Krupp Factories, declared

during an interrogation in Essen: "By the end of 1944 our production had dropped to 30% of normal. On March 11, production was stopped entirely."

GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO were captured near Hanover declared that the bridges across the Leine were not destroyed because the Germans knew that the Americans could build new bridges faster than the Germans could destroy the old ones.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 3

ONE MINUTE

which may save your life.

Read the following 6 points carefully and thoroughly. They may mean to you the difference between life and death.

1. Courage alone, in these battles of materiel, cannot make up for deficiencies in tanks, planes and artillery.

2. With the collapse in the West, North and Southeast the decision has been reached: Germany has lost the war.

3. You are not facing barbarians who kill for the joy of killing, but you are facing soldiers who would spare your life.

4. But we can only spare those who do not force us, by senseless resistance, to use our weapons against them.

5. It is up to you to let us know your intention clearly, by raising the hands, waving a handkerchief, etc.

6. Prisoners-of-war are treated fairly and decently, without harshness—as becomes enemies who have fought bravely.

The decision is in your hands. However, if you should find yourself in a tough spot, remember what you have read.

Appendix 3-A:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1, Eisenhower Library.

What is to be done?

Individual Surrender : Small groups of not more than 5 men surrender by putting away weapons, helmet and belt, raising their hands and waving either a handkerchief or a leaflet. If Allied soldiers are in the immediate vicinity, they are to be called. Safe conducts, although helpful, are not absolutely essential. Collection points for prisoners-of-war are located along the main highways and thoroughfares.

Group Surrender : As long as units surrender in small groups, the same applies as above. For larger units it is provided under the Hague Convention that officers surrender their men under the sign of the white flag, to the nearest Allied officer (if possible, of equal rank). If parleys are required, accredited parlementaires may take up personal contact with the nearest Allied command post.

Treatment of prisoners-of-war

1. Decent treatment. According to the Geneva Convention, you are treated like soldiers.
2. Good food. You receive the same nourishment as we, the best-fed army in the world.
3. Hospital care. Your wounded and sick are treated just like our own.
4. Mail connection. You can write 4 post cards and 4 letters home per man per month.
5. Return home. After the war you are returned home as soon as possible.

WHEN TAKEN PRISONER, SHOW THIS LEAFLET TO YOUR CAPTORS.

Z G 73 K

Warum in den letzten Tagen des Krieges sterben?

SCHLUSS MACHEN!

RETTUNG!

- 1. DU KANNST DICH ERGEBEN,** wenn Du die Hände hochhebst, Dich den Alliierten nährst und ihnen „Ersörrender!“ (Ich ergebe mich) zrufst. Mache es ganz klar, dass Du aufgibst: Helm herunter, Koppel ebenfalls. Schwenke ein Taschentuch oder Flugblatt.
- 2. KANNST DU DAS NICHT, DANN** warte bis der Angriff Dich erreicht hat. Oder bleibe zurück wenn die anderen zurückgenommen werden. Vorsicht: Mache es klar, dass Du aus dem Kampf scheidest. Fanatiker, die trotz der hoffnungslosen Lage weiterkämpfen, sind verloren.
- 3. KANNST DU AUCH DAS NICHT, DANN** setze alles daran, die Kampfzone zu verlassen. Wir wollen Dein Leben schonen. Wer aber weiterkämpft, kann nicht geschont werden. Bist Du bei Zivilisten, dann melde Dich sofort nach Eintreffen der Alliierten den Behörden.

ZG 125

Why die in the last days of the war?

STOP FIGHTING!

TRANSLATION OF ZG 125

S A F E T Y!

- 1. YOU CAN SURRENDER, BY RAISING** your arms, approaching the Allies and crying "Ei sörrrender". Make it quite plain that you are giving up. Take off helmet, web equipment. Wave a handkerchief or leaflet.
- 2. IF YOU CANT DO THAT,** then wait until the attack reaches you. Or remain behind when the others are pulled back. Important: Make it unmistakably clear you are quitting. Fanatics who fight on despite their hopeless situation, are lost.
- 3. IF YOU CANT DO THAT EITHER,** then try by all means to leave the battle area. We want to spare your life. But those who persist in fighting can't be saved. If you stay with civilians, be sure to report to the authorities upon arrival of the Allies.

ZWEI WORTE **die 1 000 000** **Leben retteten**

„EI SÖRRENDER“ sagten allein im Westen
1 000 000 Deiner Kameraden, weil sie einsahen,
dass ihre Lage hoffnungslos war.

„EI SÖRRENDER“ bedeutete für 1 000 000
Deiner Kameraden, dass sie aus der Hölle der
Materialschlacht in Sicherheit gelangten.

„EI SÖRRENDER“ bedeutete für 1 000 000
Deiner Kameraden, dass sie die Heimat nach
Kriegsende gesund und wohlbehalten wiedersehen.

Auch für Dich öffnen

ZWEI WORTE

den Weg in die Heimat.

ZWEI WORTE:

„EI SÖRRENDER“

TWO WORDS **that saved** **950 000 Lives**

„EI SÖRRENDER“ said 950 000 of your comrades in the West alone, because they realized that their position was hopeless.

„EI SÖRRENDER“ meant that 950 000 of your comrades got out of the hell of a battle of material, into safety.

„EI SÖRRENDER“ meant that 950 000 of your comrades will see home again, healthy and well, after the end of the war.

For you also

TWO WORDS

show the road home

TWO WORDS:

„EI SÖRRENDER“

Was ist zu tun?

EINZELNE SOLDATEN ODER KLEINE GRUPPEN ergeben sich, indem sie Waffen, Helm und Koppel ablegen, die Hände hochheben und entweder ein Taschentuch oder ein Flugblatt schwenken. Sind alliierte Soldaten in unmittelbarer Nähe, so sind diese mit „Ei sörrender“ anzurufen. Passierscheine, wengleich nützlich, sind nicht unbedingt erforderlich. Sammelplätze für Kriegsgefangene befinden sich entlang den Haupt- und Durchgangsstrassen.

Sofern die Übergabe in grösseren Gruppen erfolgt, hat sie unter Beachtung militärischer Disziplin durchgeführt zu werden. Der jeweils befehls habende Unteroffizier ist verantwortlich für die ordnungsgemässe Durchführung. Offiziere übergeben ihre Einheiten geschlossen, wenn möglich an einen alliierten Offizier ebenbürtigen Ranges. Sind Besprechungen erforderlich, so können sich laut Haager Konvention beglaubigte Parlamentäre mit dem nächstgelegenen alliierten Ge-
fechtsstand in persönliche Verbindung setzen.

Behandlung von Kriegsgefangenen.

1. **SOFORTIGE ENTFERNUNG AUS DER KAMPFZONE.** Stammlager stehen für Euch schon bereit.
2. **ANSTÄNDIGE BEHANDLUNG.** Auf Grund der Genfer Konvention werdet Ihr wie Soldaten behandelt.
3. **GUTE VERPFLEGUNG.** Ihr erhaltet dieselbe Kost wie wir, das bestverpflegte Heer der Welt.
4. **LAZARETTBEHANDLUNG.** Eure Verwundeten und Kranken werden genau so behandelt wie die unsrigen.
5. **SCHREIBGELEGENHEIT.** Ihr könnt je Mann 4 Karten und 4 Briefe per Monat nach Hause schreiben.
6. **RÜCKKEHR.** Nach Kriegsende werdet Ihr so bald wie möglich nach Hause zurückgeschickt.

What is to be done?

SINGLE SOLDIERS IN SMALL GROUPS surrender by removing weapons, helmet and belt, raising their arms and waving either a handkerchief or a leaflet. If Allied soldiers are in the immediate vicinity, they are to be addressed by calling "Ei sörrrender". Safe Conducts, although helpful, are not absolutely essential. Collection points for prisoners-of-war are located along the main highways and thoroughfares.

Where large groups surrender, this has to be carried out while observing military discipline. The ranking non-commissioned officer is responsible for its orderly execution. Officers surrender their units in a body, if possible, to an Allied officer of equal rank. If parleys are required, authorized parlementaires may be sent according to the Hague Convention, to contact the nearest Allied Command Post.

Treatment of Prisoners.

1. **IMMEDIATE REMOVAL** from the battle-zone. Base camps are ready to receive you.
2. **DECENT TREATMENT.** According to the Geneva Convention, you are treated like soldiers.
3. **GOOD FOOD.** You receive the same nourishment as we, the best-fed army in the world.
4. **HOSPITAL CARE.** Your wounded and sick are treated just like our own.
5. **MAIL CONNECTION.** You can write four postcards and four letters home per man per month.
6. **RETURN HOME.** After the war you are returned home as soon as possible.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

To German units
separated
from their command

The rapid advance of the Allies has resulted in numerous German units being separated from their command and split up, thereby being unable to receive orders from their German superiors.

In order to avoid needless loss of human lives, it is hereby ordered :

1. German soldiers who are cut off or separated from their units, as well as units separated from their higher echelons, are to give themselves up to the nearest Allied unit.
2. The highest ranking officer or non-commissioned officer at present remains responsible for the discipline of his men. Individual stragglers are to report with the usual signs of surrendering, as described on the other side.

Appendix 3-I:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1, Eisenhower Library.

Verhaltensmassregeln

EINZELÜBERGABE:

Kleine Gruppen von nicht über 5 Mann ergeben sich, indem sie Waffen, Helm und Koppel ablegen, die Hände hochheben und entweder ein Taschentuch oder ein Flugblatt schwenken. Sind alliierte Soldaten in unmittelbarer Nähe, so sind diese anzurufen. Passierscheine, wenn gleich nützlich, sind nicht unbedingt erforderlich. Sammelpätze für Kriegsgefangene befinden sich entlang den Haupt- und Durchgangsstrassen.

GRUPPENÜBERGABE:

Sofern die Übergabe in kleinen Gruppen erfolgt, gelten dieselben Bestimmungen wie oben. Für grössere Einheiten ist laut Haager Konvention vorgesehen, dass Offiziere ihre Mannschaft unter dem Zeichen der weissen Fahne an den nächsten alliierten Offizier (wenn möglich, ebenbürtigen Ranges) übergeben. Sind Besprechungen erforderlich, so können beglaubigte Parlamentäre sich mit dem nächsten alliierten Gefechtsstand in persönliche Verbindung setzen.

Rules of Conduct

INDIVIDUAL SURRENDER:

Small groups of not more than five men surrender by putting away weapons, helmet and belt, raising their arms and waving either a handkerchief or a leaflet. If Allied soldiers are in the immediate vicinity they are to be called. Safe Conducts, though helpful, are not absolutely necessary. Collection points for prisoners-of-war are to be found along the main highways and thoroughfares.

GROUP SURRENDER:

Insofar as the surrender is accomplished in small groups, the same rules as above apply. For larger units, it is provided in the Hague Convention that officers may surrender their men under the sign of a white flag to the nearest Allied officer, if possible of the same rank. If parleys are necessary, accredited parlementaires may communicate personally with the nearest Allied command post.

Appendix 3-K:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, File: SHAEF Booklet, Box: 1,

Eisenhower Library

SAFE-CONDUCT

The General Staff issues this safe-conduct to signify a sign of his genuine wish to be taken prisoner. He is to be disarmed, taken and looked after, to receive the same attention as required, and to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible.



HEADQUARTERS 21st ARMY GROUP.

PASSIERSCHEIN. An die britischen und amerikanischen Vorposten: Der deutsche Soldat, der diesen Passierschein vorzeigt, benutzt ihn als Zeichen für seinen ehrlichen Willen, sich zu ergeben. Er ist zu entwaffnen. Er muss gut behandelt werden. Er hat Anspruch auf Verpflegung und, wenn nötig, ärztliche Behandlung. Er muss so rasch wie möglich aus der Gefahrenzone entfernt werden.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 4



AM 8. NOVEMBER 1943 SAGTE HITLER:
„Was bedeutet es schon fuer uns, wenn wir
einmal ein paar Kilometer aufgeben muessen
oder selbst ein paar hundert Kilometer . . .“

AM 8. NOVEMBER 1943 SAGTE HITLER:
„Ich freue mich vor dem Allmaechtigen,
dass er uns so ausgedehnte Erfolge ge-
schickt hat. Es haette auch genau so sein
koennen, dass sich der Krieg auf deutsches
Gebiet gwaelzt haette.“

AM. 6. NOVEMBER eroberten die Russen
KIEW. Die Verluste der Deutschen in der
Schlacht um Kiew betragen: 15 000 Gefallene,
6 200 Gefangene.

VON JANUAR 1943 BIS OKTOBER 1943
wurden weit mehr als 100 000 Tonnen
Bomben ueber Deutschland abgeworfen.

„Wenn jemals unser Volk zerbrechen wuerde, dann wuerde ich
darueber keine Traene weinen. Dann wuerde es nichts Besseres ver-
dient haben.“ SAGTE HITLER am 8. NOVEMBER 1943.

2 W.

(Front)

Translation of German Leaflet G. W.

1943

« I regret that I cannot do anything more useful... »

(Back)

On November 8, 1943, Hitler said :

« What difference does it make to us, anyhow, if we have to give up once a few miles, or even a few hundred miles... »

On November 6, the Russians conquered Kiev. The German losses in the battle of Kiev amounted to 15,000 dead and 6,200 captured.

On November 8, 1943, Hitler said :

« I rejoice that the Almighty has granted us such enormous successes. It could as well have been just the other way around — that the war would have spread on to German soil »,

From January, 1943, till October, 1943, far more than 100,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany.

« IF EVER OUR PEOPLE SHOULD BREAK, I WOULDN'T SHED A SINGLE TEAR. IN THAT CASE, THEY WOULDN'T HAVE DESERVED ANYTHING BETTER, » SAID HITLER ON NOVEMBER 8, 1943.

EINE KLEINE CLIQUE?

In seiner Radio-Ansprache hat Hitler zugegeben, dass der Friedens-Putsch von deutschen Offizieren organisiert worden ist. Göring nannte in seiner Ansprache die Männer hinter der Bewegung „eine kleine Clique von ehemaligen Generalen“.

Hier sind die unbestreitbaren Tatsachen: Hitler und Himmler haben die militärische Leitung des Krieges gänzlich aus den Händen der Berufsoffiziere genommen. Unter den von Hitler abgesetzten Generalen sind:

Generalfeldmarschall Fedor v. Bock,
Generalfeldmarschall Walter v. Brauchitsch,
Generalfeldmarschall Ewald v. Kleist,
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb,
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm List,
Generalfeldmarschall Fritz Erich v. Manstein,
Generalfeldmarschall Gerd v. Rundstedt,
Generalfeldmarschall Erich v. Witzleben,
Generaloberst Ludwig Beck,
Generaloberst Freiherr v. Falkenhausen,
Generaloberst Fritz Fromm,
Generaloberst Franz Halder,
Generaloberst Erich Höppner,
Generaloberst Richard Ruoff,
Generaloberst Adolf Strauss.



Ist das eine „kleine Clique“? Sind sie „gewissenlos“? Jedenfalls handelt es sich bei den obenstehenden Generalen um Wehrmachts-Offiziere, die in militärischen Belangen anders denken als die politische Führung. Die „kleine Clique“ bestand darauf, dass Deutschland den Krieg sofort beendigen muss.

Es ist klar, dass es in Deutschland jetzt nur mehr zwei Seiten gibt: Die Seite der Kriegs-Verlängerer und die Seite der Friedens-Beschleuniger.

7015

A. SMALL CLIQUE ?

In his radio speech, Hitler admitted that the peace putsch had been organised by German officers. Goering, in his speech, called the men behind the movement a "small clique of former generals."

Here are the incontrovertible facts: Hitler and Himmler have taken the military conduct of the war entirely out of the hands of the professional officers. Among the generals sacked by Hitler are the following:

- General Field Marshal Fedor v. Bock,
- General Field Marshal Walter v. Brauchitsch,
- General Field Marshal Ewald v. Kleist,
- General Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb,
- General Field Marshal Wilhelm List,
- General Field Marshal Fritz Erich v. Manstein,
- General Field Marshal Gerd v. Rundstedt,
- General Field Marshal Erich v. Witzleben,
- Colonel General Ludwig Beck,
- Colonel General Freiherr v. Falkenhausen,
- Colonel General Fritz Fromm,
- Colonel General Franz Halder,
- Colonel General Erich Höpner,
- Colonel General Richard Ruoff,
- Colonel General Adolf Strauss.



Is that a "small clique"? Are they "irresponsible"? In any event, the above list of generals is one of Wehrmacht officers who think differently, in military matters, from the political leadership. The "small clique" insisted that Germany must immediately end the war.

It is clear that there are only two sides in Germany now: The side of the war-prolongers and the side of the peace-masters.

FEST STEHT FOLGENDES:

1. Dass die deutsche Generalität am besten weiss, wie die militärische Lage ist.
2. Dass die deutsche Generalität zu der Einsicht gelangt ist, dass Deutschland den Krieg verloren hat.
3. Dass die deutsche Generalität daher verlangt hat, dass der Krieg beendet wird.
4. Dass die deutsche politische Führung nicht Frieden schliessen kann ohne-unterzugehen.
5. Dass die deutsche Generalität, als ihrem Verlangen nicht entsprochen wurde, selbst handeln musste.
6. Dass die Friedensbewegung nicht von einer „kleinen Clique“ stammte, sondern von erfahrenen Generalen.

DU WEISST JETZT BESCHIED:

Heute weisst du, was die deutsche Generalität in den letzten Wochen selbst erkennen musste: dass Deutschland die militärische Niederlage nicht mehr vermeiden kann. Und dass die politische Führung nicht gewillt ist, daraus die Konsequenz zu ziehen. Warum? Weil sie weiss, dass das Kriegsende ihr eigenes Ende bedeutet.

WAS IST ZU TUN?

DIE HEIMAT tut, was sie kann, um den Frieden zu beschleunigen. Trotz Gestapo, trotz Hinrichtungen und Massenrepressalien haben Deutschlands Arbeiter erkannt, dass die Räder der Kriegsmaschine nur durch Massen-Arbeitsverweigerung stillgelegt werden können.

DIE FRONT selbst hat oft Gelegenheit, den Frieden zu beschleunigen. 50 000 deutsche Soldaten weigerten sich, auf der Cherbourg-Halbinsel Selbstmord zu begehen. Im Osten ergab sich die gesamte 4. Armee in hoffnungsloser Lage auf Befehl von Generalleutnant Müller.

Letzten Endes liegt es aber an dir selbst, ob du für dich selbst Frieden schliesst oder dich in den Untergang des Systems mitreissen lässt. Dein Leben liegt in deiner eigenen Hand. Und mit ihm die Zukunft Deutschlands. Denn Deutschland wird dich nach dem Krieg brauchen.

Reverse

THE FOLLOWING IS CERTAIN:

1. That the German generalcy is the best position to know the military situation.
2. That the German generalcy came to the conclusion that Germany has lost the war.
3. That the German generalcy therefore demanded that the war be stopped.
4. That the German political leadership cannot make peace without crushing.
5. That the German generalcy, when their demands were not met, had to act themselves.
6. That the peace movement did not originate with a "small clique" but with experienced generals.

YOU NOW KNOW THE SCORE!

Today you know what the German generalcy had to recognise themselves in the last weeks: That Germany cannot avoid military defeat. And that the political leadership is not willing to draw the consequences from this. Why? Because they know that the end of the war means their own end.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

THE HOMEFRONT are doing what they can in order to hasten the peace. Despite Gestapo, despite executions and mass reprisals, German workers have realised that the wheels of the war machine can only be stopped by refusal to work, on a mass scale.

THE FRONT itself often has an opportunity to hasten the peace. 50,000 German soldiers refused to commit suicide on the Cherbourg Peninsula. In the East, the entire 4th Army surrendered in a hopeless situation, on order of Lieutenant General Miller.

In the end it is up to yourself, however, whether you make your own peace or get pulled down into the defeat of the regime. Your life is in your own hand. And with it, the future of Germany. For Germany will

Reverse

THE FOLLOWING IS CERTAIN:

1. That the German generalcy is the best position to know the military situation.
2. That the German generalcy came to the conclusion that Germany has lost the war.
3. That the German generalcy therefore demanded that the war be stopped.
4. That the German political leadership cannot make peace without perishing.
5. That the German generalcy, when their demands were not met, had to act themselves.
6. That the peace movement did not originate with a "small clique" but with experienced generals.

YOU NOW KNOW THE SCORE!

Today you know what the German generalcy had to recognise themselves in the last weeks: That Germany cannot avoid military defeat. And that the political leadership is not willing to draw the consequences from this. Why? Because they know that the end of the war means their own end.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

THE HOMEFRONT are doing what they can in order to hasten the peace. Despite Gestapo, despite executions and mass reprisals, German workers have realised that the wheels of the war machine can only be stopped by refusal to work, on a mass scale.

THE FRONT itself often has an opportunity to hasten the peace. 50,000 German soldiers refused to commit suicide on the Cherbourg Peninsula. In the East, the entire 4th Army surrendered in a hopeless situation, on order of Lieutenant General Miller.

In the end it is up to yourself, however, whether you make your own peace or get pulled down into the defeat of the regime. Your life is in your own hand. And with it, the future of Germany. For Germany will

DIE WAHRHEIT!!

Heute sind die allierten Luftstreitkräfte mit ihren viermotorigen Riesenbomben und ihren modernen englischen und amerikanischen Jagern der Luftwaffe weit überlegen.

Alle Fernkampfflugzeuge Deutschlands, zusammen genommen, waren nicht imstande, die zwei Millionen Kilo Bomben abzuwerfen, die die R.A.F. bei einem einzigen Angriff auf Dortmund oder Hamburg oder Berlin abwarf.

In den Endphasen der Schlachten in Tunesien und Sizilien mussten die deutschen Soldaten in ihren Splittergräben so gut wie ohne Luftsicherung kämpfen.

In solcher Lage sind alle Opfer und alle Tapferkeit der deutschen Infanteristen vergebens.

Denn die Kriegsverlängerer in Berlin haben heute nur noch einen Gedanken: Den Tag der unvermeidlichen Niederlage hinauszuschieben. Das sollten die deutschen Soldaten in ihren Splittergräben wissen. Und sie sollten auch daran denken: Je kürzer der Krieg dauert, desto besser die Folgen für das deutsche Volk.

Das weiss die deutsche Führung ganz genau, wenn sie die deutschen Soldaten in den Kampf schickt.

Die Luftwaffe kann den deutschen Soldaten keine Luftsicherung mehr geben!

Mit eigenen Augen sah jeder deutsche Soldat auf Sizilien genau wie in Tunesien, dass die geschwächte deutsche Luftwaffe heute nicht mehr imstande ist, die Infanterie zu beschützen.

Jeder Brief und jede Zeitung aus der Heimat zeigen, dass Deutschland nicht mehr gegen die immer wuchtigere Luftoffensive geschützt werden kann, die Hitlers Kriegsindustrie in Stücke schlägt.

Aber dies alles ist nicht viel mehr als der Anfang.

DIE UEBERLEGENHEIT DER ALLIIERTEN LUFTSTREITKRAEFTE WIRD VON TAG ZU TAG GROESSER WERDEN!

GE - 100

Appendix 4-G:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (6).
Box: 6, Eisenhower Library.

T H E T R U T H !

Today the Allied Air Forces with their four-engined giant bombers and their modern English and American fighters are far superior to the Luftwaffe.

Germany's total bomber strength would not be able to drop the 2,000,000 Kilos of bombs which the R.A.F. dropped in the single attacks on Dortmund, Hamburg and Berlin.

IN THE FINAL PHASE OF THE BATTLES OF TUNISIA AND SICILY, GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD TO FIGHT IN THEIR SLIT TRENCHES PRACTICALLY WITHOUT AIR PROTECTION.

In this sort of situation all the sacrifice and courage of the German infantryman is useless.

The "war prolongers" in Berlin have only got one idea today: to postpone the day of unavoidable defeat. That is something which the German soldiers in their trenches should know, and they should also think of this: the shorter the war, the better the consequences for the German people.

THE GERMAN LEADERSHIP KNOWS THAT PERFECTLY WELL WHEN IT SENDS THE GERMAN SOLDIER INTO BATTLE.

Reverse.

THE LUFTWAFFE CAN NO LONGER GIVE AIR PROTECTION TO THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

Every German soldier in Sicily and in Tunisia saw with his own eyes the weakened Luftwaffe is now no longer capable of protecting the infantry.

Every letter and every newspaper from home shows that Germany can no longer be protected against the ever heavier air offensive which is smashing Hitler's war industry to smithereens.

But all this is not much more than the beginning.

THE ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY GROWS GREATER DAY BY DAY.

Appendix 4-H:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967. File: Leaflets Algiers (6),
Box: 6, Eisenhower Library.

"ZEIT GEWINNEN" - WOZU?

("GAINING-TIME" FOR WHAT?)

Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Sicily and now Italy. The Volga, the Don, the Donetz, the Dnieper and now the Beresina. On both fronts the German soldier has been in almost continual retreat for a year.

Yet he is ordered to fight on — « to gain time », say his officers. To gain time for what?

Every day of war

Thousands of young Germans are being killed or permanently crippled on the Eastern Front. In each new German age-class there are 600,000 men, in each new Russian age-class two millions.

Every day of war

at the present rate, 600,000 kilo of bombs, on an average, are dropped on Germany every day. (Bomb-load in November: 18 million tons.)

Every day of war

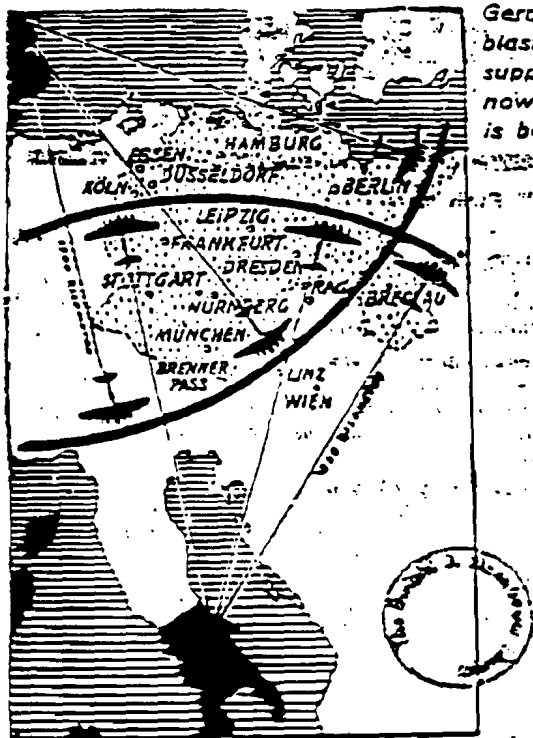
increases the United Nations' superiority in material. England and America alone are now building four times as many aircraft as Germany.

Every day of war

the SS and the Gestapo, by their shootings of hostages and their mass-reprisals against civilians in nine occupied countries, are making it more difficult for post-war Germany to regain an honourable place amongst the nations.

German soldiers, that's what you're fighting on for — to increase the chaos and misery in your own country, now and after the war.

G.B.6a



German factory plants, power-houses, railway stations, blast furnaces — the whole industrial machine that is supposed to supply the German soldier with weapons now, and with a career and livelihood after the war — is being smashed from both west and south.

What are you still Defending?

Whilst the German soldier holds out on the soil of Italy, up in the sky pass the Allied bomber formations to smash the German war machine in his rear. Every week fewer aircraft, guns, tanks and locomotives are being built in Germany. Two thirds of all German fighters are now in the west. But that's not enough.

600,000 kilo of bombs, on an average, are dropped on Germany every day.

Appendix 4-I:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (1),
Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.

What is concealed from the German soldier

What can't be concealed from the German soldier

1. German war casualties

In the first world war Germany lost 2,400,000 men killed and missing. At regular intervals the Kaiser's government published full nominal lists of the fallen.

In this war Germany has lost far more men than last time. But Hitler's government publishes no lists.

2. Allied aircraft production

In October, 1943 America built 3,639 aircraft. England and America together are building four times as many aircraft as Germany.

3. Allied ship building

In the nine months up to September, 1943, Allied shipping increased by six million tons.

4. Allied war aims

ROOSEVELT (7.10.43): «We shall touch no hair on the head of the ordinary man in the Axis countries.» CHURCHILL (20.8.40): «The breaking of the Nazi rule will immediately bring to all peoples in Europe, including the Germans and Austrians, bread, peace and freedom.» STALIN (23.2.43): «It would be stupid to identify the Hitler clique with the German people and state. History teaches that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and state remain.»

G.B.A.

1. The foreigners in the German army

Now that the youth of Germany is bled white, Hitler must force Poles, Czechs and Slovenes into German units. That can't go on much longer.

2. The failure of the German Luftwaffe

The Allied Air Force makes regular raids over the battle area for every German sortie.

3. Allied supremacy in artillery

The domination of the German arms industry in the Ruhr Westwall, and now also further east in Germany—is having its effect on the eastern and southern fronts.

4. The failure of German U-boats

Men of the 16th Panzer-division saw with their own eyes the huge fleets of Allied ships off Salerno.

5. The break-up of German family life

In letters from home the German soldier sends how his womenfolk, his wife from home, his children are being packed off into armaments factories, to work and live under perpetual air raids, while his children are housed with strangers.

6. The loss of the Ukraine

A glance at the map shows what Germany has lost this year: the granary of the Ukraine, the industry of the Donetz basin—all the plunder for which Hitler paid millions of German lives.

G.B.A.

Appendix 4-J:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (4),
Box: 6, Eisenhower Library.



DIE DREI-MAECHTE ERKLAERUNG



WIR, der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten, der Premier Minister Gross-Britanniens und der Premier der Sowjet-Union, sind waehrend der vergangenen vier Tage zusammengetroffen und haben in der Hauptstadt unseres Bundesgenossen Iran unserer Politik die gemeinsame Form und Bestaetigung gegeben.

Wir geben unserem Willen Ausdruck, dass unsere Voelker waehrend des Krieges und des darauffolgenden Friedens zusammen arbeiten werden.

Was den Krieg betrifft, haben unsere militaerischen Staebe an unseren Besprechungen teilgenommen und gemeinsam haben wir unsere Plaene fuer die Vernichtung der deutschen Streitkraefte ausgearbeitet. Ueber die Ausdehnung und den

Appendix 4-K:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (1),
Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.

Zeitpunkt der vom Osten, Westen und Sueden geplanten Operationen wurde eine vollkommene Einigung erreicht.

Die hier erzielte gemeinsame Verstaendigung verbuergt uns den Sieg.

Was den Frieden betrifft, sind wir sicher, dass unser Vertrag einen dauernden Frieden gewaehrleisten wird. Wir sind uns der hoechsten Verantwortung, die auf uns und allen Vereinten Nationen ruht, voll bewusst, einen Frieden zu schaffen, der das Einverstaendnis der ueberwaeltigenden Masse der Voelker der Erde herbeifuehren soll und die kommenden Generationen von der Geissel und dem Schrecken des Krieges befreien wird.

Gemeinsam mit unseren diplomatischen Beratern haben wir die Probleme der Zukunft ueberprueft. Wir suchen die Zusammenarbeit und die aktive Teilnahme aller Nationen, ob gross oder klein, deren Voelker, ebenso wie unsere eigenen Voelker, sich mit Herz und Seele der Ausrottung von Tyrannei und Versklavung, Unterdrueckung und Unduldsamkeit, gewidmet haben. Sollten sie diesem Wunsche Ausdruck verleihen, werden wir sie in einer Weltfamilie der demokratischen Nationen willkommen heissen.

Keine Macht der Erde kann uns davon abhalten Deutschlands Heere zu Land, seine U-Boote zur See und seine Kriegsfabriken aus der Luft zu zerstieren.

Unsere Angriffe werden haerter und haeufiger werden.

Nach diesen freundschaftlichen Konferenzen sehen wir mit Zuversicht dem Tage entgegen, an dem alle Voelker der Welt ein freies, von Tyrannei unberuehrtes Leben, ihren verschiedenen Wuenschen und ihrem eigenen Gewissen entsprechend, fuehren werden.

Wir sind hier mit Hoffnung und Entschlossenheit zusammen gekommen.

Wir verlassen die Konferenz als Freunde in der Tat, im Geist und die Ziel.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
J. V. STALIN
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

Geszeichnet, Teheran, 1. Dezember 1943.

07/134

Appendix 4-L:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (1),
Box:5, Eisenhower Library.

DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS

WE-- The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past, in this, the capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow.

As to war-- our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and time of the operations to be undertaken from the East, West and South.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to peace-- we are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-operation and the active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them, as they may choose to come, into a world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air.

Our attack will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here, friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

J. V. Stalin

Winston S. Churchill.

Appendix 4-M:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets Algiers (1),
Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.

DIE LAGE . . .

am 24. März 1945

WESTFRONT

Auf einer 350 km breiten Front, von NIMWEGEN bis LUDWIGSHAFEN, stehen die alliierten Armeen am RHEIN.

Britische Truppen haben bei WESEL den RHEIN auf breiter Front überschritten. Laut deutschen Berichten haben die Amerikaner bei OPPENHEIM, südlich MAINZ, einen dritten Brückenkopf erzwungen. Der Brückenkopf bei REMAGEN erstreckt sich jetzt in einer Breite von ungefähr 50 km von BONN bis NEUWIED.

In den letzten drei Tagen wurden unter vielen anderen die folgenden deutschen Städte von den Alliierten besetzt: MAINZ, KOBLENZ, PIRMASENS, BINGEN, WORMS, SPEYER und LUDWIGSHAFEN.

In der vergangenen Woche fielen allein auf dem Frontabschnitt südlich der MOSEL über 100.000 deutsche Kriegsgefangene in alliierte Hände.



OSTFRONT

In den Kämpfen südlich KOENIGSBERG wurden von den Russen unter anderem Kriegsmaterial 204 Panzer und Sturmgeschütze, 1050 Kraftfahrzeuge und 633 Eisenbahnwaggons erbeutet.

Im Raume von DANZIG wurden die dort eingeschlossenen deutschen Truppen weiter an die Ostsee zurückgedrängt. ZOPPOT ist gefallen. Russische Einheiten stehen 5 km vor GOTTENHAFEN und 10 km vor DANZIG.

Westlich und südlich von OPPELN haben Marschall KONIEWS Truppen die deutschen Stellungen durchbrochen und sind 40 km weit bis NEUSTADT vorgedrungen. Deutsche Verluste betragen 30.000 Tote und 15.000 Kriegsgefangene. Über 400 Ortshäuser wurden von den Russen erobert.

Appendix 4-N:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Paris (2), Box: 6,
Eisenhower Library.

THE POSITION ...
on the 24th March, 1945.

WESTERN FRONT

On a front 350 kms wide, from NIJMEGEN to LUDWIGSHAFEN, the Allied Armies are on the RHINE.

British troops have crossed the RHINE near WESEL on a broad front. According to German reports the Americans have succeeded in establishing a third bridgehead near OFFENHEIM, SOUTH of MAINZ. The bridgehead at REMAGEN now extends to a length of almost 50 kms from BONN to NEUWIED.

During the last three days the Allies occupied, amongst many others, the following German towns: MAINZ, COBLENZ, PIRMASENS, BINGEN, WORMS, SPEYER and LUDWIGSHAFEN.

Last week, in the sector SOUTH of the MOSELLE alone, the Allies took more than 100,000 German prisoners.

EASTERN FRONT



In the fighting SOUTH of KOENIGSBERG the Russians captured 204 tanks and mobile guns, 1050 motor vehicles, 633 railway trucks, and much other war material.

The German troops encircled in the DANZIG area were pressed further back towards the Baltic Sea. ZOPPOT has fallen. Russian units are 5 kms from GOTENHAFEN and 10 kms from DANZIG.

WEST and SOUTH of OPPELN, Marshal Koniev's troops have breached the German positions and advanced 40 kms to NEUSTADT. German losses were 30,000 killed and 15,000 prisoners of war. More than 400 places were taken by the Russians.

REVERSE

Map showing Western and Eastern fronts as on 24 Mar 45.

Appendix 4-O:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967. File: Paris (2). Box: 6.
Eisenhower Library.

S U P R E M E H E A D Q U A R T E R S ,
A L L I E D E X P E D I T I O N A R Y F O R C E



NOTICE

- 1 Allied Military Government is established in the Theatre under my command, to exercise in occupied German territory the supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority vested in me as Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and as Military Governor.
- 2 The immediate task of Allied Military Government during the course of military operations will be to secure the lines of communication of the allied armies and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany which could impair the speedy conclusion of the war.
- 3 Simultaneously Allied Military Government will begin the task of destroying National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi Party and of the S.S. and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist Regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied armies in each area and the inauguration of Allied Military Government.
- 4 The civilian population will as far as possible continue in their normal occupations. Detailed instructions to them will be issued by Allied Military Government in each area.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

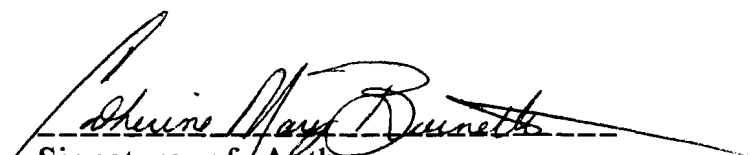
General.

Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force

Appendix 4-P:

C.D. Jackson: Papers 1931-1967, File: Leaflets SHAEF, Paris,
Box: 5, Eisenhower Library.


I, Catherine Mary Burnette, hereby submit this thesis/report to Emporia State University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for an advanced degree. I agree that the Library of the University may make it available for use in accordance with its regulations governing materials of this type. I further agree that quoting, photocopying, or other reproduction of this document is allowed for private study, scholarship (including teaching) and research purposes of a nonprofit nature. No copying which involves potential financial gain will be allowed without written permission of the author.


Signature of Author

May 18, 1993
Date

The Art of Persuasion: The Role of the
Leaflet in Psychological Warfare against

Germany during the Second World War
Title of Thesis/Research Project


Signature of Graduate Office Staff
Member

May 18, 1993
Date Received