

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

GERMANY

SECTION 12: COMMUNICATIONS AND

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION



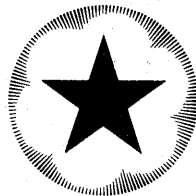
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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES,

4 APRIL 1944

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NUMBERING SYSTEM OF
ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUALS

The main subject matter of each Army Service Forces Manual is indicated by consecutive numbering within the following categories:

M1 - M99 Basic and Advanced Training
M100 - M199 Army Specialized Training Program and Pre-
Induction Training
M200 - M299 Personnel and Morale
M300 - M399 Civil Affairs
M400 - M499 Supply and Transportation
M500 - M599 Fiscal
M600 - M699 Procurement and Production
M700 - M799 Administration
M800 - M899 Miscellaneous
M900 up Equipment, Materiel, Housing and Construction

* * *

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Washington 25, D. C., 4 April 1944

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This study on Communications and Control of Public Opinion in Germany
was prepared for the

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

by the

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

Purposes of the Civil Affairs Handbook.

The basic purposes of civil affairs officers are (1) to assist the Commanding General by quickly establishing those orderly conditions, which will contribute most effectively to the conduct of military operations, (2) to reduce to a minimum the human suffering and the material damage resulting from disorder and (3) to create the conditions which will make it possible for civilian agencies to function effectively.

The preparation of Civil Affairs Handbooks is a part of the effort to carry out these responsibilities as efficiently and humanely as possible. The Handbooks do not deal with plans or policies (which will depend upon changing and unpredictable developments). It should be clearly understood that they do not imply any given official program of action. They are rather ready reference source books containing the basic factual information needed for planning and policy making.



CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOKS

TOPICAL OUTLINE

1. Geographical and Social Background
2. Government and Administration
3. Legal Affairs
4. Government Finance
5. Money and Banking
6. Natural Resources
7. Agriculture
8. Industry and Commerce
9. Labor
10. Public Works and Utilities
11. Transportation Systems
12. Communications
13. Public Health and Sanitation
14. Public Safety
15. Education
16. Public Welfare
17. Cultural Institutions

This study on Communications and Control of Public Opinion in Germany was prepared for the MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL by the RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

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GERMANY: COMMUNICATIONS AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION

I. General Survey

A. Introduction. A fundamental difference between democratic and totalitarian governments is that the totalitarian state takes it upon itself to mold and direct public opinion as an exclusive right. Thus it is that in these countries the term "propaganda" carries no stigma, but rather has the approval, prestige, and authority of the state itself.

The Germans, even before the Nazi rise to power, were a people who tended to exalt the State above the individual. When the National Socialist Party became the official State party, propaganda of state and Party became indistinguishable. Also, once in power, it was with comparative ease that the Nazis were able to control the machinery of communication and education in Germany. With it they proceeded to construct the most elaborate organization the world has ever seen for influencing the mind of a people.

For the Nazis, propaganda does not stop with textbooks, newspapers, and the radio; it ranges from these to the employment of such mass media as film, the theatre, music, the decorative arts, public events, and even the tourist trade.

B. Propaganda under the Weimar Republic. The government of the Weimar Republic, like all democratic governments in the 1920's, exercised

hardly any control over public communications. The media were at hand but the Republic refused either to control or to make use of them for stabilizing public opinion. As a result, propaganda was left to the various political parties, and those opposed to the democratic form of government used the **very** democratic principles of freedom of speech and freedom of press for undermining the Republic. This was all the easier since, following German tradition, political parties controlled newspaper and motion picture combines: the Social Democrats controlled about one hundred papers through the Konzentration A. G.; the Communists had the Kosmos Verlag; the Nationalists, large parts of the metropolitan and the provincial press through the Scherl Verlag, and through Alfred Hugenberg, a number of news and advertising agencies which served the provincial press, and an international news service, the Telegraphen Union. Hugenberg, the leader of the Nationalist industrialists and Junker groups also played a leading role in the German motion picture industry. He purchased UFA in 1927, the film corporation in Germany.

The radio on the other hand was organized in a State Broadcasting Corporation (Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft). It was government-controlled and was supported by the Reich and by a small rental fee paid by the owner of every radio set, not by commercial advertisements or by privately owned stations. The government, however, did not make use of the radio as a political instrument. It left this splendid opportunity to pressure groups of listeners organized by some of the political parties---the Social Democrats (1924), the Communists (1929), and---most

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important---the Nationalists (1930) and the Nazis (1931). A situation comparable to this developed in the fields of press and motion pictures.

Since the government exercised no political control over any of these fields, censorship of press or radio was unknown, and cinema censorship by the Ministry of Interior was limited to moral grounds. Only if it was possible to prove a threat to public law and order could the local police forbid the performance of a movie, a play or a radio program. The Nationalists made use of this situation, and by provoking disturbances, succeeded in preventing performances directed against them.

The only attempts of the government to explain its own stand to the public consisted in the establishment of the office of the Press Chief of the Government within the Reich Chancellery; this agency was in charge of official releases to the home press, and in issuing information leaflets through the Reichzentrale fur Heimatdienst. This office, organized during the last year of the Empire under the Foreign Office, was taken over by the Republic. In 1927 it was subordinated to the Press Chief of the Government, Both offices were highly ineffective.

As a consequence, all the vehicles of public opinion under the Weimar Republic were exposed to the influence of political pressure groups, regardless of whether these media were privately owned or, like the radio, were under Reich supervision. Under these circumstances effective propaganda could be spread only by those parties which had a clear conception of the opportunities offered by mass propaganda.

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As it turned out, only the National Socialists had any clear conception of the problem. Consequently they built up within their party a propaganda department handling mass propaganda by radio, press, motion pictures, and especially by rallies and poster campaigns. The fundamental principles of their propaganda tactics were: first, to direct propaganda to all strata of the population; second, to adapt every campaign to specific targets (teachers must be approached differently from workers); third, to make the human target an active participant rather than a mere recipient of propaganda, to force him to become part of the propaganda action and thus to make his escape from the closely-meshed network of propaganda nearly impossible; fourth, to control equally the direction, the execution and the effects of propaganda.

C. Propaganda under the Nazi Regime. Only after it had seized the government was the Party in a position to secure its grip on the entire mental life of the German nation and to force it into a mould conforming to Nazi political and ideological principles. For this end, three central objectives had to be achieved. First, the total intellectual, political and artistic output of the nation had to be brought under strict control. (The directives, of course, had to be adapted to the various social strata at which the respective propaganda was directed; the control of literature for example had to differ from the control of radio, but both had to follow concerted propaganda lines). Second, both producers and distributors in any field had to be carefully selected and super-

vised. Third, a permanent check had to be kept on the reactions of the public to this program so as to permit adaptations at a moment's notice.

To carry out these various tasks, a governmental propaganda machinery was developed from that which the Party had built up for itself in the decade prior to 1933: the Party Propaganda Department, the Propaganda Ministry and the Reich Chamber of Culture became centers of control for propaganda policy and personnel. Other governmental and Party agencies were admitted to the bureaucracy in a purely subsidiary capacity.

The media of communication were brought under the closest control of Party and government. Telecommunications which could not be used for propaganda purposes, such as postal communications and point-to-point radio, were left under the control of the Reich Post Ministry. All non-telecommunications were taken under control by the propaganda agencies: Reich Broadcasting Corporation was made directly responsible to the Propaganda Ministry; in the field of mass propaganda (rallies, posters) the Party was given a monopoly; for the press, the Party through legalistic, political and economic pressure pushed itself into the predominant position; in the motion picture industry the government bought its way into a monopoly. In other fields, close supervision by the government and the Party was deemed sufficient. Propaganda became total and inescapable.

Throughout this process of setting up controls the appearance of legality was preserved. The administrative machinery was set up by

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law; seizure of media took place either by decree, by purchase, or a combination of both; the law (for example the "Non-Aryan" law in all fields, and the "Anti-trust" law in the field of the press) was used to make the position of the prospective vendor untenable, thus forcing him to sell at a nominal price. Staged outbreaks of "popular wrath" were used to forbid the sale of non-Nazi literature---under the pretext of preserving law and order.

A few basic decrees sufficed to establish the legal machinery for control. The completeness of the control machinery was supplemented by the character of the legislation. Basic decrees issued by the Propaganda Ministry have been few. They are elastic and inclusive and can be supplemented according to specific needs by regulations of the Reich Chamber of Culture, subordinate Chambers, and organizations.

The appearance of censorship was carefully avoided: no censorship decree was ever issued; no newspaper, no book is censored before it is published. But this absence of censorship exerts stronger pressure on the personnel than the severest censorship. State control of the majority of media, and the rigid surveillance of the personnel with the threat of depriving them of their livelihood even for the slightest violation of the written or unwritten law, is sufficient to keep everybody in line.

The establishment of this total propaganda system falls into two phases: both governmental machinery and legislation were created at one stroke, within a few months of the Nazi's seizure of power; the reorgani-

zation of personnel, (weeding out and replacement), and the acquisition of the media of propaganda proceeded gradually all through the period of Nazi rule. It accelerated during the war when emergency conditions furnished new pretexts for curtailing the non-conformist in the fields of propaganda: the merger of the film producing and distributing industry into a government controlled concern in 1942, and the elimination of the majority of operating "independent" newspapers in 1943 are examples.

II. Mechanisms of Control

A. Introduction. The machinery of German propaganda control falls into three parts. The policy-making and the issuing of general directives is the exclusive prerogative of the Reich government. It is placed in the hands of the Propaganda Ministry, with only occasional help from other government agencies. Selection and supervision of most personnel and the formulation of directives and regulations of the operative level rests with the Reich Chamber of Culture, a semi-governmental agency operating under close supervision of the Propaganda Ministry. Checking of public reaction, infiltration of reliable personnel, and entire operation in certain fields of propaganda, are entrusted to the Party Propaganda Department. All three agencies work in closest coöperation among each other and with affiliated organizations.

The control of the media is as a rule placed in the hands of subordinate agencies. For example, distribution of news, censorship of

motion pictures, broadcasting, are handled by dependent operative organizations under the Propaganda Ministry; popular education or propaganda to evacuees is handled through corresponding organizations under the Party Propaganda Department; the Reich Chamber of Culture and its subordinate Chambers function through compulsory corporations within which the entire personnel is organized. Economic controls are exercised by combines set up under the control of the governments or the Party. Similarly, special agencies are in charge of disseminating propaganda to foreign countries.

All these various agencies, however, and their seemingly separate functions are distinct only in theory: both the methods and the line of propaganda were, of course, developed along National Socialist lines. Key positions throughout were filled with the same personalities; and, since only the Party had control of the machinery and the personnel for the new propaganda tasks, it was the Party propaganda machine from which organizations were evolved. Indeed, on the lower levels, the propaganda organization of the Party is largely used by the government and the semi-governmental agencies to pursue their assigned tasks.

B. The Party.

1. The Party Propaganda Department. The Party Propaganda Department has on the whole retained the structure which it was given by the Party prior to 1933. Ruled by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, by his aide-de-camp, Hugo Fischer, and by his Chief of Staff, Eugene Hadamosky, it fulfills three main functions: first, it has reserved for itself the

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organization of the entire field of mass propaganda (as well as the auxiliary dissemination of propaganda in certain other fields which it considers less important); second, it keeps a careful check on the distribution of propaganda, its effects on the population and on the needs for altering, reinforcing or supplementing the official propaganda line; third, it forms the framework upon which the governmental and semi-governmental propaganda agencies are built.

The head office and most of the sections of the Party Propaganda Department are located at Munich; only the film and press sections, and the office maintaining liaison with the propaganda services of the government and the Armed Forces are housed at Berlin, the latter two in the building of the Propaganda Ministry.

The first function of the Party Propaganda Department as outlined above is achieved by its various functional sections (Table 2 in Appendix). As far as these sections merely direct the dissemination of propaganda through papers, newsreels and broadcasts, they must be largely considered as left-overs from the pre-1933 stage. At best they are now comparatively unimportant branches operating in an auxiliary capacity and under directives from the Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP (see III. B 2a) and from the Propaganda Ministry. In the field of mass propaganda, on the other hand, as represented by the three sections of Active Propaganda, Culture, and Reichsring for National Socialist Propaganda and

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Enlightenment, the Party Propaganda Department has remained both a policy-making and operating factor.

a. The Section Active Propaganda (Mass Propaganda Office). This is in charge of organizing mass meetings and rallies, providing posters, handbills and other printed matter, supplying directives for Party speakers and sending the speakers through the country. For the fulfilment of this task it also uses the Section "Reich Motor Column Germany," the Section "Enlightenment and Speakers' Information Material" and the Party propaganda periodical Unser Wille und Weg. Its speakers, carefully selected and trained in ideology and technique in one of the numerous Party speakers' schools, are organized into a hierarchy, with Reich Speakers at the top, Gau Speakers, Squad Speakers and Speakers for Special Tasks following. Every village or factory is covered, particularly at present in the bombed areas or wherever morale is shaky.

b. The Section Culture. Since 1942 this section has been handled by Karl Cerff. It has assumed new importance during recent months. Originally in charge of designing Party badges, decorations for mass rallies and Party buildings, it has been placed in charge of lifting popular morale through mass entertainment, putting special emphasis on the newly "Germanized" Eastern Territories, on the bombed areas, and on the reception districts for evacuees. It operates largely through the "NS Scheme for National Culture" established in 1942 and likewise headed by Karl Cerff.

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All organizations for popular culture, such as community singing societies, amateur orchestras, amateur theaters, etc., have been made a part of it. (A subsection "Foreign Culture" has recently been added to take care of relations with the Cultural societies in the "Germanic" areas of Flanders and Holland.)

c. The Reichsring für Nationalsozialistische Propaganda und Volksaufklärung. This section is for coordinating the entire dissemination of propaganda by the Party with that of the various formations and other affiliated and supervised organizations (see Table 2 in Appendix). In this field it cooperates closely with the Division for Coordination in the Propaganda Ministry.

d. Vertical Organization of Controls. The distribution of propaganda and its effects on the local population is checked by the vertical organization of the Propaganda Department. The regional organization is headed by the 45 Gau propaganda leaders of the Party; they are assisted by subordinate Gau Office leaders for radio, motion pictures, press, the latter under the Reich Press Chief (III B 2a) (Gauhauptstellenleiter Rundfunk und Presse) and by the Gau Speakers. Further down are the District (Kres) propaganda leaders and speakers, the radio, press, and other propaganda and culture wardens in all the many branches of the formations and affiliated organizations of the Party, and, finally the local propaganda wardens. These are assisted by the block wardens, Party concierges, each responsible for the political attitude of seventy to eighty tenants in a block of flats or a village street. All

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these function both as distributing agents and, together with the local and regional Party speakers, as sounding boards for the reactions of the population to the official propaganda line. Through the vertical network of propaganda controls, the Party is able to adapt the general propaganda directives to the prevailing local conditions and to suggest necessary changes to the executives.

The Party Propaganda Department serves as a reservoir from which personnel for the governmental and semi-autonomous propaganda agencies may be drawn. More important, it directs the government propaganda agencies and serves as a substitute for these wherever actual duplication seems undesirable. On the upper levels of the respective propaganda organizations coordination is achieved by unity of personnel: the leading members of the Propaganda Department simultaneously hold important positions in the Propaganda Ministry, or semi-autonomous agencies such as the German Broadcasting Corporation or the Reich Culture Chamber. On the regional level, the merger is complete: the Gau propaganda leaders of the Party are simultaneously, ex officio heads of the Reich Propaganda Offices in the various Gaue, and as such, Reich officials under the supervision of the Propaganda Ministry; at the same time they are the regional delegates of the Reich Culture Chamber (Landeskulturwalter). Likewise the Gau film leaders of the Party organization function simultaneously as the regional representatives of the Reich Film Chamber. On the local level, propaganda organizations, the Party agencies act simultaneously for the Propaganda Ministry and the semi-autonomous

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organizations not having operative organs of their own.

2. Other Party Departments with Propaganda Functions.

Three other departments within the NSDAP supplement the work of the Party Propaganda Department.

- a. The Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP. He supervises the editorial policy of the Party Press (see III. B 2a).
- b. The Reich Leader of the Press. He is responsible for the business management of the Party papers (see III. B 2c).
- c. The Delegate of the Fuhrer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Training of the NSDAP.

The function of this office, headed by Alfred Rosenberg, is to advise all Party and non-Party agencies on problems and methods of indoctrination. The office operates through four central departments; these are further divided into subordinate departments and often operate through affiliated organizations. The Central Department "Training Organization" works through the Reich Committee for the Ideological Training of the Entire Movement and is concerned with the sustenance of the moral strength of the Movement. Through this department a Reich Teaching Community was created whose task is the indoctrination of members of the Armed Forces.

The Central Department "Science and Culture" operates through several subdivisions such as the Office for Early History and Prehistory and an Office for Art and Culture. The main task of these is to foster the development of the humanities in the National Socialist spirit.

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The "Central Office for Literature" fosters National Socialist writings, organizes exhibitions, and maintains libraries.

The Central Office "Spheres beyond the Limits of the Nation" is engaged in the investigation of the activities of the "ideological and moral enemies" of the Reich (viz., the Bolshevists, Masons, Jews, and Liberals).

A special Office for the Ideological Training of the Armed Forces assists in the indoctrination of troops.

Thus the Office makes itself felt throughout the whole sphere of propaganda and is one of the more powerful propaganda agencies of the Party.

3. Auxiliary Propaganda Departments of Other Party Organizations. Nearly all the Party, and its affiliated and sponsored organizations, have their own press and/or propaganda departments. Most of these are mere public relations offices and as such subordinated to the Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP for the release of information concerning their respective organizations. Only a few play a decisive role.

a. Propaganda Office of the Reich Organization Leadership. The Main Training Office of the NSDAP is responsible for the indoctrination of Party officials and the training of Party speakers. The training of officials is achieved in the Adolf Hitler Schools and the Castles of the Order (Ordensbringen) of the Party; Party speakers are trained in Reich Gau and District Training Castles (Schulungsburgen). In this second function the Reich Organization Leadership

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coöperates with the Party Propaganda Department, which in turn draws on the graduates of these schools for recruiting its speakers.

b. Propaganda Department of the German Labor Front. The formerly independent Propaganda Offices of the Labor Front (the Propaganda Office, the Training Office, and the Office for Trade Journals) have recently been merged into a "Leadership Office" (Führungsamt), but their former functions continue, though possibly on a smaller scale.

The functions of the Propaganda Office are obvious. Its task is to adapt the general direction of the Party Propaganda Department to the specific target represented by the German workers and by foreign workers in Germany.

Of equal importance is the Training Office of the Labor Front. It is comparable to the functions of the Training Office of the Reich Organization Leadership, but is more specialized; it trains the officials of the Labor Front and the speakers needed for its specific propaganda activities. It has its own districts and Gau Training Castles; the Reich Training Castle is operated jointly with the Reich Organization Leadership.

House organs of larger factories and trade journals for entire groups of workers have recently been playing a more and more important role in disseminating propaganda; they are issued under supervision of a special Office for Trade Journals of the Labor Front.

c. Strength Through Joy (Kraft Durch Freude)

The Organization Strength through Joy aside from its social task must be

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considered as a colossal propaganda instrument, intended to indoctrinate the German workers through the clever pre-emption of their spare time. In particular, the German Scheme for Popular Education, which, under the supervision of Strength through Joy, is in charge of all adult education in Germany, has been turned into a fully developed tool of National Socialist propaganda. Since 1939, Strength through Joy has assumed the important task of acting as an operative for the Propaganda Department of the Armed Forces (see II. 2b) by participating in the entertainment and the welfare of the troops.

d. The Hitler Youth. Like Strength through Joy, the main task of the Hitler Youth is the indoctrination of German Youth with National Socialist propaganda. As a result it controls (aside from a Press and Propaganda Office for the release of information on the Youth Service) a number of propaganda offices. These comprise:

- 1) an Office for Ideological Training for supervising the indoctrination of youngsters by adapting the directions of the Party Propaganda Department to the specific approach for youth
- 2) a Cultural Office for supervising cultural activities of children and coordinating their songs and plays to the official propaganda line
- 3) a Broadcasting Office, closely connected with the above office, to supervise and arrange broadcast propaganda for the youngsters
- 4) a number of offices for publishing the (formerly six) youth [REDACTED] of the organization

5) the Youth Leader Schools of the Hitler Youth for the indoctrination of youth leaders.

e. The Auslandsorganisation of the NSDAP.

This whole organization is but one enormous and extremely efficient propaganda instrument.

f. The SS. The SS has two propaganda offices:

i. the Press Bureau of the SS-Reich Leader (Pressestelle Reichsführer SS) within the Main Office for the Personal Staff of the Reich Leader SS for press releases on SS activities and the policy;

ii. the Office for Education and Indoctrination (Schulungsamt), which is in charge of inculcating the specific SS ideology into SS members. In the general education of the SS, the Office makes use of the services of the German Scheme for Popular Education.

C. Propaganda Agencies of the Government. The propaganda agencies of the government are responsible for directing and controlling all propaganda issued by Germany both to the German people and to the outside world. These are primarily: the Propaganda Ministry, the Foreign Office, and the Supreme High Command. For implementing, executing, and producing its propaganda the Propaganda Ministry operates through a number of seemingly autonomous agencies in control of the media. The Foreign Office and the Supreme High Command act through their own executive organs.

1. The Propaganda Ministry. The Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Reichministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda, RMVP; short: Propagandaministerium or "Promi") was established on 13 March 1933 (RGBl., 104) for the purpose "of the enlightenment of and propaganda among the people on the policy of the German Reich government and the national reconstruction of the German homeland." Thus, it was conceived primarily as a tool for selling to an as yet only half-convinced population the political aims of the National Socialist Government, to continue the tasks of the Party Propaganda Department on a wider scale as supported by the dignity and the administrative powers of a Cabinet Ministry. Goebbels and his outstanding collaborators, while retaining their position in the Party Propaganda Department, evolved the new governmental agency from the old Party organization by appropriating from other Reich Ministries.^{1/}

All functions that constitute the exercise of influence on the intellectual life of the nation; the propaganda for the State idea, culture and economy; the instruction of the public within the country and abroad on the above, and all installations serving the above purpose: from the Ministry of the Interior all publicity within the Reich, including the supervision of the press, broadcasting, book publishing, art, music, theatre, and movies; from the Ministry of Economics the arrangement of exhibitions and fairs; from the Ministry of Communications all publicity with regard

^{1/} RGBl., I, 499, 30 June 1933.

to tourist traffic and all matters concerning broadcasting insofar as these had been under this Ministry and under the Reichs Post Ministry; and, though in theory rather than in practice, from the Foreign Office all matters of publicity abroad."

All these functions were welded into one homogeneous mould which allowed the Propaganda Ministry to constitute itself the supreme directing agency for production and consumption of propaganda and hence of the whole of the public opinion.

The organization of the Ministry corresponds to these over-all functions (see Tables I and 4 in Appendix). The Minister is assisted by three Secretaries of State: Otto Dietrich (simultaneously Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP and Press Chief of the Reich Government) takes charge of the divisions for the domestic press, the foreign press, and periodicals; Hermann Esser has the division for Tourist Traffic; Leopold Gutterer (until 1942 Goebbels' Chief of Staff in the Party Propaganda Department) has all other functional divisions, including radio, motion pictures, theater, literature, and fine arts, and also entertainment of the Troops and "Defense of the Reich." The largest and most influential of these functional divisions are, obviously and especially during the war, foreign press and Foreign division.

The Foreign Press division, divided into a number of regional subsections (e.g., Scandinavian Countries; Iberian Peninsula), has been headed, since the removal of Karl Bomer in 1941, by Ernst Brauweiler. It takes care of Axis, neutral, and satellite journalists in Germany and is

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evidently becoming more and more important in giving them, in two daily press conferences, such information as the Propaganda Ministry deems suitable to issue. It also scans the foreign press to find out its reverberations to events in Germany. The Home Press Division issues directives to and supervised the German Press.

The Foreign Division (not to be confused with the Foreign Press Division) supposedly "fights against calumnies abroad and looks after foreigners in Germany." In reality its large staff seems to be in charge of supervising propaganda inside the Reich with an eye on its effect abroad and the spreading of propaganda abroad. In this latter task both the Foreign Division and the Foreign Press Division of the Propaganda Ministry have constantly come into conflict with the propaganda divisions of the Foreign Office.

Other Divisions are of minor importance: The Division Entertainment of Troops is merely a liaison office between the planning propaganda agency of the Armed Forces which controls this field, and the executive civilian organizations. The Division Radio, Theater, Fine Arts, Motion Pictures, Literature, Music and Tourist Traffic act as supervisory organs of the single Chambers of the Chamber of Culture, the Reich Rundfunk Gesellschaft and the Reich Tourist Traffic League.

On the other hand, the harmless title of "Defense of the Reich" appears to hide a most important division of the Ministry. Indications are that it is identical with the "Information and Security Office" of the Propaganda Ministry, which is responsible for the security of the Ministry and

and at the same time is concerned with gathering secret information on all the leading personalities in the Reich and abroad, and with building up a grandiose control and blackmailing file. Aside from this special archive (reportedly hidden on the island Reichenau in the Lake of Constance) a general archive serves the purposes of the various sections of the Ministry.

The administrative divisions alone are headed by old civil servants; all other divisions of the Ministry are headed by proven Party propagandists, most of them holding office simultaneously in more than one of the Party propaganda organizations, too. Possibly most influential is A. I. Berndt who, as chief of Propaganda Coordination, is responsible for smooth interplay between all propaganda agencies throughout the country---governmental, Party and semi-autonomous---and for the uniformity of the propaganda line in the different fields of propaganda. He is assisted in this task by a number of liaison offices within the Ministry, to the Party Propaganda Department (II, B1), the Armed Forces and the Foreign Office.

Because of the completeness of the control over propaganda exercised through the directives issued from the Propaganda Ministry and the terror threatening any infringement, little legislation has been necessary aside from a few basic decrees. The Ministry operates through a network of supervisory organs which issue the necessary detailed regulations rather than through legislation.

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The most important operative organ is the Reich Culture Chamber, which, through its functional subsections, controls both the personnel and operatives in the various fields of propaganda. It will be discussed below. Regional supervisory organs of the Propaganda Ministry are the 43 Reich Propaganda Offices, (until 1937, Landesstellen), one for each Gau; since 1937, these have been merged in personal union with offices of the Gau Propaganda leaders under the Party Propaganda Department. They use the Party Propaganda organization for their purposes on the lower district and local levels.

2. Other Governmental Propaganda Agencies. A number of government agencies operate along with the Propaganda Ministry against special targets. Friction between them and the Propaganda Ministry has not always been avoided, especially where the sphere of interests of the Foreign Office or of the Armed Forces was concerned.

a. The Propaganda Departments of the Foreign Office.

Despite the Propaganda Ministry's claims to the handling of propaganda abroad, and despite its extremely clever handling of the foreign press representatives, the Foreign Office has never renounced its former prerogative to deal with propaganda for foreign countries. Through three propaganda sections, all headed by young representatives of the Party rather than by members of the old Foreign Office bureaucracy, it has kept a hold on the official directives issued for use abroad and on the majority of the official propaganda agencies operating in foreign countries. On the other hand, the unofficial propaganda agencies abroad have been operated

frequently either by the Foreign Division of the Propaganda Ministry or by the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP.

The Press and News Sections of the Foreign Office, headed by the relatively young minister Paul Schmidt, an early convert to Nazism and SS Oberfuhrer, and by his deputy Braunn von Stumm, through its daily press conferences with the foreign correspondents accredited in Berlin competes with the Propaganda Ministry in issuing and discussing important news releases. Like the Propaganda Ministry it also keeps a check on the reverberations of events in the foreign press and tries to influence the attitude of foreign papers. It is, correspondingly, divided into a number of regional and administrative sections, fifteen in 1942. The two ministries are in constant conflict and not infrequently the treatment of news by the Foreign Office has differed from that given by the Propaganda Ministry.

The Cultural Policy Section, headed by SS Oberfuhrer F. A. Six, who has risen spectacularly from his position as instructor of journalism to his present status, is in charge of cultural relations abroad; exhibitions, visits of foreign artists and scholars, and, (through the Academic Exchange Office) student exchange appear largely to have remained under its control, despite the attempts of the Propaganda Ministry to appropriate all these functions under its Foreign Division.

The Radio Section of the Foreign Office, headed by Ruhle, has a share in directing and even in operating German broadcasting for foreign

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consumption. Its activities, as far as known, have been directed against neutral countries rather than against the occupied territories.

All three sections operate abroad through press, culture, and radio specialists attached to the German legations. These, rather than representatives of the Propaganda Ministry, are also in charge of supervising the offices of the German news agencies abroad, and the information bureaus as well as the branches of the German scientific and cultural institutes in foreign countries; they have been frequently used for propaganda purposes. The head offices and the whole organization of these institutions, on the other hand, have remained under the Ministers of Propaganda and of Education, respectively.

b. The Armed Forces Propaganda. The German Supreme High Command throughout the war has taken considerable pains to assert the independence from the Propaganda Ministry of the propaganda issued to and by the Armed Forces. To this end, the Supreme High Command has set up within the Joint Operations Staff, a propaganda organization of its own, the Department Armed Forces Propaganda (Wehrmachtpropaganda—WP.) It is de jure independent from the Propaganda Ministry and claims exclusive responsibility in three distinct fields—indocctrination and entertainment of the Armed Forces; propaganda to the civilian population of combat zones, communications zones and territories under military administration, and propaganda to enemy troops; control of all propaganda to the German public

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and abroad regarding the Armed Forces. Along the first two lines the actual independence of the Department Armed Forces Propaganda from the Propaganda Ministry in issuing directions seems rather well established, but the Propaganda Ministry exerts considerable indirect influence by assisting in the selection and training of personnel for the Propaganda Companies and Detachments. In issuing military propaganda to the home front, collaboration between the Armed Forces and the Ministry, even on the level of directives, must be far closer. From reports it appears that the output of the military Propaganda Units for domestic and foreign consumption is censored jointly by the Armed Forces Propaganda Department and by the Propaganda Ministry and that it is distributed by the latter. It also seems that large parts of the personnel in the Armed Forces Propaganda Department in civil life are collaborators of the Propaganda Ministry. In the Propaganda Ministry a Liaison Office with the Supreme High Command takes care of close cooperation; the fact that this office is staffed with military suggests that its function is to check on the Propaganda Ministry, not vice versa.

The department Armed Forces Propaganda supervises the execution of its directives through a number of delegates, Army Press Officers attached to the various Army Groups, Armies and Military Districts (Wehrkreiskommandos). For the supervision of their tasks in detail, and the distribution of propaganda material, the Army press officers use the Intelligence department of the higher (down to divisional) staffs, and on the lower levels the troop commanders.

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The final responsibility for the indoctrination of the German troops and for maintaining morale through information and entertainment rests exclusively with the department Armed Forces Propaganda and its delegates, the Army Press Officers. Other sections of the Supreme High Command or of the Propaganda Ministry and the Party organizations are used as cooperating and executing agencies only. They are entrusted with special morale-building tasks, such as delivering political speeches (Party Propaganda Department; Rosenberg's Office), issuing information sheets and establishing soldiers' libraries (department Homeland of the Supreme High Command), arranging for theatrical performances (Strength through Joy, and Propaganda Ministry) and motion pictures (Strength through Joy, Party Propaganda Department, Propaganda Ministry).

Propaganda to the civilian populations of occupied territories and to enemy troops issued exclusively from the department Armed Forces Propaganda. The Propaganda Ministry acts in an advisory capacity. Distribution in combat zones and communication zones rests with the higher staffs of the troops.

Propaganda to the home front, the most important tasks of Army Propaganda, issues from the department Armed Forces Propaganda, probably in close cooperation with the Propaganda Ministry.

For the actual production of its propaganda, the Department Armed Forces Propaganda uses primarily the Propaganda Companies, military units composed of propaganda experts, and attached to the single Armies and Army Groups. Their operations, while covering also propaganda to

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enemy troops and civilians in military zones, have recently been directed more and more at maintaining the morale of the troops and of the home front. For this latter purpose, the department also used the military commentators in the Public Relations Offices of the high Commands of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In "permanently occupied" Territories under military administration, the department Armed Forces Propaganda operates through special detachments (Propaganda Abteilungen) attached to the military administrations of these territories; they direct their propaganda exclusively to the native civilian population.^{1/}

c. Press Chief of the Reich Government.

None of the other governmental propaganda agencies is of great importance: the office of the Press Chief of the Reich Government for example, which in 1933 was taken over by Otto Dietrich, (Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP), is on the whole limited to issuing government press releases of international importance, supervising international journalistic agencies, and officiating at government functions. The press departments of the various ministries operate under his direction and largely through his office.

D. Semi-autonomous Propaganda Agencies

1. The Reich Chamber of Culture. The Reich Chamber of Culture was set up in order to control, (within the framework of general directives laid down by the Propaganda Ministry), the entire personnel in

^{1/} For details see "German Military Government over Europe," Propaganda in Occupied Europe, Civil Affairs Handbook 356 - 2K.

all fields of propaganda, and to issue specific regulations for their activities. It was established on 22 September 1933,^{1/} under the supervision of the Minister of Propaganda. It comprises seven chambers—literature, press, radio, theater, film, music, and art. (the Radio Chamber was eliminated on 28 October, 1939). Its tasks as described in a decree of 1 November, 1933^{2/} are: "to promote German culture as responsible to the people and the Reich, to regulate the social and economic relations of the different groups in the cultural professions and to coordinate their aims." All German citizens publicly active in any field of culture, whether in a technical or a distributing capacity, must be members of the respective chamber. Foreigners residing in Germany are under the supervision of the Chamber only with regard to works which they want to publish in Germany. Following the Nazi principle of interlocking different governmental layers and functions by personal union of key positions, the Reich Culture Chamber is presided over by the Propaganda Minister. Vice-presidents appointed by the president are: Walther Funck, once Goebbels' Secretary of State and now Minister of Economics; Max Amann, Reich Leader of the Press and head of the Party Publishing house (III, B 2c), and Gutterer, Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry. Hans Hinkel, Section Chief in the Propaganda Ministry, functions as Secretary General.

2. Culture Senate. This is composed of men "of outstanding cultural and public merits," that is, of National Socialist dis-

1/ RGB1., I, 661.

2/ RGB1., I, 779.

tion, appointed by the Propaganda Minister, was established by the first executive decree of the Chamber of Culture Law on 1 November 1933.^{1/} According to the statute the Senate is "ultimately responsible for the planned development of German culture", but in reality it seems to be but a figure head.

5. The Chambers. The presidents of the single chambers are appointed by the Minister of Propaganda in his capacity as president of the Culture Chamber; they are either high-ranking Party officials (the press chamber is presided over by Amann, with Dietrich as vice-president), or by Nazi artists (Johst; Raabe; Fröhlich). The Chambers are subdivided into subsections, one or two administrative, the others corresponding to the specific activities in the field: the Art Chamber for example falls into the functional sections: architecture; sculpture, painting, graphic arts; industrial arts; culture; art dealers, and art publishers. The Film Chamber falls into: politics and culture; artistic questions; economics personnel; production; inland sale; film theaters; technique; advertising. Subordinate to the chambers are compulsory professional corporations which as a rule join the chambers as corporative members. To give one example: The Reich Press Chamber comprises as corporation members the Reich Union of German newspaper publishers, of periodical publishers, of news bureaus, of the German Press, of Press Stenographers, of Magazine Agents, of Owners of

^{1/} RGB1., 1,797.

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Rental Libraries, of Newspaper Wholesalers, of Newsdealers and of Railroad Depot Newsdealers. As a rule, the leading Nazi personality in the field is appointed by the Propaganda Minister as head of the Corporation: Wilhelm Weiss, editor in chief of the Völkischer Beobachter, functions for instance, as president of the Reich Union of the German Press.

The regulations for cultural activities are, as a rule, issued by the single chambers rather than by the Reich Culture Chamber. In each field they tend to refer to several distinct questions: sifting of the personnel from a political point of view; governmental control over all activities in the field; elimination of criticism; elimination of competition; social security regulations.

4. Other Semi-autonomous Organizations. Other semi-autonomous organizations have been set up for various purposes of control.

a. The Reich Broadcasting Corporation (Reichs Rundfunk Gesellschaft, abbreviated RRG). This is the central organization for the control of all broadcasting matters (see III. A 3).

b. The UFA. This is an economic organization, fully government-owned; it controls the entire field of the motion picture industry (see III. E 1 c).

E. German-dominated International Organization. The dissemination of propaganda abroad has played so dominating a role in National Socialist policy that the leading agencies in the field should at least be outlined.

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The most important of them have been enumerated before. Among Party organizations, the Auslandsorganisation and its affiliated institutions, such as the Auslandsinstitut and the Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland, are responsible for spreading propaganda abroad among German citizens, Racial Germans (Volksdeutsche), and foreign citizens of German descent; all these are supposed to carry German propaganda to the other inhabitants of their country of residence. (See chapter on the A O). On the other hand, the Foreign Culture Division of the Party Propaganda Department (See II, B 1 b) and the Foreign Department of the SS direct propaganda to the natives of "Germanic" countries such as Flanders or Norway.

Among Government agencies, the three propaganda divisions of the Foreign Office (see II, C 2 a) and the Foreign Division of the Propaganda Ministry (see II, C 1) are those principally responsible for the production and dissemination of propaganda for foreign use in general.

Aside from these executive bodies, a great number of "international" organizations have been established by Germany to work on the operating level against foreign targets. Two main groups may be distinguished---one aimed at professional groups abroad in the field of propaganda, the other one at intellectuals in foreign countries.

1. Professional International Organizations. Two outstanding organizations must be mentioned in this group:

a. The Union of National Journalists' Associations. It was founded in 1942. It strives towards securing complete cooperation between newspapermen in Axis satellite Europe, including Italy,

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Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Croatia, and Norway. The president is Wilhelm Weiss, simultaneously president of the Reich Union of the German Press (see III, B 1 b) Reichsverband der deutschen Presse; vice-president is Helmuth Sundermann, deputy Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP; the secretary is Hans Henningsen, also manager of the Reich Union of the German Press. A Press Club of the Union and a travel department take care of the needs of foreign members visiting Germany; an Institute for Research and Promotion of the International Press at Vienna, originally founded by the Reich Union of the German Press, spreads professional propaganda on the press in enemy countries.

b. The International Film Chamber. It was established in 1935, but activated only in 1941; it is responsible for coordinating the European film market by assigning production quotas to its seventeen members (all Axis and Axis dominated countries, plus Portugal and Sweded), with the lion's share going to Germany. Its deputy-president is Karl Melzer, manager of the Reich Film Chamber.

2. Cultural Societies. Twenty-two German dominated international societies operated among intellectuals abroad for an "understanding" of Germany. While they are probably in some way connected with the propaganda sections of the Foreign Office and the Foreign Division of the Propaganda Ministry, they are evidently under the direction of the SS. This is evident from the names of the high-ranking SS officers, who are the presidents of the various societies, and especially of that of the president of their holding organization, (Association of International Societies), SS-Obergruppführer Lorenz.

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III. Media of Propaganda

A. Broadcasting

1. Pre Nazi Administration. In Germany, in contrast to the United States, radio broadcasting has always been a state responsibility. Prior to 1933 the German Broadcasting Corporation (Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft, abbreviated RRG) was a network of regional stations, the fixed capital of which was held in trust by the German Post Ministry, but the broadcasting and administrative policies of which were to a great extent provincially and locally determined. The Post Ministry expressed its interest in broadcasting chiefly through arranging certain types of transmissions such as national hook-ups, a wireless news service for the press, financial broadcasts for business concerns, and radio service to ships at sea. In addition, the Ministry operated a secondary news assimilating service for the broadcasting stations known as Drahtloser Dienst (The Wireless Service). Beyond these functions the Post Ministry acted mainly in a guardian capacity, supervising radio broadcasting for the public in the interests of free speech and political expression, balanced entertainment, and the non-commercialization of broadcasting. (In all countries having state-owned broadcasting, time on the air is never "sold").

There were only two official points of contact between the government and the radio listener; set-owners (except for certain exempted groups such as invalids, unemployed, etc.) were required to pay a small license fee (two RM . per month), which was collected by the Reich Post offices, and turned over to the RRG for support of the stations. The other point of

contact was through societies of German listeners, which functioned to conduct listener research and to sponsor improvements in the quality of broadcast programs from the listener's standpoint.

2. Nazi Controls.

a. Reorganization of Broadcasting. The Nazis claim they were the first to realize the great potentialities of broadcasting for purposes of propaganda and control of public opinion. In fact, they consider it their most powerful instrument for re-educating the German people. Consequently, in 1935, following upon the creation of the Propaganda Ministry with its special Broadcasting Division (Rundfunk Abteilung) Minister Goebbels conducted a sweeping reorganization of the entire system of transmission and reception of broadcasting, along lines of control which have continued substantially unchanged to the present.

b. Party Controls. As early as 1932, the Nazis had succeeded in dominating the most important Radio Listeners' Society, Reichsverband deutscher Rundfunkteilnehmer, and, after coming into power, in addition to streamlining control of the process and administration of broadcasting, they proceeded to set up an elaborate Party organization designed to extend and tighten the controls over the broad masses of listeners.

The Party Office for Broadcasting (Amtsleitung Rundfunk), a unit of the Party Propaganda Department, reviews broadcasts from the standpoint of the impression that the listener will receive of the Party and Nazi principles and ideology, carries on other listener research, and keeps in

close touch with individual and group listeners through regional and local officers and through special wireless and block wardens in every community. The wardens arrange for communal and group listening to relays of national and Party events and special programs and in so doing provide loudspeakers for public squares, meeting houses, restaurants, offices, schools, and factories. The wardens also function in the performance of such clandestine duties as reporting illegal listening-in to foreign stations.

c. Chamber of Broadcasting. To complete the process of control, in 1935 the government instituted the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting (a division of the Reich Culture Chamber). This operated until the outbreak of war to assist in such duties as the training of broadcasting personnel and in sponsoring the manufacture, retaining, and advertising of government-approved radio sets. Until the war the Chamber also was the state association, membership in which was compulsory for all professional broadcasting staffs. Late in 1939, however, the Chamber of Broadcasting was dissolved; its functions were thereupon presumably divided among the Party, the RRG, and the Propaganda Ministry.

Through these various instruments the control of Broadcasting extends in a direct vertical line from the Propaganda Ministry through the organs of transmission into the home of every listener in Germany.

d. Distribution of Sets. According to a recent estimate, Greater Germany possessed about 16 million licensed sets in 1941 (see Table 7 in Appendix for distribution of sets according to cities). Of these about 13.3 million were in the pre-war Reich, or 195.2

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for every 1,000 inhabitants. In 1940, the proportion of licensed sets to population in Greater Germany (157.2 per 1,000) was exceeded only by those in the United States, Sweden, Denmark, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

The proportion of sets to the population is lowest in agricultural and mountainous districts (54.3 listeners per 100 households in agricultural districts, as of 1940); it is highest in the larger cities (71.5 listeners per 100 households, as of 1940).

e. Quality of Sets. Nearly all receiving sets in Germany are of German manufacture; foreign sets have been virtually excluded. The market for sets and parts is controlled by a group of producers who share the use of certain basic patents. Even in peacetime the competition among these firms was largely based on quality rather than price. Many of the sets manufactured were three-tube Volksempfänger (selling for RM. 65 in 1938) and the smaller Kleinpempfänger (RM. 35 in 1938); both were inexpensive, standardized models. The government induced the industry to produce these types in order to insure a wide distribution of sets, and at the same time eliminate short-wave reception. Since the war, only a few standardized sets have been produced, and these are ear-marked for export, official use, and to replace sets lost in bombings.

Although the quality of German radios has been excellent, the average radio owner has only a simple set on which he can hear long and medium-wave transmissions. It is estimated that less than a third of the

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sets in use can receive short-wave.

3. The RRG

a. General Controls. Since the Propaganda Minister is now the sole executor of radio for the German nation, he is thus in complete control of the RRG, appoints its officers, dictates its programs, issues directives, reviews the scripts, and orders the budget. The medium through which this control is exercised is the Broadcasting Division of the Ministry, chief representative of which is Hans Fritzsche. He has further offices as State Political Adviser to the German Radio and as the leading political commentator on the air. Since a great part of his time is taken up with matters of operation, much of broadcasting policy and many of the directives are formulated in the Propaganda Coordinating Division of the Ministry, under its chief, Alfred I. Berndt. Fritzsche and Berndt, as collaborators, have had years of radio and press experience, and between themselves are able to control the entire process of broadcasting from major directives to details of presentation.

b. Office of the Director-General. The RRG has its headquarters in Rundfunkhaus, Berlin, and operates through four main divisions: the Office of the Director General; Programs; Engineering; and Administration.

Heinrich Glasmeier, Director General of the RRG, went into radio with the new regime in 1933. The division directly under his supervision functions as the central receiving office for directives originating with

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Fritzsche and Berndt. From the Director General's office these directives are passed on to the various broadcasting section heads, who in turn issue detailed orders to the individual script writers. At the present time, not only directives originate in the Propaganda Ministry, but also most of the political broadcasts are written there and handed over to the Director General's office in completed form.

A second major function of Glasmeier's division is the organization and coordination of news services for the radio. DNB, the official German news agency, through its subsidiary for radio, Drahtloser Dienst (see III, B 5a), feeds news into the RRG for radio transmission that has already been coordinated with press news releases.

All news items from any other sources must pass through the Director General's office before they can be made available for broadcasting.

Other units in the Director General's division are: the Department of Foreign Broadcasts (medium and short wave); state and Party liaison offices; the Staff Training College; and, the Counter-Propaganda Department (Abwehrabteilung). The last unit has among its functions the systematic "jamming" of enemy broadcasts to the German people.

c. The Programs Division. Following the Director General's office in importance within the internal organization of the RRG is the Programs Division. It is this division which is responsible for the planning, integration and presentation of domestic broadcasts.

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While the direct concern of the Programs Division is with maintaining a well-balanced schedule of national and regional programs, it must also provide the proper place in broadcasts for news and for the political scripts it receives from the Director-General's office.

Another department, Artistic and Entertainment Programs (Abteilung Kunst und Unterhaltung) arranges the music and variety programs.

During the war a special unit (Kamaradschaftsdienst), doing broadcasts to and from the armed services, has been instituted under the Programs Division and works in close cooperation with the Troops Entertainment Division of the Propaganda Ministry.

d. The Engineering Division. The Engineering Division of the RRG functions chiefly in a research and liaison capacity inasmuch as the construction, maintenance, and technical operation of broadcasting stations, as of all German radio transmitters, has been left to the jurisdiction of the German Post Ministry. Employees concerned with these functions are recruited, supervised, and paid by the Post Ministry. Along with the other Reichpost employees, they are civil servants.

4. German Domestic Broadcasting.

a. The Greater German Wireless. By the same decree which transferred control of the RRG from the Post to the Propaganda Ministry, the provincial and local stations lost any autonomy they may have had and were subsequently assimilated into the RRG through the organization of the network known as the Greater German Wireless (Grossdeutscher Rundfunk).

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The regional offices are now modeled on headquarters, each having its regional director, programs director, administrators, and engineers. (For a list of German stations, see Table 8 in Appendix).

The RRG is thus the administrative organization for the Greater German Wireless, which consists of the Deutschlandsender, the various Reichssender (thirteen regional stations), and a large number of synchronized groups of provincial and local stations (Gleichwelle). The Deutschlandsender, a powerful long-wave transmitter with its studios in Berlin and its transmitters at Herzberg, is the center of nation-wide broadcasts. Programs originating in the Berlin studios are carried to all parts of Germany through regional and local stations, and programs originating at any point in Germany are relayed outward again through all the facilities of the Deutschlandsender.

During most of the broadcast day, all stations in Germany are hooked up to the Deutschlandsender for news broadcasts, readings of the High Command regular and special communiques, political talks, music, entertainment, and feature programs. Some provision is made, however, for program deviations among the various regional Reichssender and the local stations to permit features of provincial interest.

b. Programming. It may be said that proportionately little German domestic broadcast time is devoted to verbal broadcast content. While all forms of music are popular among Germans, from major classical works to "hot" jazz, most of the broadcast music is of the light classical type. This music ranges from opera overtures to

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"light opera" and salon music. Folk music and war songs are regularly played, the former being featured particularly on regional programs.

German radio programming differs from that of the United States in other ways than greater musical emphasis. The absence of advertising in broadcasting not only means the elimination of "commercials," but also affects the selection of cultural and educational content for broadcasting in order that these may fit directly into the propaganda context of the day. The unique American "soap opera" is, of course, unknown in Germany, while radio plays in general have been reduced either to historical dramas or political comedies. Over and above differences of organization, content, and presentation, Nazi broadcasting policy differs from both British and American in two other essential respects. In the first place, broadcasting in Germany with very few exceptions involves no individuals other than members of the professional broadcasting staffs. This arrangement not only precludes the possibility of the radio being in any way an organ of public expression but also reduces the listener to the status of a non-participating auditor, and as such he can only rarely identify himself with the broadcaster and the program. Finally, under this system, the personalities of the individual broadcasters are lost to the audience except for such generally well-known figures as Goebbels, Fritzsche, Lützow (official naval commentator) and a few others.

i. News Bulletins and High Command Communiques. An illustration of impersonality in German broadcasting is provided in the presentation of news bulletins. All news is of course

official news and all stations are hooked-up for the presentations which take place eight to ten times a day from 5:30 a.m. until midnight, during which times restaurants and other public places are required to have their radios on. (This is also true for the High Command communiques, which are read in full over the air several times a day). The announcers, in presenting the news, follow a conventionalized delivery, uniform pronunciation, and standardized inflection, which makes for a general similarity among announcers. Likewise little distinction is preserved between news reporting and news analysis or comment. Objectivity and impartiality are not standards of Nazi reporting, and the same statement that carries the news item will also contain the government's attitude toward it. The news is written in sharp, dramatic, "punchy" language, and the announcers adjust their intonations to the desired emotional responses. Some contrast is offered by the High Command regular and special communiques, which are written in sober language, and read with little emotional variation. This is to impress the listener with the mechanical efficiency and ruthless devotion to purpose of the Armed Forces.

ii. Political Talks. While it is difficult to draw a genuine line of demarcation between political news and comment under Nazi propaganda standards, German radio programming does make such a distinction, and at least once a day the German listener hears an anonymous political talk on whatever subjects the Propaganda Ministry selects for current propaganda treatment. In addition to these standard "commentaries

on the news", there are regularly scheduled broadcasts by Hans Fritzsche, and Goebbel's weekly article in the paper Das Reich is read over the air. The Fritzsche and Goebbel's talks are of extreme importance inasmuch as their contents serve as material for lesser German propagandists everywhere.

iii. Military Commentaries. In three separate broadcasts each week special representatives of each of the service arms speak to the German nation on topics of military progress and strategy. The three commentators are high-ranking officers, whose names carry dignity and respect, and who are known experts in their fields. The most recent triumvirate are General Dittmar for the Army, Admiral Lutzow for the Navy, and General Quade for the Air Force. The talks are serious in nature and sober in tone and as such are in deliberate and marked contrast to political propaganda. They employ frequent historical and biographical allusions, attempts to justify German military strategy through citing successful precedent and tradition, and on the whole create the impression of a gigantic military machine, with all the best equipment, perfectly coordinated and directed by the coolest and most scientific brains in the world---the German High Command.

iv. Front Reports. The features called "Front Reports" are the German presentations closest in style and aims to American radio news dramatization. Both seek for realism to carry the auditor out of his arm-chair and into the arena of action. Apart from their

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obvious propaganda function, the Front Reports differ from American dramatizations chiefly in that the events, episodes, interviews, and other content are never brought directly to the microphone but only through the medium of recordings taken on the scene and edited in the Berlin studios before presentation. For the job of supplying a steady stream of recorded Front Reports the Propaganda Ministry maintains a large staff of special propaganda reporters (PK) and technicians who are attached to all service arms (see also III, B 5d). In spite of the problems created by the recording and editing process, the Front Reports can be put on the air so quickly that the audience may feel it is tuned in to the scene of action as it is taking place.

As a rule one or two Front Reports are broadcast each day but there have been as many as five.

v. Topics of the Times. Another standard feature of the German radio is the "Topics of the Times" (Zeitgeschehen). These are similar to the Front Reports in that they are built around passing events, are mostly pre-recorded, and employ techniques of realism. They differ in that their content is political, social, and cultural rather than military. The "Topics" are broadcast daily over the national transmitter, and, in addition, the various regional stations may produce their own in which the content is of a more provincial interest. As a rule the "Topics are thirty-minute programs and, along with speeches, inter-

views, and cultural items, usually contain special propaganda talks explaining the significance of the daily news.

vi. Special Audience Programs.

Except for State speeches by Party leaders and relays of national and Party events, the remaining non-musical content of the German broadcasting day, both for the national and for regional senders is taken up with programs of special interest to local audiences and programs which appeal to special types of audiences such as farmers, housewives, factory workers, book-lovers, etc. These are designed to offer hints and helps to the audience in their daily tasks or hobbies. In this the special audience programs are not unlike their American counterparts.

5. Germany's European Broadcasting Service. The European Service of the RRG broadcasts daily in twenty-odd languages through a special network known as the Europasender, which uses the facilities of the various conquered and "collaborating" stations along with those of Germany proper. For the most part the Europasender broadcasts news and occasional talks in the language of the foreign audience either directly through long and medium wave, or indirectly by telephone transmission from Germany through a station in the receiving country. More influential, however, than the programs of the Europasender are those of stations in conquered countries, which, while maintaining the fiction of their previously independent identities, are really dominated by German and collaborationist propaganda administrators behind the scenes. One of the cleverest propa-

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ganda policies which the Nazis employed was that of restoring a country's broadcasting service to its normal presentation shortly after the cessation of military operations. The voices of the native announcers, the same broadcast schedules, and the unexpected absence of German influence on the surface of broadcasting, combine to reassure the population and to calm their fears about the occupying enemy.

6. The German Overseas Service. Of much greater importance to the Propaganda Ministry than the European Service is the Overseas Broadcasting Service, which operates through a network of powerful short-wave transmitters; its center is at Zeesen (near Berlin). Before 1938 Zeesen was Germany's only short-wave station and was used for beaming broadcasts to all parts of the globe. Since then Germany has acquired and utilized the facilities of most of Continental Europe, but the improved Zeesen station, broadcasting on more than thirty different frequencies with an estimated 15 transmitters (three of 5-10 kw., and twelve of 25-100 kw., according to one estimate) remains the most important.

The Overseas Service presents hundreds of programs in a round-the-world-round-the-clock schedule, broadcasting in slightly less than fifty languages and dialects. The policy and program directives of the Overseas Service are handled through the administrative headquarters of the RRG Director General's office in Berlin.

The programs are adapted to the tastes of the foreign audiences, and whenever possible natives of the country to which the broadcasts are beamed write the scripts and do the speaking.

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Another major function of the Overseas Service is the sponsorship of programs in the German language for German "nationals" and patriots abroad. Most programs in a foreign language are also beamed abroad in German and the majority of features on the German domestic hook-up are relayed on the short-wave as well. In addition, the Party Organization for German Abroad presents regularly scheduled features which directly exhibit the purpose of cementing the loyalties of these compatriots of the Fatherland in such program titles as "Socialism and Germans Abroad" and "Germans All Over The World."

7. Illegal Sending and Listening. In times of war most countries forbid the operation of radio transmitters other than those officially designated. To have operated a secret station in Germany broadcasting anti-Nazi views at any time after 1933, however, would have constituted high treason. For a long time the Germans have had an excellent radio detection system, which, through the strategic distribution of fixed and mobile goniometric bases throughout Germany and occupied Europe, makes it possible to locate the source of broadcasts within a few minutes of their sending.

Since 1 September, 1939, it has been illegal to listen to a foreign broadcast in Germany. Further than that, it is illegal to contribute to the circulation of information or opinion broadcast by a forbidden foreign radio contrary to the official propaganda.

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8. Monitoring of Foreign Broadcasting. The chief monitoring service (code name, Sonderdienst Seehaus) is operated by the Foreign Office which has had a long established interest in foreign broadcasts from the standpoint of intelligence and diplomacy. The Seehaus, operating under the strictest secrecy, employs a staff reported in excess of 1,500 who are to monitor, record, translate, and transcribe all possible broadcasts of whatever origin anywhere in the world. Once the content of the broadcasts is transcribed into a form appropriate for editing, significant items are selected, collated, and then printed for release to news and propaganda offices, as well as to the intelligence divisions of the Foreign Office and the armed services. The RRG is reported to maintain a small monitoring unit of its own which is designed to serve its particular needs and perhaps those of the Propaganda Ministry.

B. Press

The fundamental difference in principle between the functions of the press in a liberal as contrasted with a totalitarian country has been splendidly analyzed by Dr. Goebbels in his commentary on the Editorial Law, The German Minister of Propaganda, speaking authoritatively, says that "instead of being a state-supervised medium of free intellectual expression of the individual, the press under a totalitarian system performs public duties and is responsible to the nation" as organized in and by the National Socialist State.

The cornerstone of the legislation under which the transition from alliberal to a totalitarian press was effected is the Editorial Law of 10 April 1933.^{1/} Through this law, the relationship between publisher and journalist was basically altered. The publisher is stripped of all his powers; he is but the nominal head of his newspaper, for the editorial policy is not determined by him but by the State; the personnel---while paid by him---cannot be hired or dismissed without the consent of the State. Consequently, the journalist and editor is responsible primarily to the State and only secondarily to the publisher to whom his contact binds him only insofar as it does not call for the performance of duties which might conflict with State regulations.

To supervise the transition the government established a system of controls extending over the entire German press. Within the general network of the controls, the Party maintains sovereignty over its own press. Party newspapers are immune from all coercive legislation. They are fostered by Party members, who act freely in their capacity of government officials, and the Party papers have expanded and almost completely obliterated the non-Party press.

1. Government. To exercise its control, the government operates through three divisions in the Propaganda Ministry. The Home and Foreign Press Divisions control the daily press, while a third division is in charge of periodical literature. At the head of all three is Otto Dietrich,

^{1/} RGBl., I, 713.

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Under Secretary of State in charge of Press. Since, at the same time he holds the positions of Reich Press Chief of the Party and of Press Chief of the Reich Government (see II C 2c) complete overlapping of Party and government press policy is fully insured.

a. The Home Press Division. Political control over the entire German press is exercised by the Home Press Division under Erich Fischer, who is at the same time chief editor of the DNB.

The specific functions of the divisions include:

- 1) control of the editorial policy of the press
- 2) control of personnel through the intermediary of the Press Chamber and its subordinate corporative unions
- 3) control of dissemination of news by the German and German-controlled news agencies.

Among these the first is the most important function. The editorial policy of all German newspapers is controlled through directives which deal with the functions and duties of journalists in general. The daily contents of papers, the method of treatment of news material, preference or omission of certain items, and headlines all are prescribed in detailed directives issued to the representatives or delegates of all German newspapers in frequent meetings or through circulars of the Home

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Press Division. The papers are held responsible for strictly following these directives. This "remote control" eliminates the necessity for pre-censorship and saves the papers from distortion through deletions and thus gives the appearance of freedom of expression. Actually it reduces the role of the journalist to that of an intellectual parrot who retains no originality of thought, and who under threat of losing his livelihood, renders faithfully all that is prescribed.

b. Reich Union of the German Press. All journalists are compelled to join the Journalists' Union (Reichsverband der deutschen Presse). Only members of this union can exercise the profession of journalism and membership is only granted pending fulfillment of the following requirements set up by the Editorial Law:

- 1) German nationality
- 2) possession of civic rights and qualifications for holding public office
- 3) "Aryan" descent and no relation through marriage to a "non-aryan"
- 4) over twenty-one years of age
- 5) competence to transact business
- 6) adequate professional training
- 7) possession of qualifications desirable for the performance of functions through which direct influence on public opinion is exercised.

The wording of the requirements is vague enough to allow the exclusion of persons considered unreliable on almost any ground.

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The Union operates through regional and local branches whose functions consist essentially in keeping a register (for control purposes) of all active journalists. For the prosecution of journalists who fail to comply with professional regulations and for the settlement of disputes between publishers and journalists, the Union maintains professional honor courts in every district and one court of appeal in Berlin.

c. The Press Chamber. The Union figures as one of the corporative members of the Press Chamber, and its president, Wilhelm Weiss, is responsible to the President of the Chamber, Max Amann. Through similar unions of publishers, printers, stenographers, delivery men and others, the Chamber controls the entire personnel employed in the newspaper industry. In addition, though subordinate to the Propaganda Ministry and the Chamber of Culture, the Press Chamber possesses autonomous legislative powers. Its president can issue directives which have the validity of law. He has made use of these powers to exert political and economic pressure on Non-Party newspapers and publishing houses to facilitate their incorporation by the Party press.

d. Regional and Local Supervision. The regional and local supervision of the executive measures of the Home Press Division and the Press Chamber is carried out by Gau and Kreis representatives (see below III. B 2b).

2. The Party. The administrative system for the control of the Party press resembles in many respects that of the government. Supreme control is divided between the Reich Press Chief, Dietrich, and the

Reich Leader of the Press, Amann.

a. The Reich Press Chief. Dietrich, as Reich Press Chief personally controls:

- 1) the editorial policy of the Party press through directives
- 2) the appointment and supervision of the chief editors of Party papers
- 3) the Party press wardens

He also serves as liaison officer between the Party and the "independent" press and between Party and government. Executive functions on his behalf are carried out by two subordinate offices, the Press Political Division, with headquarters in Berlin, and the Press Personnel Division with headquarters in Munich.

The Munich Office has the Index of Personnel, which is an alphabetical record of every Party journalist, and the Foreign Press Section, which is staffed by officials with a knowledge of foreign languages who serve as public relations officers between the Party and foreign newspapermen. In addition the Personnel Division is also in charge of the training of journalists.

The Political Division is under the leadership of the Deputy Reich Press Chief, Helmut Sündermann. Its function include: elaborating on the directives of the Reich Press Chief; controlling the official Party news agency Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (NSK); and supervising the provincial branches of the Party press through 42 Gau and 814

Kreis offices. The latter function is performed in conjunction with the Reich Leader of the Press (see III. B 2c).

b. Vertical Organization of Controls.

The Gau press offices, in addition to representing Party interests, are ex officio delegates of the Home Press Division and the Press Chamber. Thus complete overlapping of Party and government policy is insured also at the lower levels of control. The Gau press officers seem to function as the chiefs of staff of the Gau propaganda leaders. They supervise the activities of local and non-Party papers; they are the liaison officers between Party and non-Party press; they inform newspapers on Party events and transmit local news to headquarters for distribution; they also make recommendations on the appointment of editors of local papers.

District and local representatives, subordinate to the Gau press chief, function as press wardens and take care of the promotion of Party papers.

c. The Reich Leader of the Press. Max

Amann, as Reich Leader of the Press, controls the Party press from the economic point of view. While seemingly his office is secondary to that of the Reich Press Chief, his powers are hardly less. He is President of the Press Chamber and publisher of the Zentralverlag, the Party's own publishing concern, whose growth is almost entirely due to his efforts.

The functions of the Reich Leader of the Press include:

- 1) control of the administration, publishing and financing of the Party press.
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- 2) control over the establishment of new papers by Party members and organizations
- 3) control over the incorporation of newspapers in the Party press combine

The latter function is performed in conjunction with the Reich Press Chief. Amann too operates through two offices:

- 1) The administrative office which supervises the local publishing houses of the Party
- 2) The Zentralverlag, which is the "holding company" of the entire Party publishing machine.

Founded in 1923 the Zentralverlag, then known as the Eher Verlag, has grown with the Party. At the time of the Nazi Revolution, it owned but a handful of journals and periodicals, among them the Party official organ the Völkischer Beobachter, the Labor Front daily (Der Angriff) and the pornographic, anti-Semitic weekly Der Stürmer. Since then the Zentralverlag has developed into the world's largest publishing concern and is the Party's largest source of revenue. Much of Hitler's wealth and that of the other officials who---so far as is known---are the sole stockholders is drawn from this source.

3. Publishing. The most important single factor in the development of the Zentralverlag was a directive issued by Amann in his capacity as President of the Press Chamber 24 April 1935, in which he prohibits the ownership of newspapers by corporations of any kind, except the

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NSDAP or such groups as he personally approves. The immediate result of this decree was a sharp reduction in the number of papers, especially the smaller ones. Of the 2,500 dailies appearing in 1933, only 1,500 remained in 1937. During the war the growing paper and manpower shortage gave a new pretext for drastic curtailments of newspapers, and in March 1943 the total number was cut from about 1,200 to 800. The new measure affected particularly those local newspapers which up to that time had escaped incorporation by the Party. The regulation prohibiting the publishing of more than one newspaper in towns of less than 100,000 inhabitants virtually eliminated all of the local "independent" papers in favor of the Party press. About one-sixth of the daily papers with a circulation under 200,000 copies were completely eliminated. At the same time, some of the nation-wide papers without mass-appeal, and with foreign influence and circulation were also stopped, the best example being the Frankfurter Zeitung. Its editorial staff was assigned to various Party papers.

German periodicals were similarly curtailed. The number of periodicals publications dropped from 2,500 to about 1,000. All those that were considered "luxurious" were eliminated.

Despite the lesser number of papers, the total output is said to have increased from 25 million copies at the beginning of the war to 28 million in 1943, as compared with about 2,000 daily papers with circulation of 42 million in USA.

From 60 to 70 percent of the total output is now published by the Zentralverlag, which has grown unimpeded and which has acquired financial control over the majority of publishing concerns. Among the notable subsidiaries of the Zentralverlag are: the Mitteldeutscher Verlag, the Gauverlag Bayerische Ostmark, the National Zeitung Verlag und Druckerei GmbH.

The only other large newspaper combine, the Deutsche Verlag (previously Ullstein), is also affiliated to the Party and presumably financed by it; however, its publications do not bear the official Party label and are said to be strongly under Dr. Goebbel's than under Dietrich's or Amann's influence. At least one publication of the Deutscher Verlag, the weekly Das Reich, is the Propaganda Minister's mouthpiece.

Alongside the Party publishing house and the affiliated Deutscher Verlag, other publishing firms are under the control of Party affiliated organizations or personalities. For example, the German Labor Front operates the entire foreign language press for foreign workers through the August Fries publishing house; the Reismann-Grone GmbH, possibly Dietrich's personal domain, publishes a number of papers in the Ruhr Valley, among them the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung.

A number of firms, which publish nationwide papers show no open connection with the Party. Rather they are linked to other influential groups, such as big business and the Foreign Office, and thus serve the Nazi cause under cover. The most important among these are:

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The A. Scherl GmbH (Hugenberg), which publishes several large Berlin papers such as the Berliner Lokalanzeiger and the illustrated Woche.

The Berliner Börsenzeitung Druckerei und Verlag GmbH, managed by General Joachim v. Stülpnagel (heavy industry).

The Heinrich Droste Verlag und Druckerei K. G., publisher of the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung in Dusseldorf, also representing heavy industry.

DuMont Schauberg, publisher of the Kölnische Zeitung.

Broschek and Company, publishers of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt (Foreign Office affiliations).

4. Layout and Make-up of Papers. In contrast with American newspapers whose policy is formulated to suit the prevailing reader interest, the content of German papers, dictated in detail by the government, determines the sphere of interest in which the reader's mind is allowed to evolve. Thus, news of personal nature and sensational events receives little attention; the overwhelming majority of items deal with Party, Wehrmacht, and international affairs in that order. The average paper devotes little space to specialized news, such as economic, financial, or gossip columns, and carries little advertising material. However, most papers include a serial novel or feuilleton. One outstanding feature of the German newspapers is the almost exclusive editorial treatment of news items. This is a carry-over from the period before 1933 when free discussions rather than straight news coverage were much in demand. Of course, under the Nazi regime the editorial treatment of news is far from being a free analytical discussion

of political principles. Within the narrow limits of the directives such is impossible; at the most it allows for a variation in the rendition of news and for a shift of emphasis on certain items according to the reader circle for which the paper is designed. In large measure too it helps to relieve the monotonous uniformity of the news releases from officially controlled channels.

The layout of the average German papers also differs considerably from both British or American papers. Most striking is the small size of German newspapers. At present, most papers appear with but four to six pages. Many local papers make extensive use of the syndicated columns issued by the government and Party news agencies. Syndicated material, in contrast to American methods, is transmitted on "mats" and thus it is directly usable. Thus local papers are often original only in their masthead. Gothic print is prevalent only in local papers.

5. News agencies.

a. Government Agencies. The role played by the news agencies in Germany before 1933 was unique. Hundreds of independent agencies supplied newspapers with news, editorials, various syndicated columns, and illustrations. Under the Nazi regime progressive centralization took place, and now the release of news items and syndicated columns is almost exclusively controlled by the Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro (DNB). It was created in 1933 through the amalgamation of the greatest German news agency, the Wolff Büro, and the Hugenberg-owned Telegraphen Union. The DNB is headed by a board of directors under Dr. G. Albrecht, and is thus nominally a private

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company, but it is actually state-controlled. Its shares are held by the Propaganda Ministry and the Chief of the Home Press Division has been traditionally the chief editor of the DNB.

All incoming news material, which the DNB obtains from its own correspondents and monitors, receives the "proper" treatment in the editorial rooms of the agency in Berlin before it is released to newspapers. The material is conveyed by the DNB's own radio station to its forty-two state offices and their local branches. In addition the DNB maintains a special service, the drahtloser Dienst, for the supply of news to broadcasting stations.

Besides its own offices, the DNB operates several subsidiaries:

Deutscher Handelsdienst (DHD), the German commercial news service

Deutscher Kulturdienst (DKD), German cultural news agency

Nachrichtendienst der deutschen Zeitungsverleger (NDZ), news service of German newspaper publishers

Internationale Informations Büro, International News Bureau

While the above agencies are almost exclusively for home consumption, the Transocean-Europapress GmbH supplies news for overseas. It was created through a merger of the Transocean and Europapress Auslandspressdienst in April 1943.

b. Party Agencies. All official Party releases are issued by the Nationalsozialistische Korrespondenz (NSK), which is under the leadership of Deputy Reich Press Chief Sundermann. Similarly to the DNB, the NSK controls several subsidiaries, namely the news agencies

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of the various Party organizations:

Deutsche Arbeitskorrespondenz (DAK) official organ of the Labor Front

Reichsjugendpressedienst (RJG) organ of the Reich Youth Leader

Wirtschaftspolitische Dienst (WPD)

Studentenpressedienst

Nationalsozialistische Rundfunkkorrespondenz.

It also maintains as local offices the NS Gau services which are operated by the Gau press officers of the NSDAP (see III, B 2b).

The Zeitungsdienst Graf Reischach, also a Party official news agency, not under NSK, deals mainly with the supply of foreign news to Party papers.

c. Other Agencies. Two other agencies, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz (DDPK) and the Nachrichten und Pressedienst (NPD) are closely affiliated to the Foreign Office and are thus not directly controlled by the Propaganda Ministry.

d. Front Reports. Front Reports and illustrations are supplied by specially trained journalists who are organized in Propaganda Companies under the Supreme High Command. Some of the best journalists are now in the service of Propaganda Companies, and the work they are doing is tremendous publicity for them. At one time or another all outstanding members of the Propaganda Ministry have visited the front and submitted reports of their own. Erich Fischer, head of the Home Press

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Division and chief editor of the DNB, has reported from combat areas (North Africa, Sicily). The German press has placed the greatest emphasis on these Front Reports; through their vividness they are designed to bring the reader at home into closest contact with the fighting men (compare with newsreel, III, E 4a). Conversely the front papers issued by the Propaganda Companies under the supervision of the Supreme High Command are laid out so as to keep the troops in closest contact with the home front.

6. Technical Facilities and Distribution. About the technical facilities and technical personnel of publishing concerns little information is available. Allegedly many of the eighteen thousand printing presses have been closed down. Much of the personnel is serving in the Armed Forces.

The distribution of the newspapers, which in Germany was never the function of the publisher, but was operated on their behalf by independent distributing companies, is at present probably operated by the Party.

7. Foreign relations.

a. Propaganda Ministry. The control of foreign correspondents and the issuing of news for foreign consumption are in the hands of the Foreign Press Division of the Propaganda Ministry under Dr. Brauweiler. Under his direction and in the presence of other competent authorities, two daily conferences are held for foreign correspondents. The information obtained here can be transmitted without pre-censorship, and no legislation exists forbidding the transmission of any kind of news; practice,

however has proved that nothing but the meager issues of the Propaganda Ministry get to their destination; messages containing guessing or undue elaboration on government policy are "lost" on their way.

b. The Foreign Office. The Press Division of the Foreign Office competes in this field with the Propaganda Ministry and therefore maintains daily conferences for newspaper correspondents. These are presided over by Dr. Paul Schmidt, and in substance the handouts are the same as those of the Propaganda Ministry with perhaps more emphasis on the view of the government concerning foreign questions.

In general both the Propaganda Ministry and the Foreign Office strive to maintain friendly relations with the correspondents and for this purpose operate press clubs. In spite of inevitable frictions between newspapermen and the authorities, no foreign correspondent has been put on trial for attempting to disseminate news of subservise character.

The export and import of newspapers, also controlled by the Foreign Press Division, is negligible. Import is largely forbidden and often not even German papers published in occupied territory are allowed to circulate in the Reich. The reason is undoubtedly the varying slantings of news items in the different occupied countries.

8. Conclusion. In general the results of the Nazi cultural policy in this field are the same as in other media. All German newspapers pour forth a continuous stream of propaganda. Yet within the apparent uniformity of their contents a variation in the method of treat-

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ment can be discerned. Propaganda is always administered in its most effective forms: thus. the tone struck in the Kölnische Zeitung, a paper essentially for an educated public, is quite refined and moderate in contrast with the obscene and profane language of the Labor Front daily Der Angriff. Hardly a trick of the trade is missed by the Nazis, and although the adaptability of printed material for propaganda purposes is less than that of active propaganda, radio, or the motion picture, the press is a powerful instrument in the hands of the ruling group.

In conclusion it must be said that, while truly no distinction can be made between Party and government, the press seemingly is the one medium in which the leaders have acted more in their capacity as Party members than that of government officials; therefore it is the medium most exploited for the Party's own pecuniary benefit.

C. Literature

1. Introduction. Books have always played an important role in the life of Germans of all classes and professions. They are considered not only a source of education and entertainment but also a highly desirable possession. There is hardly a home without its shelves of books. The German likes to have books around him and therefore collects them.

In the course of centuries the German book trade in all its branches developed into a flourishing, extensive, and well-organized trade which has an important place in German economic and cultural life. The

importance of books is best demonstrated in the following example: in 1937 the total sales in books represented RM. 630 million; in the same year the sales of coal amounted to RM. 689 million.

Many more titles are published yearly than in the United States. While the normal figure for an average year in the United States is about 9,000, in Germany about 15,000 to 20,000 titles appear. The breakdown for the first half of 1942 shows the following distribution: 3,000 works of fiction, 1,200 political and war books, 2,200 scientific, 1,500 technical subjects. The average edition of new books rarely exceeds 5,000 copies. Best sellers rise to about 100,000 copies, and exceptional books, such as Hitler's Mein Kampf, reach a circulation of over half a million.

Owing to the shortage of material under war conditions many books (fiction, children's books) appear in cheap un-bound copies. The average retail price is about RM. 4.5 (about \$2.00). Textbooks are cheapest (about RM.2) and medical books most expensive (about RM. 10).

Low-priced series of books play a considerable role, as for instance Reclam's Universal Bibliothek which publishes classics and scientific works at about ten cents a volume, or the slightly more expensive "Göschel Collection." The sales of these cheap editions may reach a million copies per title. During the war about forty publishers have issued cheap field books; Nazi propaganda speaks of a total of fifty million copies. They are very thin (sixteen to twenty pages), and are designed to spread National Socialist or Nationalist propaganda to the Armed Forces.

Although, it is said that sales of books have been constantly increasing even during the war (1941: 350 million books as compared with 250 million in 1940); this is quite possible but how many of these are mere pamphlets or are distributed free no one really knows.

2. Controls. The mechanism established for the control of the book trade is similar to that of the press. Supervisory functions are divided between government and Party. The Propaganda Ministry issued all legislation; the Chamber of Literature operates on the administrative level and controls personnel; the Party maintains the Examining Committee for Protection of NS Literature which is in charge of all publications that may have a bearing on political issues.

a. Propaganda Ministry. To aid the Literature Division of the Propaganda Ministry in the exercise of political control, the Office for Literature (Reichsschrifttumstelle) was created. Its specific functions are: the "critical appraisal of writings and the promotion of such books as are considered valuable." For this purpose it maintains a network of readers composed of university professors, literary editors of newspapers, book reviewers, and librarians throughout the country. On the basis of information obtained from these, a central committee, headed by Edgar Diehl, compiles lists of books suitable for acquisition in public and lending libraries; it advises publishers and booksellers what books are to receive prominent publicity, and informs the public about books of interest. Seem-

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ingly the functions of the office were taken over in 1942 by the Werbe und Beralungstelle für das deutsche Schrifttum.

b. Chamber of Literature. All persons and organizations connected with the literary profession, including writers, publishers, bookseller, libraries and librarians, and even printers are by stipulation compelled to become members of corporative unions subordinate to the Chamber of Literature. The president of the Chamber is Hanns Johst. Among the corporative members of the Chamber, the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler is the most significant. It is an old organization (founded in 1825), composed of the heads of all publishing and book dealing firms and primarily designed to protect their interests. Control over the Börsenverein is effectively maintained by the personal union of its president with the chief of the subsection Book Trade of the Chamber. Employees, music dealers, and writers of all categories are organized in similar corporations; the latter mainly in the German Association for the Protection of Literary Copyrights (Deutscher Verein zur Verwerlung von Urheberrechte an Werken des Schrifttums) which was created to protect and represent their interests.

A decree issued on 25 April 1935 empowers the Chamber to draw up a blacklist of books and authors whose writings may be detrimental to the "wellbeing of the nation." This unqualified power puts all publications at the mercy of the Chamber, which is in a position to control the subject-matter and contents of all books circulated in Germany; consequently, publishers, to avoid the risk of printing books which may be prohibited, consult

with the Chamber beforehand. Another protective measure to avoid publishing of undesirable works is the regulation requiring that every writer must furnish proof of membership in the Chamber of Literature before his works can be accepted.^{1/} In this manner pre-censorship is superfluous; authors of subversive writings would beside other, more severe consequences, at least lose their livelihood.

c. Party Controls. Within the Party two offices are concerned with the supervision of literary works. The Office for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Training of the NSDAP is by definition the highest supervisory organ. To control writings that may have bearing on political issues the Examining Committee for the Protection of NS Literature, headed by Phillip Bouhler, was created. The very vagueness of the establishing decree (April 1944) extends the powers of the Committee virtually over all literary products. Thus, for instance, it supervises even the printing of calendars, which in Germany fulfill the role of pocket encyclopedias. Inasmuch as about 20 million pocket calendars are issued yearly, they constitute fertile ground for the dissemination of political propaganda.

The Committee makes known its decision in a monthly catalogue (Nationalsozialistische Bibliographie) which is distributed to book-sellers. In it, books are rated according to a scale of merits (similar to that given to films) containing three graduations: 1) books satisfactory to NS standards;

^{1/} Decree for Printing, 17 July 1940, RGB1., I., 1035.

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2) outright NS books; 3) books especially recommended by Alfred Rosenberg in his capacity of Delegate of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Ideological and Intellectual Training of the NSDAP.

The efforts of the government to promote NS literature are also marked in the establishment of a National Prize for Science, Art and Learning, an ersatz Nobel Prize, to be awarded, among other awards, for the outstanding literary product of the year. The propagation of a new type of literature is also undertaken within the realm of annual writers' congresses.

3. Book Publishing. Until 1942 there were about 1,800 publishing firms in Germany; the majority of these are located in Berlin (728) and Leipzig (323). Because of stringent curtailments of paper allotments, many of the firms had to close down in 1943, and it is estimated that no more than 800 were active at the end of the year; many of these are reported to have been destroyed in air raids in December 1943. The most important still functioning is, of course, the Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, which has risen to its present position during the past few years. It publishes all of the Party's publications.^{1/}

Agencies and literary agents which act as intermediaries between publishers and authors in the Anglo-Saxon countries, do not exist in Germany. The publisher's relation to the author are based on royalties per copies sold. The author's rights are protected by a special law (Urheber Recht);

^{1/} See also III, B 2c iii. For other important publishers see Table 10 in Appendix.

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his rights outside Germany are protected by an international agreement, the Bern convention.

4. The Commissionaire. The German law concerning copyright protects the owner of the right for 50 years after the author's death.

An institution peculiar to Germany is the commissionaire who acts as intermediary between the publishing firm and the book seller. The establishment of such firms simplifies the ordering, transportation and payment for books, inasmuch as the commissionaire has contracts with several publishers and many bookstores at once and is able to transact business on a larger scale than the individual publisher could. Approximately 85 percent of the commissionaires (altogether there are 50) are located in Leipzig, the rest in Stuttgart and Berlin. In this manner the greater part of the German book trade is handled through Leipzig, and the majority of the stock is kept in Leipzig warehouses.

5. Bar Sortiment. The Commissionaire is often combined with a wholesale bookstore, the so-called "Bar Sortiment." This firm buys books in large quantities at a higher discount than is usual for book stores, and delivers them with the regular discount to the retail sellers without extra charge for wrapping and mailing.

The leading "Bar-Sortiment," Köhler and Volckmar, yearly publishes a catalogue which for books is comparable to the Sears, Roebuck catalogue for household goods in the United States. Today this catalogue is the best survey of available German books. It may be of importance not only because

of the titles that it contains but also because it reveals what books are prohibited by the Nazis.

6. Book Shops. The number of retail book shops in Germany is about 7,000 (including stores specializing in art, music, second-hand and rare books). They are distributed in about 1,700 towns. There are 1,800 stores in the 53 large towns of the country, about 1,500 in towns with a population less than 20,000 and the rest in middle-sized towns. (Compare this figure with about 1,200 general bookstores in the United States and 4,000 to 5,000 stationery and drugstores which sell books as a side-line.) The number of persons employed in the book trade is about 50,000.

7. Book Clubs. Membership in book clubs is popular and the number of members is estimated at one million. The most important book clubs are Die deutsche Buch-Gemeinschaft GmbH and Der Volksverband der Bucherfreunde GmbH, both in Berlin. Beside these, only two or three smaller ones exist.

8. Libraries.

a. The Deutsche Bücherei. It is located in Leipzig and while not the largest, (the Berlin and Munich State Libraries are larger), it is perhaps the most important library. It is a collection of all German publications (compare with the Library of Congress in the United States) and now contains about 1,900,000 copies. In 1942 it was made a corporation in public law and put under the supervision of the Propaganda Ministry.

b. Lending Libraries. The number of lending libraries is about 2,650. To counter-balance the shortage of books, all bookstores were ordered in the spring of 1945 to keep part of their stock for lending purposes.

c. The People's Libraries (Volksbüchereien). They are of considerable importance and their development is favored by the government. Their number trebled since 1933 and now there are approximately 21,000. Their books are supplied by a central agency, the Einkaufshaus für Büchereien GmbH in Leipzig.

d. Factory Libraries. The Government established about 15,000 factory libraries---most of them small, with at the most a few hundred books. Even so, they are important cogs in the wheel of political propaganda. Their management is in the hands of local KDF authorities.

9. Foreign Relations. German literature is publicized abroad through the intermediary of Cultural Institutes set up in occupied countries: (the German Institute, Paris; the German Academy, Brussels). These institutes, aside from supervising German language courses and taking care of students' and professors' exchanges, maintain good reference libraries; they provide for translations of National Socialist works into foreign language and establish contacts with foreign writers. They also organize book fairs and displays of German books under the auspices of the Propaganda Ministry, or the Foreign Office.

To extend the hegemony of German writers over the entire continent,

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a European Writer's Association was created in 1941. Its president is the German physician and writer, Hans Carossa; the vice-president was the Italian Giovanni Papini. (Both of them are conservative Catholic writers and were undoubtedly elevated to their positions to provide a respectable facade behind the protection of which the Nazification of European literature can be carried out.)

In spite of the government's efforts to cultivate foreign relations, the export and import of books is negligible compared to the sum total of home sales.

Translations from other languages into German are sparse (in 1936 only 397); German books translated into foreign languages in 1942 numbered 1,132.

Abroad, the products of Nazi writers are little sought after, and even on the home front the demand for classical works and escapist literature rather than political writings is mounting. In general, the efforts of the government to promote the cultivation of a new type of literature permeated with the NS spirit have been unproductive.

D. Active Propaganda

1. Introduction. Active propaganda is, in Nazi terminology, political mass propaganda by immediate, continuous, and active appeal to the man in the street. It uses as its media mass rallies, street posters, handbills, loud-speakers and other means. By themselves, none of these were new tools of political propaganda at the time of Hitler's

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struggle for power. They had been used in the political campaigns of the German Republic, just as in any other country, but only as isolated and supplementary tools supporting the political pressure exerted by the newspapers and the radio. In contrast to this, the Nazis from the beginning of their political campaign attempted to place mass propaganda on a new basis, founded on a few essential principles. Mass propaganda, according to these principles, must be differentiated from standard press and radio propaganda. It must use visual and auditory media combined to point in the same direction. It must use all its various media on a colossal scale; it must use simple slogans; it must follow an established ritual; it must play on the emotions, rather than on reason; and it must as ultimate aim transform the target from a mere spectator into a participant in the performance, from a passive object of politics into an active political agent, hence its name "Active propaganda."

This aim, which cannot be achieved by any medium other than "active propaganda," has dominated the course of Nazi mass propaganda throughout. After the Party's seizure of power, it could be used on the widest scale. The Nuremberg rallies of 1934 and 1935 and the Olympic Games of 1936 are well-known. On those occasions, parades, speeches, loud-speaker effects, permanent and temporary buildings, color and lighting effects, decorations, and uniforms were all used on a grand scale, collaborating to make the spectators part of the spectacle and working them up into a psycho-

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logical state which combined the mystical trance of the faithful attendants of a pontifical mass with the frenzy of the spectators at a World Series game.

As a consequence the German people have in all likelihood become fully conditioned to this type of mass propaganda: so much, indeed, that mass propaganda has become part of their life, and before the war the course of the year was articulated by mass festivals: the Rally of January 30; the Heroes' Memorial on March 16; the Führer's Birthday on April 20; the Party rally in September; the Harvest Festival on the first Sunday in October; the "Blood Memorial" on November. During the war most of these festivals have been suspended or curtailed, but their memory is being kept alive by the regime. More than any other type, mass propaganda gives the regime a hold on the German people.

2. Controls. The extraordinary position of active propaganda within the entire propaganda system is evidenced also by its administrative setup. It has remained a privilege of the Party and is supervised and operated by Party organizations. The Propaganda Ministry, through its Decree on the Protection of National Symbols (RGB1., I, 19 May, 1933), reserved the use of national symbols exclusively to the Party. For the rest it limits itself to general directives as to the propaganda line to be followed, and to concerting, through its Coordinating Division, the efforts of the Party with those of other propaganda agents operating in different fields. The Party Propaganda Office is in exclusive charge.

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of all operations in the field of mass propaganda. The names of its various sections, set up to this end, are self-explanatory: the Mass Propaganda Office, which supplies and instructs speakers, makes suggestions for posters and organized mass rallies; the Cultural Office which supervises the artistic planning of these rallies, the designing of Party buildings and decorations, the selection of music and poems for gatherings; the Office for Exhibitions; and the Reich Motor Column "Deutscheland" for the transport of scenic effects.

a. Rallies. As stated above, these work with all possible visual and auditory means and on the most colossal scale: at the Nuremberg rally of 1934, 480,000 "actors"-party officials, the SA, the Labor Service, the Army and over 550,000 spectators were assembled. Even under war conditions the mass character of the large Party and Labor Front rallies is preserved. If possible, numbers of rallies are held during a brief period in the communities of one region.

b. Exhibitions. Exhibitions of photographs in Germany and abroad have hammered on the achievements of the Party in various fields and on its past history. Others have pounded on the "Bolshevist danger," on the "Re-Germanization of the East," or, recently, on "Anglo-American air terror."

c. Political Poster Campaigns. These were formerly outstanding medium of National Socialist propaganda in its early

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days. Their use during the war has considerably decreased. The actual designing of posters lies largely in the hands of the Reich Delegate for Artistic Design, Schwieler-Mjölmir, who operates on the Staff of the Führer.

d. Street Displays of Newspapers. They play an important role in "active propaganda." From the beginning of National Socialist rule, the display boxes of the Stürmer or the Völkischer Beobachter in small towns and villages were made into gathering centers where the political propaganda themes as struck by the newspapers could be further pursued by local Party members in informal speeches to the local population.

The innumerable uniforms, party badges, and decorations designed by the Cultural Office of the Party Propaganda Department have contributed greatly to make every Party member and every member of an affiliated or supervised organization into a constant active agent of political propaganda. The uniform ties him to the Party, moulds him into a uniform body with his comrades, constantly reminds him of his membership, and gives him an extraordinary position among his non-Party fellow men.

E. Nazification of the German Film. The adaptability of film for propaganda purposes moved the Nazi government to undertake the conversion of this medium at the very moment of its seizure of power. The motion picture industry, (production, distribution, and presentation,) prior to 1933 was in the hands of scores of manufacturing and distributing companies and hundreds

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of small owners. The coordination of these has taken place according to the Nazi pattern used in other fields. To prevent the spreading of undesirable propaganda through films and to insure its effective functioning as a propaganda agent of National Socialist ideology, an elaborate system of controls has been established and far-reaching changes in the structural set up of the film industry as well as the character and topical contents of films have been instituted.

1. Government Controls.

a. Propaganda Ministry. At the head of the hierarchy of controls is the Propaganda Minister, who operates through the Film Section of the Ministry, headed by Fritz Hippler. The Minister appoints the production managers and has both directive and veto powers over film production; in recent years he has increasingly dictated the content and subject matter to be adapted for production. He also appoints all leading personnel, supervises the budget and draws up the regulations of the several offices subordinate to the Ministry which are entrusted with specific executive functions. The most important among these is the Film Chamber. It was created by decree on 14 July 1933. Originally its functions, as defined in a decree of 22 July 1933^{1/} were: 1) control of the production, distribution, and presentation of films; 2) control of all personnel—producer, actors, distributor, theater owner; 3) control of the economy of the film industry. Actually the Film Chamber has successfully

^{1/} RGB1., I, 431.

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fulfilled the last two functions only.

b. The Film Chamber. It maintains control of personnel through functional subsections and, vertically, through Gau and Kreis representatives. These are at the same time the local representatives of the Party film office, thus insuring complete overlapping of the government and Party film policy.

For the control of the film economy, the Filmkredit Bank GmbH was created. It was made subordinate to the Chamber through the union of its presidency in the person of Karl Prölich, president of the Film Chamber. In this manner the latter was able to exercise selective subsidization and thus to eliminate undesirable companies and institute government control over several.

c. UFA. In 1942 control over film production, distribution and presentation was transferred from the Film Chamber to a newly created, government-owned company, the UFA. The new UFA has incorporated the largest of the producing companies of the same name and has acquired its entire equipment. The UFA combine now controls all technical, commercial, and artistic aspects of film production. Through a subordinate agency, the Filmvertrieb GmbH, it controls the entire distribution, and through the Filmtheater GmbH, which operates the only important chain of theaters in Germany, also a large part of the presentation of film.

d. Other Subordinate Offices. Of considerably less importance than the above are the following, all subordi-

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nate to the Propaganda Ministry.

1) The office of the Reich Film Supervisor (Reichsfilmdramaturg), whose duty is that of examining film scenarios before they go into production. 2) The Censorship and "Upper" Censorship Office located in Berlin (Oberprüfstelle),^{1/} under Fischer, exercise control over the commentary, visuals, and sound of films and over all advertising material. Their function is both negative and positive. In addition to prohibition of films on political, ideological, or moral grounds they evaluate each film according to a scale of merits, namely:

- a) politically and artistically exceptionally valuable
- b) politically and artistically valuable
- c) politically valuable
- d) artistically valuable
- e) culturally valuable
- f) educationally valuable

The evaluation given to a film determines the amount of official publicity it receives; films rated politically, culturally, or artistically valuable also enjoy partial luxury tax exemption. 3) The Sonderreferat Kulturfilm, headed by Röllenberg, is in charge of the culture film program, which is strongly advocated by the government. 4) The newsreel is controlled by the Deutsche Wochenschauzentrale. 5) The Kontingentsstelle controls the import

^{1/} Film Law, 16 March 1934, RGBL., I, 95.

of films; 6) while the Export Office, under Dr. Schwarz, is in charge of foreign publicity.

e. Film Academy. To insure an adequate supply of future personnel trained in the "right" spirit, the Film Academy was created under the auspices of the Academy six thousand operators and several hundred war reporters have thus far been trained.

2. Party Controls. The role of the Party in the Nazification of the German film has been limited. Within its propaganda department the Party maintains a film office with subordinate Gau and Kreis Offices. The function of these is to arrange performances for Party members and to make propaganda for the film among the population.

3. Educational Film. The educational film program is under the direction of the Reichsanstalt fur Film und Bild und Wissenschaft (in the Ministry of Education. It maintains Gau and Kreis offices for the distribution of films to schools.

4. Types and Character of Films. Under the Government's film policy the newsreel and the culture film have become the main propaganda agents; their showing on every program is compulsory; the "feature", with the exception of films rated politically valuable, the showing of which is compulsory, has only a secondary importance.

The Newsreel. It has acquired national significance during

the war and has become the most powerful propaganda agent of the Wehrmacht. It has consisted almost exclusively of war reports supplied directly from the front line, and in its preparation realism and speed are paramount. It reaches the public hot on the trail of war communiques and serves as the pictorial supplement to these. Its length has been increased so that it runs for forty minutes or over, and all known psychological implements are used to make the impression it left lasting. (Undoubtedly, due to the reverses on the battle fronts the newsreel is now reoriented to suit the prevailing conditions.)

The Culture Film contains no daily events; its topic is historical or cultural; and it performs its propagandistic functions through glorification of the German past and cultural achievements.

The features are designed for propaganda purposes in the same manner. The topical content of the majority of films is historical, often based on biographical material. In it great German achievements, personal courage, and the superiority of the German race are emphasized. The entertainment film is maintained to a certain extent because of its popular appeal.

The establishment of controls and the changes instituted have essentially resulted in the achievement of the primary objectives of the government. Among the propaganda media its importance is only

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second to the press and radio. Attendance has quadrupled since 1933; however, this increase may be due in part to the fact that it is the only cultural entertainment still available to the masses. Serious opposition in the coordination of the film industry has not been met. Numerous difficulties, however, have been encountered in production.

Under the Nazi regime the number of manufacturing companies has progressively decreased and the supply of films has dwindled. At first this decline has been according to a planned scheme, but during the war the producing capacity of manufacturing companies has been so greatly curtailed that production fell considerably below par. (Producing companies are not able to fulfill their quota and of 108 features that were planned for 1943, only 60 were actually finished.)

To prevent an impending collapse of the entire German film production the government was forced to nationalize it. It was forced to do so to maintain one of its more important propaganda media.

5. Production. Under the direction of the UFA, production of films is in the hands of six companies (two of which are in occupied territory); the Tobias, Terra, Berlin, Wien, Prag, and Bavaria. The development of film production under the Nazi regime is reviewed here briefly:

German film production figures according to type:

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	No. of Companies	Features ^{1/}	Newsreels ^{2/}	Culture ^{3/}
1933	66	114	weekly	67
1938	34	93	weekly	62
1942	7	67 planned 54 completed	weekly	100
1943		60 planned 108 completed	weekly	140 planned

The professional personnel available for film production is limited, although about 6,000 persons are employed. In 1942, 44 directors, 70 first-rate actors and about the same number of authors were active. The replacement of professional personnel is slow, although technical personnel is being trained in large numbers by the Academy. However, technical facilities are scarce. For the entire film production only 52 studios are available. These have been scattered over the various cultural centers of the Reich (Berlin, Vienna, and Munich). The shortage of studios and material, the difficulties in building sets has slowed down production considerably and, in spite of the exploitation of full studio capacities, production has not been able to keep in step

1/ Average length of feature in 1933: 2000-2500 meters, prepared in 60-70 copies; now, same length but 200-300 copies.

2/ Newsreel in 1933: 300-400 meters, 60-70 copies, length of run, 6-8 weeks; now 600-1,200 meters long, 1,200 copies, length of run, 4 weeks.

3/ Culture film 300-400 copies, length, 300-600 meters.

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with the rising demand.

6. Distribution. The distribution of all German manufactured films has been centralized in the Deutsche Filmvertrieb B.m.b.H., which operates through four regional offices.

The rental fee of entire programs, not including the newsreel, has been set at 33-38 percent of the total income from admission fees. An additional 3 percent war tax is collected for the duration. For this, however, the distributing company takes care of the transport, advertizing and "Stagma" (musical copyright fees, see III, H 2b).

The rental fee of the newsreel varies from RM. 55-135 according to its length.

The minimum length of time for which films can be rented has been regulated by decree. No film can be rented for less than one whole week's run, or in theaters not having daily performances, for less than a half week's run, ranging from Tuesday to Thursday or Friday to Monday.

Promotional advertising is sparse. Certain government-favored films receive official publicity on the radio. In pre-war years, several motion picture magazines had reached fairly wide circulation, but, due to the shortage of newsprint, these were discontinued in March 1943. The only remaining one is the semi-official Film Kurier.

7. Film Showing. The number of Movie Theaters has increased from 4,500 in 1933 to 7,000, with seating capacity of 2,700,000 in 1942 (compare with 20,000 in the United States with seating capacity of 10,000,000). New establishments have been responsible for half of the

increase only, for 1,200 theaters were acquired through the occupation of Austria and Sudetenland.

The overwhelming majority of the theaters is still privately owned, although no one person may own more than four theaters. The only exception to this is the UFA-owned Filmtheater G.m.b.H., which now owns 156 of the major theaters in Germany.

The seating capacity of the average theater is between 300 and 600. Most theaters have sound equipment and exhibit daily. However, the concentration of theaters in cities is large (Berlin has 403) and only about 2,700 communities have permanent theaters.

Attendance has increased constantly since 1933 and has continued to increase during the war. In 1942 over one billion people attended regular performances. This is equivalent to fifteen attendances by every German citizen while in 1933, the yearly average was three performances yearly. (The comparative figures for America show a yearly attendance of forty performances by every citizen.)

The price scale of tickets has been established. It ranges from RM. 40 to RM.1.60. The total income from admission fees was over nine hundred million in 1942; (the average admission fee was .86 RM. which is a 12 percent increase over prewar prices. This is said to be due to the fact that people buy better seats.)

On every ticket from a 10 to 25 percent luxury tax is collected. To supplement the regular performances and to bring film to the many com-

munities without permanent theaters, the Nazi Party has commissioned over a thousand cinema-showing vans that tour the country throughout the year and often perform to a handful of people in the remotest villages. In 1940 these vans staged 223,000 performances to an audience of over fifty million. The film program of the Party further includes regular educational performances, for adult members, and youth film hours, to compensate for the exclusion of children from many regular performances on grounds of the moral undesirability of many films that are otherwise acceptable. In 1940, thirteen thousand performances were attended by over six million children.

In Nazi Germany the educational film program has expanded considerably. Thirty-seven state as well as 13,000 district distributing offices supply schools with 45,000 movie projectors, and 353 educational films in over 70,000 copies. In addition to this 3,000 movie projectors have been distributed in occupied territory. It is said that the demand among soldiers for educational films is large and that motion picture vans have given a large number of performances for soldiers at the front.

-8. Foreign Relations. During pre-war years the expansion of the German film abroad was slow. Government-fostered companies, the Ufa and Tobis, built their own theaters and established con-

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tacts in various countries. After military conquest, these branch offices were able to act in official capacity. Through censorship of foreign, especially American, films and extensive subsidization, they forcibly established the supremacy of the German film on the European market. In the various occupied countries they set up the following foreign branches: the Ostland Film Gesellschaft and Ukraine Film Gesellschaft for the Eastern occupied Territories; the Sudöst Film Gesellschaft for the Balkan territory; the Continental Film and the Alliance Cinematographique Europeenne for France. To supplement these infiltration tactics, the International Film Chamber (completely under German domination) was turned into the policy-determining body of all European production. It sets the production quotas of films allotted to every occupied country and determines the import quotas; thus it governs the film industries through regulations, assigning, of course, the lion's share to Germany.

Nevertheless, the German film has not met with success abroad. In Rome, for example, the fifty-two German films shown in 1942 had an average run of only six days. In neutral countries, where Germany has not been able to expel the non-German film, the number of German films has decreased and the American film is holding its own. German imports and exports in films show the following development from 1933 to 1941:

	German imports	German exports to:				
		Roumania	France	Denmark	Sweden	Switzerland
1933	92					
1938	62	62	15	40	25	119
1941	60	114	60	70	35	65

F. Theater

1. Introduction. The theater, as a factor of popular entertainment in Germany, plays a role far greater than in the United States. While in this country the ratio between permanent theaters and total population is approximately 1: 1,000,000, in Germany it is .1: 250,000. Of even greater importance is the relative distribution of these theaters: in the United States they are concentrated almost exclusively in a few large cities; in Germany they are distributed over large, medium, and small towns. This is linked to the fact that the function of the theater as a "moral and political" factor, always stressed in Germany, has been accentuated even more strongly under National Socialist rule, with obvious emphasis on its value as a medium of propaganda.

2. Controls. In National Socialist Germany, supreme control over the theater, as over all cultural activities, is exercised by the Propaganda Ministry, in this case through its Theater Division, headed by Dr. Schlösser, who before 1933 was the theater critic of the Völkischer Beobachter. As laid down in the Theater Law of 15 May, 1934 and the executive regulations of 18 May 1934 and 28 June 1935, the Ministry supervised the issuance and withdrawal of the permits required for operating a theater;

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it confirms the employment of managers, directors, producers and conduct-
ors and can extend this right to other personnel; it has the right to
demand or prohibit the performance of certain plays; it is responsible
for granting subventions; and it issues tax-exempting statements of
"artistic recognition" for certain performances. These powers extend
also to theatrical societies.

The Ministry operates through two agencies, the Reich Theater
Chamber and the office of the Reich Dramaturgist. As head of both offices
the Minister has appointed Dr. Schlösser, who thus has complete control
over both the executive and the operative ends.

The Reich Theater Chamber, subdivided into seven functional sub-
sections, controls the operating of theaters and the personnel. All the-
atrical personnel, from director to stage hand, including vaudeville actors,
are compulsory members of the Chamber. The Chamber has the right to be
heard on the question of employing managers and directors, on subventions,
and on "artistic recognitions" issued by the Propaganda Ministry; it issues
permanent and temporary permits (for six days) for operating a theater; it
is responsible for promoting young talent and subsidizing old or sick actors;
it is responsible for the activities of all theatrical agents; and it super-
vises all dramatic teachers.

The powers of Dr. Schlösser as president of the Reich Theater
Chamber are supplemented by his activities as Reich Dramaturgist. As such
he supervises the program policy of all "German theaters" concerning the
reliability and aptitude of the author or composer and the content and

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value of the production with reference to the dominating National Socialist idea of the German theater."

3. Statistics for 1943. Total number of theaters in Reich: 325; seating capacity: 265,694; Public theaters: 274.

Owned by the Reich:	3
States:	40
Cities:	203
Corporation:	19
Miscellaneous:	10
Private theaters:	50
Summer theaters: seating capacity, 23,901	41
Open air theaters: seating capacity, 11,969	49
Number of persons employed	42,225
In public theaters:	39,392
Of these:	28.4 percent technical 18.8 percent musicians 11.5 percent actors 7.7 percent singers
Distribution:	permanent theaters in 208 towns. 90 percent of private theaters in cities 50 percent of public theaters in cities
Playing time:	66.1 percent all year 15.9 percent between 9-12 months 8.3 percent between 6-9 months

The above table gives all necessary information on the number, the local distribution, and the ownership of the German theaters in 1943.

The fact that the majority of theaters in Germany had always been publicly owned considerably facilitated control when the Nazis took over. Since then the number of private theaters has constantly decreased. The number of migratory theaters, small and large, and of summer stock companies has diminished since 1937, despite the emphasis which the Nazis in their early days gave to developing them as a means of spreading cultural propaganda to outlying districts.

The number of theaters admittedly closed down is remarkably small. Even in bombed cities the government has tried hard to encourage the continuance of theater performances, even in emergency buildings. Among evacuees, migratory theaters are used for entertainment.

4. Performances. Following the traditional German custom, the program is extremely varied with short runs for the single plays; in 1942-43, 265 different plays and 275 different operas were performed on German stages. The selection of these plays is, of course, dominated by National Socialist ideology. During the war, the value of plays, it is emphasized, should be judged "with regard to the present situation." Classics are given preference even over good plays reflecting contemporary conditions; on the whole, "light and cheerful material is being called for."

There has been no difficulty in providing attendance; the German theaters have been jammed throughout the war: 277,000 persons per day are

supposed to have attended performances, about 75,000,000 per year. This includes, of course, free performances given to soldiers on leave, factory crews, the Labor Front, etc.

G. Fine Arts and Advertising

1. Introduction. The organization of the Fine Arts under NS rule was required by the Nazi philosophy since any work of art, architecture, sculpture, or painting exists to propagandize the fundamental ideas of the "National Socialist Community." Yet coordination in the field of the Fine Arts was perhaps more difficult in Germany than anywhere else, for a permanent three-cornered conflict was bound to exist among the individualistic character of artistic production as demanded by the artist, the individual tastes of the public, and the demand of National Socialism to turn the Arts into a public function. The Party held the whip hand by its practically monopolistic power to buy or commission works of art on a large scale.

2. Chamber of Fine Arts. All architects, interior decorators, garden architects, painters, sculptors, graphic designers, industrial designers, art dealers, art publishers, antique dealers, and art teachers must be members of the respective sections of the Reich Chamber of Fine Arts; membership, in contrast to all other chambers, is individual rather than corporative. The Chamber regulates fees of artists, profits of art dealers, social provisions for sick or over-aged artists, conditions for competitions. "Suggestions" for the desired solutions of artistic problems and for the elimination of recalcitrant artists issue

from the Fine Arts Division of the Propaganda Ministry, headed by Dr. Biebrach, to which the Chamber is subordinated.

The principles of art as desired by National Socialism have been laid down by numerous utterances of Hitler and other leading personalities. "Degenerate art," that is, modern art of the type which insured Germany between 1923 and 1933 a leading position in the field, and which elsewhere developed further during the last decade, has been forbidden. National Socialist art is supposed to be "close to the people, simple, clear, disciplined" and at the same time "heroic and monumental." Compliance with these directives both by pressure and by promotion of "exemplary art" is enforced and supervised by the Reich Chamber of Fine Arts, by the Propaganda Ministry, and by the Cultural Office within the Party Propaganda Department, all operating through their regional representatives.

3. Development under Nazi Regime. Within this rigid framework of organizations and regulations the Nazis have tried to stimulate by competitions and subventions the rise of a "genuinely Germanic art" and to spread an understanding for art among the general public, thus raising the artist's social position. On the whole they have met with no success. A few Party members have practically monopolized the field.

In the field of architecture where, in 1938 about 10,000 architects, both independent and employed, were active, the important

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tasks have fallen to two or three Party architects, or architects with Party leanings, among them the present Minister of Armaments, Albert Speer. They have designed in a cumbersome, classicist style and frequently also obtained the building contracts for the colossal Party buildings in Munich and Nuremberg, the government palaces in Berlin, the castles of the Order and other Party schools throughout the country and the heroes' memorials. The Gau ratio of residential to public and commercial buildings which has prevailed since 1933 has constantly sunk in favor of public structures (in 1938 6,708 non-dwelling as against 50,018 dwelling buildings; in 1937 7,392 as against 36,117); this fact in itself evidences the preponderance of the State and the Party in the field of architecture. The predominance of these agencies becomes even clearer when it is remembered that from 1934 to 1938 the percentage of residences erected by public and semi-public organizations has risen from 35.6 percent to 47.4 percent, while those erected by private means have decreased from 64.4 percent to 52.6 percent. Since the beginning of the war the construction has fallen to about 25 percent of the figure of 1938, aside from emergency shelters for which no architects are needed. Within the total, private building activity has probably decreased to a minimum percentage. Architecture thus is completely dominated by the state and the Party.

In the field of sculpture and printing the state and the Party agencies have attempted to create and keep up public interest. Numerous regional exhibitions (132 were planned for 1943-44) were held throughout the Reich, even during the war, and are allegedly attracting millions of

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visitors; however, neither these regional shows, nor the annual Greater German Art Exhibition at Munich, have as far as is known, produced any work which is worth mentioning. This holds even by National Socialist standards, as is witnessed by the lukewarm reviews even in the Nazi Press. The number of objects shown in these exhibitions in recent years has been not exceedingly high. This may be partly due to the drafting of numerous artists for work in the occupied Eastern territories and in the Propaganda companies.

On the other hand, the number of sales in these shows has been very considerable because of the general desire of the public to invest in supposedly stable values. This desire has also led to abnormally high sales in ancient objects of art, both valuables and trash, at exorbitant prices; as a consequence, the art-dealing business in Germany has been flourishing throughout the war after a catastrophic decrease between 1933 and 1939 due to the elimination of the internationally known Jewish art dealers. (To combat the ever-increasing number of forgeries, a special office, the Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kunstfälschungen was established in 1943 within the Reich Criminal Police Office.) It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty whether this increase in private art buying has broken the Nazi monopoly over the fine arts, but there have been rumors in recent years that a "Black Market" has developed even in "degenerate" art works.

In contrast to the low standards of architecture, painting and sculpture, the graphic arts have been kept remarkably high. The reason is,

obviously, their close connection with Active Propaganda as evidenced in street posters, newspaper cartoons and printing.

This relatively high level of the graphic arts also shows in commercial advertising. This field is controlled, under the presidency of Hunke by the Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft, which was established by decree of 12 September 1933; its functions are to supervise all promotional advertising by German firms and German official agencies at home and abroad.

The Council is pursuing its activities even under the strained conditions of war; it distributes millions of pamphlets on all subjects (how to save coal, economical cooking, etc.) and maintains a Reich Publicity School for the re-education of advertisers who are employed in the preparation of official posters.

H. Music

1. Introduction. Music in Nazi Germany has been re-oriented to fit into the general cultural scheme of the government. "Subversive" music, such as the works of "Non-aryan" composers, compositions with "bolshvist" tendencies or jazz (Negro music, thus stemming from an inferior race) are either banned, or on rare occasions played anonymously. On the other hand, martial music, both marches and soldiers' songs, and folk songs, genuine or counterfeit, are fostered by both Party and government. Musical events, such as the Wagnerian festivals in Bayreuth, held yearly (even in 1943), are transformed into Party mass demonstrations. Political propaganda is also disseminated through the performance of war and folk songs in the thousands of Party-controlled glee clubs throughout the country.

2. Controls. Control of all professional and amateur musical activities is exercised by the Chamber of Music under the supervision of the Music Section of the Propaganda Ministry, which performs over-all legislative and executive functions. Its chief is Dr. Drewes, who at the same time holds the office of vice-president of the Chamber of Music. The bulk of the administrative tasks is carried out by the Chamber, which was founded in 1933 allegedly for the purpose of eliminating unemployment among musicians, of promoting individual talent, and of protecting the "treasure of German music."

The organization of the Chamber of Music is similar to that of the other cultural Chambers. At its head is an appointed president who, with the aid of an advisory council and a business manager, operates through seven functional subsections, one affiliated organization and thirty-one subordinate state offices. The president of the Chamber is Peter Raabe, conductor and music critic, who took the office after the resignation of Richard Strauss in 1935. He has jurisdiction over all musical activities, including control of personnel, performance of contemporary works, promotion of talent and musical education, choir singing, commercial, legal and technical questions, and foreign relations. Among these, he retains direct personal control only over the foreign performances of German musicians and orchestras, which are subject to his approval; the other duties are carried out on his behalf by the respective subsections.

Under the control of the Chamber of Music all composers, conductors,

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soloist, orchestral and dance musicians are organized in corporative unions. Their rights and duties are determined by the Chamber. One of the subsections acts as central employment agency for regularly employed bands. Music teachers and conservatories are organized in another subsection; so too are music publishers and instrument dealers. Concert bookings and special performances are controlled by still another subsection which cooperates with the Party Culture Department and the Stagma (Staatlich genehmigte Gesellschaft zur Verwertung musikalischer Urheberrechte), an organization affiliated with and responsible to the Chamber of Music, it holds the monopoly for granting and withdrawing of musical copyrights, establishment of scales of royalties for musical works, and the collection of performance fees on behalf of composers, librettists, and music publishers.

Also subordinate to the Chamber is an Office for Concerts (Amt für Konzertwesen) which controls the musical counsellors (Städtische Musikbeauftragte) who (in 1937 there were twelve hundred) are appointed by the municipal authorities and entrusted with the establishment and maintenance of "municipal cultural orchestras." The function of these is the cultivation of "truly good music" according to Nazi conceptions.

In addition to the control of professional musicians the jurisdiction of the Chamber extends over thousands of amateur musical societies, glee clubs, and choirs. The development of these is favored within the Party movement and its affiliated organizations. The NS Scheme for National Culture (Volkskulturwerk), under the Culture Department of the Party Propa-

ganda Office and also headed by Karl Cerff, actively participates in the movement to establish amateur musical societies. It is also engaged in the promotion of musical performances, the preservation of the "German musical treasure" through collections of classical works and folk songs, and the relief program initiated to support aged musicians.

Also for the furthering of musical education, the Hitler Youth maintains about 800 musical units in which 150,000 boys and girls received training. In cooperation with State authorities the Hitler Youth supervises 150 music schools (Musisches Gymnasium) in which emphasis is laid on music rather than on general instruction.

The efforts of the government to encourage production of good music permeated with Nazi ideology have been in vain. Despite grants and scholarships and facilities offered, no true talent has emerged during the past ten years. The achievements of contemporary German music are mediocre and the results of Nazi cultural policy are perhaps least productive in this field.

I. Tourist Traffic

1. Controls. Before 1933 autonomous Bund deutscher Verkehrsverbände und Bäder (Union of Tourist Traffic Leagues and Resorts) cooperated with the railroads in the propagation of tourist traffic for economic ends.

The exploitation of tourist traffic for political purposes began when the Propaganda Ministry created on 23 June 1933 a Reich Committee "to coordinate the organization of tourist traffic in the Reich." This body,

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presided over by the Propaganda Minister, is composed of representatives of seven ministries, of all the states, of the railways, of shipping and airlines, the Union of Tourist Traffic Leagues and Resorts, and the Union of Caterers. At first a semi-independent organization, it was later made subordinate to the Propaganda Ministry and reduced to the performance of advisory functions.

In 1936, presumably to tighten the hold of the Propaganda Ministry on regional tourist traffic leagues, and perhaps also in preparation of the Olympic Games, a complete reorganization of the control system took place. A division for Tourist Traffic was established within the Propaganda Ministry. The Union of Tourist Traffic Leagues and Resorts was transformed into the Tourist Traffic League, made subordinate to the Propaganda Ministry and given the status of a corporation in public law. Direction of all tourist traffic activities was centralized in the hands of Dr. Hermann Esser, previously president of the Bavarian Ministry, rabid Party member and long-time friend of Hitler. Esser holds the rank of Under Secretary of State for Tourist Traffic in the Propaganda Ministry; he is president of the Tourist Traffic League, deputy business manager of the Reich Committee for Tourist Traffic, and member of the Council of Reich Railways.

Esser is largely responsible for the organization of the tourist bureaus abroad. These served as central "information" offices for German travelers as well as distribution agencies of government and Party propaganda.

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Foreign travelers were lured to Germany by publicity campaigns offering favorable rates of exchange and reduced travel prices. Their stay in Germany was made as pleasant as possible through government-ordered, sugar-coated hospitality.

Over-all regulations on tourist traffic matters, such as transportation, accommodation, and the entertainment of travelers are issued by Esser through the Tourist Traffic Division of the Propaganda Ministry. He supervises the execution of the regulations with the aid of the Tourist Traffic League. He appoints the presidents and draws up the budget of its thirty-four regional branches (Landesverkehrsverbände). Otherwise the control of regional and local offices is exercised jointly by the League and the State authorities. The latter possess police powers to enforce the regulations. Often for the sake of convenience, the mayor of a resort is the local representative of the League. Through the network of regional and local branches, the League extends its control even over the remotest spa and boarding house. All resorts are compelled to join the League and must contribute to the defraying of publicity expenses according to a scale established by the regional offices.

During the war much use has been made of this closely-knit system of controls. A decree issued on 18 February 1942 prohibits unnecessary travel and limits the length of stay in holiday resort to three

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weeks. The purpose of this stipulation is not only to cut down on unnecessary travel, but also to allow for frequent turnover of guests. Innkeepers, hotel owners, and boarding house proprietors in offering accommodations to travelers are required to observe a scale of priority, ranging from soldiers on furlough, air raid victims, persons requiring treatment (under care of the NSV) to pleasure seekers; they are also required to record the length of stay on the traveler's clothing ration card and to refuse accommodation above the allotted yearly holiday of three weeks. The check of travelers is carried out effectively with the aid of the numerous local branches, which under threat of severe penalties are coerced to enforce the regulations.

2. Strength through Joy. The decisive factor in the promotion of tourist traffic at the present, as before the war, is the NS Community Strength through Joy. (Kraft durch Freude--KDF). It was created on 27 November 1933 within the Labor Front "to provide intellectual and physical recreation for the German worker in order to maintain, or if necessary to restore, the joy of life and work." The organization is subdivided into seven sections, among them one for Travel, Excursions, and Holidays. This section is headed by Bodo Lafferentz. It maintains offices throughout the country for the purpose of organizing weekend and holiday trips for workers. The trips are designed largely to develop the national consciousness of the travelers and to acquaint them with the various achievements of the NS government. In this manner holiday travels are turned into Party mass propaganda demonstrations. The number

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of people who partake in hikes and excursions (before the war even sea voyages) organized by the KDF formerly ran into millions, and undoubtedly the majority of the seventeen million tourist who in 1942 allegedly spent a hundred million days in 8,965 resorts were traveling under the auspices of the KDF.

IV. POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The postal and telecommunications system of Germany is one of the best in the world. The operations of the various forms of communication are united under a single administration (the Postal Ministry) with the consequent advantage that the services are integrated with and complement each other.

The country in peacetime had an efficient postal system, performing all the functions of the United States post office and several others. The German wire network is extensive; the trunk telephone and telegraph cables total about 70,000 miles in length. Equipment is in general of the most modern types; about 85 percent of the country's telephones are automatic (dial). Teletype is extensively employed in telegraphy. Engineering discoveries in the fields of telephotography and television have probably been put to more extensive practical use than in any other country. Several powerful transmitters near Berlin carried on radio-telegraphic and telephonic communication with the rest of the world. The German North Sea and Baltic coasts and the principal airports were well provided with modern radio direction-finder and radio-beacon facilities.

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Most of the information contained in this Handbook refers to pre-war facilities and services. Changes made since that time have for the most part been emergency measures adopted for reasons of security, shortages of manpower or materials, or to fill special wartime needs; much of this information can be found only in intelligence sources. The most striking change has been the increased role of the military. Many statistics given are as of 1937, the last year before the successive annexations of Austria, the Sudetenland, Memel, Danzig, and the eastern and western territories incorporated into the Reich.

A. The Postal Administration (Reichspost)

1. The Reichspostministerium. The control of Germany's communications system is centered in the Reichspostministerium. Means of communications, once privately controlled, such as the Trans-Radio A.G., and the services of areas annexed to the Reich, such as Austria, have been brought into the highly organized structure of the Reichspost, centered in Berlin. The postal department has, on the other hand, been deprived of jurisdiction over those communications functions which have to do with the control of public opinion (transferred to the Propaganda Ministry in 1935) or with military activity.

The Postal Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister. The Minister has generally been a careerist in the postal administration. Assisting him is a Secretary of State and an advisory board (Beirat der Deutschen Reichspost) of ten members chosen by the Cabinet on the nomination of the Minister. Members serve for three years without compensation. The board

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normally includes Nazi Party officials, one or more representatives of the Propaganda Ministry, and representatives of the electrical and other industries and of finance. Its role is purely consultative.

The Postal Administration is divided into six main departments handling the following functions: (1) mail; (2) telephone; (3) telegraph, radio and television; (4) personnel; (5) budget, accounting, finance, construction, and postal check services; (6) administrative planning, statistics, publicity, operation of postal motor vehicles and repair shops, etc. In addition there are two special sections handling (1) "foreign policy and colonial matters," and (2) "eastern territories." Matters of supply and certain technical problems concerning all of the departments are administered by the Central Office of the Reichspost (Reichspostzentralamt). Building is under the Reichspostbaudirektion. Postal savings services are administered by the Postsparkassenamt, a separate bureau under the Postal Ministry; deposits and disbursements are handled by ordinary post offices. The Government Printing Office (Reichsdruckerei) and several research agencies are also under the Ministry.

2. Local Administration. The administrative areas of the postal system are the postal districts (Reichspostdirektionsbezirke), of which there are thirty-eight in the old Reich (1937 boundaries), and forty-seven in the Greater Reich of today. The districts are headed by presidents. They do not correspond to any political subdivision. The headquarters of the postal districts are listed in Section C2 on the Telephone System.

The various categories of local postal administrative offices

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include the post office (three classes), the railway post office, the money order office, the telegraph and telephone offices, the telegraph-construction office, the Postal Administration branch office, the radio office, and auxiliary offices and agencies corresponding to each of these. There are approximately 47,000 such offices in the Old Reich. The Postal Administration in 1939 owned or rented 5,594 pieces of real estate, 6,336 service buildings, and numerous dwellings. It employs about 490,000 employees, all of whom are civil servants.

The principal civil service categories in the Postal Administration are (1) Oberpostrat, (2) Postrat, (3) Postamtman, (4) Ober-telegrapheninspektor and Technischer Obertelegrapheninspektor, (5) Telegrapheninspektor and Technischer Telegrapheninspektor, (6) Telegraphen-oberwerkmeister, (7) Telegraphenwerkmeister, (8) Telegraphenwerkführer.

3. International Arrangements. Germany is a member of the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union. In 1942 she formed a European Postal and Telegraph Union to coordinate services in the countries under her control. Members are Germany, Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Croatia, the Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Slovakia, and San Marino.

4. Scope of Authority. The Postal Administration is in complete charge of Germany's main postal, telegraph, and telephone systems. (The railway administration and the armed services maintain wire services of their own, but these are of minor importance.) The three services are thoroughly integrated, with the result that postal and telegraph offices (and sometimes telephone exchanges) are commonly housed in

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the same buildings; telegrams are delivered by postmen on the same basis as special delivery letters. (Letter telegrams (Brieftelegramme) are delivered as ordinary mail.) Telegrams are sent in to the telegraph office by phone or by postman, and telephone cables are used for tele-type and telephoto transmission.

The Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft, a private company (which was, however, completely under the control of the Postal Ministry), operated three of the principal German submarine cables before the war. The Ministry performs certain technical functions in operating the broadcasting companies, but the programs are handled by the German Broadcasting Corporation (Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft), a government-controlled company under the Propaganda Ministry. The operation of the other radio services is shared with the War, Navy and Air Ministries (and the shipping and air transport companies) in peacetime, and probably virtually monopolized by the armed forces in wartime. Experimentation on telephotographic transmission and television, carried on by private firms but under government guidance, was placed in the hands of the Air Ministry in 1935 in view of its strategic importance to aviation.

B. Telephone System. The telephone system is the most important of the electrical communications services in terms of investment; in 1935, the Postal Ministry estimated that about 80 percent of the amount invested in telephone, telegraph, and radio was in telephone equipment. There has been a consistent decline in the past ten years in the use of telegraph, and a corresponding growth in the use of the telephone.

The railroad system has its own telephone lines, and also rents lines from the Postal Administration. There were some 200,000 telephones in German railroad stations in 1957, some of which, however, belonged to the Postal Administration and were available to the public.

1. Administration. The telephone system is operated by the Postal Ministry. Telephone operators, technicians, and the like are civil servants, recruited on the basis of standards set up by the Ministry. Local administration of the system is handled in the postal districts.

2. Extent and Development of Lines (see map). Because the wire-communications systems of Germany are operated by the same agency and share many of the same facilities, it is impossible to give accurate separate statistics on the length of telephone and telegraph lines. (The trend in recent years has been to assign more and more telegraph wires to telephone services, and to use underground cables for telegraphic work, leaving the overhead wires for local telephony.) The following table shows the length in miles of lines and wires as of 31 March 1957:

Table 1. GERMAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM

	<u>Length of Lines</u>		
	<u>Urban and private</u>	<u>Tf. & tg. interurban</u>	<u>Total</u>
Open wire	101,704	68,065	169,769
Aerial cable	6,790	315	7,105
Underground cable	46,174	16,874	63,048
Submarine cables	--	3,505	3,505
<u>Totals</u>	<u>154,668</u>	<u>88,759</u>	<u>243,427</u>
	<u>Length of Wire</u>		
Open wire	864,524	594,629	1,459,153
Aerial cable	554,976	37,587	592,563
Underground cable	11,274,600	2,934,945	14,209,545
Submarine cable	--	47,673	47,673
<u>Totals</u>	<u>12,694,197</u>	<u>3,614,834</u>	<u>16,309,031</u>

Coaxial broad-band cables for simultaneous transmission of telephone and television have been laid between Berlin and Hamburg, and from Berlin via Leipzig, and Nuremberg to Munich.

3. Extent and Development of Centrals. At the end of 1937, there were 3,577,551 telephones in Germany. Of these, 2,040,940 were individual private phones, 1,449,890 were private extension phones, and 86,720 were public phones (mostly in postal and telegraph offices, but a considerable number in booths on street corners and in restaurants, etc.).

The distribution of telephones in Germany is shown by Table 2, which gives statistics for each postal district. Three postal districts (Kassel, Oldenburg, and Trier) shown in the table have been abolished since the publication of these 1937 statistics. Since 1937 new postal districts have been added in the annexed territories. They are: Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz and Vienna (Austria), Aussig and Troppau (Sudetenland), Danzig, and Poznan. A postal directorate was established at Karlsbad in the Sudetenland, but it has since been abolished.

About 85 percent of Germany's telephone subscribers have dial phones and are connected with automatic centrals. Most private phones in cities, and most public phones, are automatic. Most of the remaining manual exchanges are in the smaller communes and handle far fewer subscribers apiece than do the automatic centrals. On 31 March 1937 there were 3,061 manual, 3,843 automatic, and 165 private branch exchanges.

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Table 2. DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES IN GERMANY, 1937

District headquarters	Population of district	Individual telephones	Extension telephones	Public telephones	Total telephones
Aachen	737,624	16,818	11,320	919	29,057
Augsburg	1,061,740	20,305	12,614	2,125	35,044
Bamberg	783,392	13,598	9,180	1,492	24,270
Berlin	4,272,903	308,925	225,379	5,546	539,850
Bremen	887,563	33,701	22,320	1,472	57,493
Breslau	3,227,733	68,684	49,552	4,334	122,570
Brunswick	892,406	24,663	15,388	1,230	41,281
Chemnitz	1,936,275	51,401	41,153	1,385	93,939
Dortmund	2,614,145	62,462	46,346	2,303	111,111
Dresden	1,906,349	62,800	45,962	2,050	110,812
Düsseldorf	4,082,912	126,657	97,674	4,241	228,572
Erfurt	2,128,301	50,767	36,175	2,716	89,658
Frankfurt (Main)	2,829,416	84,225	59,846	3,122	147,193
Frankfurt (Oder)	1,472,013	29,485	19,256	2,059	50,800
Gumbinnen	751,692	13,653	6,017	1,624	21,294
Hamburg	2,234,808	120,778	79,098	3,105	202,981
Hannover	1,286,912	46,192	29,774	2,204	78,180
Karlsruhe (Baden)	2,516,167	67,993	47,029	2,980	118,002
a. Kassel	1,102,436	23,896	15,910	1,796	41,602
Kiel	1,134,460	39,746	20,065	2,099	61,910
Koblenz	777,017	16,681	10,333	1,379	28,393
Cologne	1,552,148	57,420	42,763	2,154	102,337
Königsberg(Pr)	1,581,609	38,793	24,742	2,218	65,753
Köslin	839,201	14,516	7,478	1,506	23,500
Landshut	829,176	10,385	4,938	1,571	16,984
Leipzig	3,002,330	84,068	64,962	3,547	152,577
Magdeburg	1,657,299	43,995	29,825	1,843	75,663
Munich	1,354,047	61,377	45,104	2,046	108,527
Münster (Westf)	2,703,960	62,646	37,154	2,040	101,840
Nuremberg	1,049,662	27,619	21,377	1,778	50,774
a. Oldenburg(Oldb)	1,242,859	33,073	15,872	1,730	50,675
Oppeln	1,484,753	16,957	14,893	1,313	33,163
Potsdam	1,396,221	38,051	20,290	2,247	60,588
Regensburg	820,979	11,054	6,634	1,631	19,319
Saarbrücken	823,444	14,547	11,988	485	27,020
Schwerin(Meck.)	801,248	22,912	13,718	1,169	37,799
Speyer	985,657	19,395	13,665	845	33,905
Stettin	1,232,533	33,089	24,321	1,854	59,264
Stuttgart	2,699,296	74,346	58,424	3,638	136,408
a. Trier	547,594	9,580	4,774	1,104	15,458
Würzburg	801,625	14,533	9,832	1,243	25,608

a. District abolished in 1943

4. Traffic. The following table gives the classification of calls and shows the approximate number of calls made in each category during 1937:

Table 3. TELEPHONE TRAFFIC: GERMANY, 1937

Local	2,371,056,000
Interzone and suburban	64,210,000
Long-distance (domestic)	231,737,000
Foreign (outgoing)	2,274,000
Foreign (incoming)	1,872,000
Foreign (transit)	95,000
Total	<u>2,671,294,000</u>

5. Pattern. The German long-distance telephone network is shown in the map accompanying this study.

6. Sources of Equipment. The postal department does not manufacture its own equipment but purchases it from private manufacturers, of which Siemens & Halske and Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft (AEG) are the most prominent. Firms making electrical equipment are subject to controls similar to those imposed on other businesses but, in addition, their experimental activities are subject to constant surveillance if not direction. In peacetime a private individual or business could buy or lease an inter-office telephone system from one of the electrical equipment companies and pay the company to install it, although the postal department would make the installation if desired. The manufacture of all electrical and telephone equipment is highly cartelized and, although the names of different companies appear, virtual control seems to be in the hands of the Siemens & Halske---AEG combine.

Germany's conquests and alliances have also given her access to the manufacturing facilities of France, the Netherlands, and Italy.

The shortage of certain raw materials, such as copper and lead, has led to the use of such substitute metals as aluminum and to the withdrawal of private subscribers' telephone lines wherever attachment to a party line was available.

C. Telegraph System. The telegraph service as a whole is dwindling as the telephone system expands. Lines are being re-assigned to telephone service and much apparatus is being retired. There has, however, been an increase in the use of privately owned teletype and of telephotography equipment.

1. Administration. The telegraph system is entirely owned and operated by the Postal Administration Services. Rate schedules are similar to those in the United States, except that, since the same organization also operates the postal and telephone services, it has been possible to spread certain costs (e.g., building construction and maintenance, delivery services, etc.) and to set rates which do not in themselves cover operating costs.

2. Extent and Development. It is impossible to separate completely statistics for telegraph and interurban telephone lines. Figures showing the extent of interurban lines have been given above (2). One source ventures to estimate that as of 31 March 1937 there were 20,750 miles of overhead open-wire lines, 70 miles of aerial cable, and 43,308 miles of underground cable used for telegraphy; but, since it is relatively easy to transfer lines from one service to the other, this estimate gives no real indication of the extent of the telegraph network. On 31 March 1937

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there were 2,675 pieces of telegraph apparatus in use (including repeater stations, switchboards, etc.).

3. Traffic. In 1937 some 13,817,000 telegrams were sent within Germany, and about 6,535,000 entered or were sent out of the country (about one-half each way), totaling 20,352,000.

4. Teletype. Probably a minority of telegraph offices have thus far been equipped with teletypewriters.

Before the war, business firms could buy or rent teletypewriters from private agencies, for one of the following uses: (1) direct inter-office communications systems; (2) connection with the telegraph office, which re-transmitted their messages; (3) connection with the long-distance telephone network; or (4) connection with one of Germany's eleven special teletype exchanges (located in Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen, Hamburg, Kiel, Magdeburg, Munich, and Nuremberg). These exchanges automatically connected the subscriber with another subscriber on the teletype network. A firm could also mail, telegraph, or telephone the nearest teletype central and have its message re-transmitted over the teletype network.

Subscribers to any of these services pay the Postal Administration on the basis of the length of special line installed by it, plus a fixed sum for the use of the state's installations and a fee for each message sent.

By 1939 there were 372 subscribers to the teletype service in Germany, and connections had been established with most of the adjacent countries.

5. Telephotographic (Facsimile) Service. For a number of years the German police have had their own wire facsimile transmission

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service. By 1938 there were some nine public facsimile sending stations in a few of the larger cities, and international connection was possible with any country equipped to handle telephotography. Facsimiles were sent over the regular telegraph wires. In 1938 the public service transmitted 11,000 facsimiles within Germany, and 1,057 were sent to, or received from, other countries. This service has been used almost exclusively by the press.

D. Submarine Cables. The German government controls all communication by submarine cable to and from the country. The Postal Ministry operates the cables, both telegraphic and telephonic, which link the mainland of Germany with the numerous islands in the North and Baltic Seas and the German termini of international cables running between the German coast and the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian coasts, and across the Bodense (Lake Constance) from Friedrichshafen to Switzerland. Several cables connect Germany with England; one (Lowestoft-Norderney Island) is jointly-owned, another (Dumpton Gap-Borkum I) is owned by the Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft (DATG), a German company under government control. The Borkum Is.-Bacton, Borkum Is.-Lowestoft, and Norderney Is.-Mundesley cables appear to be jointly owned by the German and British governments. The DATG also owns cables running to Horta, Azores (connecting with cables to North and South America), and to Vigo, Spain. At the outbreak of the war the cables to Britain, Spain, and the Azores were cut by the British. It is not known how any of the other cables are still operating.

Table 4 shows the submarine cables landing on German soil:

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Table 4. GERMAN SUBMARINE CABLES
STATE-OPERATED CABLES WITHIN THE REICH
(As of January 1939)

Route	Number of conductors	Length Marine Miles	Use of Conductors	
			Tg - Telegraph	Tf - Telephone Bc - Broadcasting
1. Leba (Pomerania) - Pillau (E. Prussia)	15	93.9	3 Tg	12 Tf
2. " " "	18	94.3	6 Tg.	12 Tf
3. " " "	90	101.7	2 Bc	88 Tf
4. Stralsund-Altefähre (Rügen Is.)	42	1.3		Tf
5. " " " "	54	1.3		Tf
6. " " " "	60	1.2		Tf
7. Seehof (Rügen) - Fähr Is.	8	0.6		Tf
8. " " - Hiddensee Is.	12	2.2		Tf
9. Thiessow (Rügen) - Ruden Is.	2	5.2		Tf
10. Ruden Is. - Greifswalder Is.	2	5.9		Tf
11. " " - Usedom Is. (Dunes of)	2	2.1		Tf
12. Grossenbrooer Fähre (Holstein)- Fehmarn Is.	40	0.8		Tf
13. Sudwesthorn (Schleswig)-Morsum (Sylt Is.)	28	9.5		Tf
14. " " "	28	8.7		Tf
15. Südwesthörn-WyK (Föhr Is.)	18	5.7		Tf
16. Witthün (Amrum Is.)-Hooge Is.	1	7.9		Tf
17. Hooge Is.-Johannshörn (Fellworm Is.)	4	2.3		
18. Dagebühl (Schleswig)-Oland Is.	1	3.7		Tf
19. Norderhafen (Nordstrand Is.) Nordstrand Ischmoor	4	3.1		Tf
20. Bongsiel (Schleswig) - Grode Is.	1	3.3		Tf
21. Wyk (Föhr Is.) - Langeness Is.	4	3.4		Tf
22. Wyk (Föhr Is.) -Nebel (Amrum Is.)	20	4.6		Tf
23. Duhmen - Neuwerk Is.	1	5.7		
24. " " "	1	10.1		
25. Cuxhaven - Helgoland Is.	4	43.7	2 Tg.	2 Tf
26. Helgoland Is. - Westerland (Sylt Is.)	4	49.3		Tf
27. Fedderwardersiel - Weser Light- house (Hoherweg)	1	10.0		Tf
28. Weser Lighthouse (Hoher Weg) Weser Lighthouse (Roter Sand)	1	11.1		
29. Elizabethgroden -Wangerooge Is.	4	5.4	2 Tg.	2 Tf
30. Elizabethgroden -Wangerooge Is.	12	5.4		Tf
31. Carolinensiel	3	7.8		
32. Wangerooge Is.-Spiekeroog Is.	1	8.5		
33. Neuharlingersiel- " "	1	4.6		Tf
34. Neuharlingersiel- " "	1	4.6		Tf
35. Spiekeroog Is. -Langeoog Is.	1	9.5		
36. Langeoog Is. -Batrum Is.	1	6.7		
37. Bengersiel - Langeoog Is.	4	6.0		Tf
38. Breihausen - Batrum Is.	4	3.6	2 Tg.	2 Tf

	Route	Number of Conductors	Length Marine Miles	Use of Conductors	
				Tg = Telegraph	Tf = Telephone Bc = Broadcasting
39.	Hilgenriedersiel - Norderney Is.	4	7.4		Tf
40.	Vinkenpolder (Norden) -Norderney Is.	3	4.4		
41.	" " " "	12	4.5	8 Tg	4 Tf
42.	" " " "	6	4.6		Tf
43.	" " " "	40	4.6		Tf
44.	Norderney Is. - Juist Is.	20	6.3		Tf
45.	" " " "	1	6.4		
46.	" " " "	4	4.0		Tf
47.	Juist Is. - Memmert Is.	1	7.7		
48.	" - Borkum Is.	4	7.8		Tf
49.	Hauen (Ostfriesland)-Borkum Is.	1	17.5		
50.	Greetsiel - Borkum Is.	4.	16.0		Tf
51.	" " " "	2	18.0		
52.	" " " "	2	17.7		
53.	Neuharlingersiel -Spiekerroog Is.	4	4.8		Tf
54.	Bensersiel - Langeoog Is.	4	6.2		Tf
55.	Litzelstetten - Seefeldten	96	2.7	2 Bc	94 Tf
56.	Konstanz-Meersburg	112	5.3		Tf
57.	Amrum Odde (Amrum Is.) - Ütersum (Föhr Is.)	4	2.2		Tf
58.	Sibbershusum (Schleswig) - Nösse (Sylt Is.)	12	6.8		Tf

INTERNATIONAL CABLES OPERATED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT

59.	Leba (Pomerania)-Danzig-Heubud (Danzig)	24	79.3	8 Tg	16 Tf
60.	Zarrenzin-Kämpinge (Sweden)	18	64.5	6 Tg	12 Tf
61.	" " " "	48	63.3		Tf
62.	" " " "	170	64.1	2 Bc	163 Tf
63.	Puttgarden (Fehrman Is.)-Syltholm (Lolland Is. Denmark)	4	10.6		Tf
64.	Warnemünde - Gjedser (Falster Is. Denmark)	48	25.0		Tf
65.	" " " "	90	25.2	2 Bc	88 Tf
66.	Puttgarden (Fehrman Is.) Syltholm (Lolland Is. Denmark)	4	10.9		Tf
67.	Westerland (Sylt Is.) - Arondal (Norway)	5	246.2		
68.	" " " "	1	297.9		
69.	Vinkenpolder (Norden) - Mundesley (Eng.)				
	Sections: Vinkenpolder-Norderney Is.	4	4.4		
	Norderney Is.-Mundesley (Eng.)	4.	250.1		

Route	Number of Conductors	Length Marine Miles	Use of Conductors	
			Tg = Telegraph	Tf = Telephone Bc = Broadcasting
70. Greetsiel (Emden)-Lowestoft (Eng.)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	4	17.8		
Borkum Is.-Lowestoft	4	214.9		
71. Greetsiel (Emden)-Bacton (Eng.)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	4	17.9		
Borkum Is.-Bacton	4	212.7		
72. Greetsiel (Emden)-Bacton (Eng.)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	4	17.9		
Borkum Is.-Bacton No.2	4	222.9		
73. Greetsiel (Emden)-Bacton (Eng.)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	4	8.3		
Borkum Is.-Bacton No.3	4	236.4		
CABLES ACROSS LAKE CONSTANCE (BODENSEE)				
74. Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn				
(Switzerland)	2	8.7		
75. " "	14	6.8		Tf
76. " "	40	7.4	12Tg	28 Tf
DEUTSCH ATLANTISCHE TELEGRAPHEN GESELLSCHAFT (DATG)				
77. Greetsiel (Emden)- Dumpton Gap				
(Ramsgate, England)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	1	17.3		(Owned by German govt.)
Borkum Is.-Dumpton Gap	1	279.3		(Owned by DATG except for 17.9 m.m. nearest England, owned by Cable & Wireless LTD)
78. Greetsiel (Emden) - Vigo (Spain)				
Sections: Greetsiel-Borkum Is.	3	17.8		Owned by German govt.
Borkum Is.-Vigo	1	1133.9		Owned by DATG
79. Manslagt (Emden)-Horta (Azores)				
Sections: Manslagt-Borkum Is.	2	15.7		Owned by German govt.
Borkum Is.-Horta	1	1884.4		Owned by DATG
OWNED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT				
80. Norddeich-Lowestoft				
Sections: Norddeich-Norderney Is.	4	5.9		Owned by German govt.
Norderney Is.-Lowestoft	4	226.8		Owned by British govt.

E. Postal Services. The Postal Administration provides all of the services provided by the United States Post Office. In addition it operates an extensive system of mail- and passenger-carrying busses, and performs certain banking and collection services.

1. Administration. A general description of the Postal Administration and of the division of the mail-handling, transportation, and banking functions among the parts of the Ministry has been given. (Section C1). The system is entirely government-operated; there are no lessees or concessionaires.

2. Services. The Postal Administration carries, delivers, and collects ordinary letters and postcards, parcels and packages, registered letters and packages, insured and C.O.D. mail, and special delivery and airmail letters.

Table 5. POSTAL TRAFFIC, GERMANY, 1937

Letters handled ^{1/}	6,738,630
of which registered	94,960
Letters and small packages	
insured	3,290
Ordinary (unsealed) parcels	303,050
Sealed and insured parcels	2,490
C.O.D. letters	76,420
C.O.D. packages	32,180

The German handling of mail was rapid and efficient. Delivery within cities was expedited by the use of modern sorting and conveying machines; Berlin had a tube network (Rohrpost) with some 250 miles of

^{1/} This presumably includes special delivery; it may also include airmail.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

tube running throughout the city. Other cities had similar services. In Berlin, in 1940, an estimated 7,864,000 pieces of mail and telegrams were transmitted by the tubes, which used both the air-pressure and air-vacuum methods of transmissions. The system had 90 stations, most of them between .75 and 1.5 miles apart.

Interurban mail is carried by the railroads where railroad connections are available. To carry the mail to outlying districts, however, the Postal Administration has established its own bus system. Postal busses also carry passengers; the passenger service is both a source of revenue to the administration and an important part of the country's network, because it affords the only means of reaching places not situated on a railroad. Routes radiate from local centers in each province, generally serving areas or routes not served by railroads. The Reichspost owns over 4,000 busses. Before the war 50 of these operated on urban lines totaling 125 miles in length, the rest on interurban lines---of which there were around 2,400---with a total route length of 34,000 miles. In 1937, 84,810,000 passengers were carried. Since the outbreak of the war the bus service has been greatly curtailed.

In addition to busses, the Postal Administration owns numerous other vehicles: electric cars for urban collections and delivery, trucks for maintenance and repair, motorcycles, trailers, etc. On 31 March 1938, the Reichspost owned 17,714 motor vehicles: 4,148 were busses; 2,448, electric cars; 2,412, trucks in the Fernmeldedienst; and 8,706, other vehicles (motorcycles, etc.), as well as 3,151 trailers. Special filling stations and repair shops service these vehicles.

[REDACTED]

Airmail is carried under contract by the Deutsche Lufthansa. In 1937, 1,337,000 pounds of letters, 368,000 pounds of packages, and 1,387,000 pounds of newspapers were carried by air.

The Reichspost handles four types of banking service: (1) postal money orders of the type used in the United States; (2) postal savings, which in 1938 paid 3 percent interest per annum; (3) the postal checking service; and (4) collection and forwarding service. When the Germans annexed Austria, they reorganized their postal savings organization on the Austrian model. The system is administered by a special office (the Postsparkassenamt) within the Postal Ministry, and any of the 47,000 post offices and agencies will accept deposits and make payments.

The following statistics indicate the volume of these services in 1937:

Table 6. POSTAL BANKING IN GERMANY, 1937

<u>Service</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount (RM.1000)</u>
Postal checking accounts	1,119,370	846,210
Account entries of which settled without cash transaction	904,550,000	161,600,000
Money orders and payments through P.).	361,080,000	136,950,000
Postal orders to collect money	379,000	39,250
Orders to protest bills	4,200,000	455,120
Of which protests made by post	357,000	40,250

[REDACTED]

It will be noted that the Reichspost in its banking capacity acts as a collecting and forwarding agency. This service was done in one of two ways: creditors could obtain from the post office special forms (Zahlkarten) to be sent with their bills, so that the debtor could deposit money with the form at the post office for deposit in the creditor's postal checking account, the post office could present bills itself, the Reichspost acting much as an American commercial bank does in presenting a draft, i.e., collecting the money and forwarding it to the creditors, or recording the protest of the debtor.

German postal money orders are much the same as the American, except that the money is delivered by the postman.

The Reichspost also acted as a general financial agent of the government in receiving some tax payments, and in disbursing Winter Relief, special payments to large families, etc. Finally, the Reichspost collects all the radio-receiver license fees.

In general it will be noted that the Reichspost carries on many activities undertaken by the regular banking system in the United States. This service is necessitated by the smaller size and greater concentration of the German banking system, which does not handle a large volume of small accounts. It is unusual for a newspaper subscription, for instance, to be paid for by check in Germany, unless the check is on a postal checking account.

In order to facilitate its work the German Post Office has divided the Reich into twenty-four postal districts, which must be marked on envelopes by the senders using the following Postleitzahlen:

[REDACTED]

Table 6A. POSTAL DISTRICTS

District

- 1 Gau Berlin
- 2 Gau Mark Brandenburg and the Stadtkreis Schneidemühl and the Landkreise Arnswaldo, Friedeberg and Netzekreis of the Gau Pommern.
- 3 Gau Mecklenburg.
- 4 Gau Pommern.
- 5 Gau Danzig-Westpreussen.
- 5B Gau Ostpreussen.
- 5C Reichskommissariat Ostland.
- 6 Gau Wartheland.
- 7A General Government
- 7B Reichskommissariat Ukraine.
- 8 Gau Niederschlesien and the Landkreis Grulich of the Gau Sudetenland-Ost.
- 9A Gau Oberschlesien.
- 9B Gau Sudetenland-Ost.
- 10 Gau Sachsen, Gau Halle-Merseburg and the Kreis Altenburg of Gau Thüringen.
- 11A Gau Sudetenland-West.
- 11B The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.
- 12A The Gauen Wien, Niederdonau, Steiermark.
- 12B Gau Kärnten, Gau Oberdonau, Gau Salzburg, Gau Tirol-Vorarlberg.
- 13A Gau Bayreuth, Gau Franken, Gau Main-Franken.
- 13B Gau München-Oberbayern, Gau Schwaben and the district of Niederbayern of the Gau Bayruth.
- 14 Gau Württemberg-Hohenzollern.
- 15 Gau Thüringen.
- 16 Gau Hessen-Nassau, Gau Kurhessen.
- 17A Gau Baden.
- 17B Part of Gau Baden-Elsass.
- 18 Gau Westmark.
- 19 Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt.
- 20 Gau Osthannover, Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig.
- 21 Gau Westfalen-Nord, Gau Westfalen-Süd.
- 22 Gau Düsseldorf, Gau Essen, Gau Köln-Aschen, Gau Moselland.
- 23 Gau Weser-Ems, and the Landkreise Bremervorde, Wesermünde, Rottenburg and Osterholz-Scharmbeck of the Gau Osthannover, and the Landkreise Grafschaft Hoya and Diepholz of the Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig.
- 24 Gau Hamburg, Gau Schleswig-Holstein and the Landkreise Land Hadeln, Stade, Lüneburg and Harburg of the Gau Osthannover, and the town of Cuxhaven.

F. Radio and Television

1. Broadcasting. Information on the transmission and reception of broadcasting is contained in Chapter B (Media of Public Opinion) of this Handbook.

2. Communication Between Land Stations. No public radio communication service was carried on within Germany before the war; it was felt that the wire services were adequate to fill public needs. The police and the railroads had their own radio systems; the armed services and the Nazi Party may also have had systems of their own. These stations probably used low-power transmitting equipment. Amateur operators were permitted before the war, but were required to be members of the Deutscher Amateur Sende- und Empfangsdienst e. V. (DASD) of the approximate 5,000 members listed in 1939, only about 500 held transmitting licenses; the rest merely listened to the transmissions of the other amateurs and to other short-wave activity. The transmitting amateurs were restricted to telegraphic messages and to the use of the 10-20-40 and 80-meter wave-bands. Presumably they have ceased to operate since the outbreak of the war.

Until 1932 the Trans-Radio A.G., a concessionaire company under government control, had a monopoly of international radio communications. This company has been dissolved and its facilities are now operated by the Postal Administration. The principal transmitter is at Nauen, northwest of Berlin. The Trans-Radio A.G. also operated a transmitter at Eilwese, near Hannover, but there have been no recent reports to indicate

that it is still operating. The receiving stations working with Nauen are at Geltow and Beelitz; the receiving station for Wilwese was at Hagen, and there are probably other receiving stations. The Postal Administration also owns transmitters at Königswusterhausen (where the Deutschlandsender was formerly located), at Zeesen, and at Rehmate, all near Berlin, as well as several in the territories annexed since 1938.

The German police operated a station of its own at Berlin-Adlershof.

Table 7. STATIONS CARRYING ON POINT-TO-POINT
COMMUNICATION IN THE OLD REICH

Nauen	7 long-wave, 71 short-wave freqs. Telegraphic and telephonic	Transmitters of 5, 7.2, 12, 20, 25, 50, 200, and 300 kw. power
Königswusterhausen	26 long-, 52 short-wave freqs. Telegraphic and telephonic	Transmitters of 2.5, 3.6, 5, 7.2, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40 and 50 kw. power
Rehmate	18 short-wave freqs. Telegraphic and telephonic	Transmitters of 5, 7.2, 12 and 20 kw. power
Zeesen	8 short-wave freqs. Telegraphic and telephonic	Transmitters of 7.2 and 40 kw. power
Berlin-Adlershof Police Radio	83.40 kc., telegraphic	5 kw.

In 1937, 1,879,310 radiograms were transmitted, of which 781,380 were overseas correspondence.

[REDACTED]

3. Communication with Ships. Early in the present century the leading European electrical companies set up a company (the Deutsche Betriebsgesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H.) to develop ship-to-shore radio communication. During World War I this company was taken over by the German government, but after the war it became the government's agent in the installation and operation of ship and coastal and, later, of airfield and aircraft stations. This company appears to have been dissolved shortly before World War II; in the last few years before the war, communication with ships, and the transmission of weather bulletins, ice warnings and other warnings to navigators, distress signals, medical service, etc., were handled by the Shipping Office of the Transport Ministry in collaboration with the Postal Ministry. The Navy, of course, operated its own facilities. Since the outbreak of war all facilities used for communication with ships have been taken over by the Navy; a special office (the Verbindung Seeschiffahrt-Kriegsmarine), located in the Transport Ministry but dominated by the Navy, has been set up to control them. It is probable that civilian technical employees continue to be examined by the Postal Ministry.

The North Sea and Baltic coasts of Germany, and the off-shore islands, have numerous stations for communication with ships; in March 1939 there were reported to be 35 coastal stations, 14 maritime radio-beacons, and six maritime directionfinders. There were 1,244 radio telegraph stations, 38 radio-telephone stations, and 1,025 D/F instal-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

lations on German merchant ships. The most important coastal station is that at Norddeich.

Table 8 lists the land stations for communication with ships known to exist before the war.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Table 8. FIXED STATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Call signal</u>	<u>Wave-band</u>	<u>Power (watts)</u>	<u>Direction-finder</u>	<u>Radio beacon</u>
*L = long-wave (below 510 kc.); s = shortwave, above 1500 kc.					
Adlergrund Lightship	DCA	L, S	20, 120		x
Amrumbank "	DCB	L	120,		x
Ausseneider "	DCD	L, S	20, 250		
Aussenjade "	DCE	L, S	20, 120		
Borkum	DBM	L	-----	x	
Borkum Riff Lightship	DCF	L	120		x
Bremen Lightship	DCV	L, S	20, 120		
Dievenow	DBD	L	360		
Elbe Lightship no. 3	DCG	L, S	20 120		
" " " 1	DCH	L	120		x
" " " 4	DCI	L	20, 120		
" " " 2	DCK	L	120		
Elbe-Weser	DAC	L, S	360, 500, 2,000		
Fehmarnbelt Lightship	DCL	L, S	20, 120		x
Flensburg	DCM	L, S	20, 120		
Kiel Lightship	DCN	L, S	20, 120		x
Kiel	DBK	L	360		
List	DBL	L	360	x	
Minsener Sand Lightship	DCO	L	120		
Norderney Lightship	DCP	L	120		x
Norderney	DBO	L	360		
Norddeich	DAN(Tg)	L, S*	1,800, 5,000 7,200, 14,000 18,000		
	DAF(tf)	L, S	2,500, 5,000		
Nordholz	DBN	L	360	x	
Pillau	DBP	L	360		x
Robbenplatteleuchtturm	DCU	S	20		
Rögen	DAS	L, S	1,500 1,800 5,000		
Sassnitz	DAZ	L, S	20 50 100		
Seenotzentrale Nord	DBC	L	1,000		
Swinemünde	DBQ	L	360	x	x
Tönning	DCS	S	20		
Warnemünde	DAW	L, S	80 100		x
Weser Lightship	DCT	L	120	x	x
Wilhelmshaven	DBW	L	360		

There are three North Sea direction-finders, Borkum DBM, List DBT, and Nordholz DBZ; the only transmitter is at Nordholz, and transmits for all three. Of the three D/F's in the Baltic---Arkona DBI, Stolpmunde DBU, and Swinemunde DBO---only Swinemunde has a transmitter.

Circular radiobeacons are located on the Adlergrund, Amrumbank, Borkum Riff, Elbe (no. 1), Fehmarnbelt, Kiel, Norderney, and Weser Lightships. Radiobeacons at Jershöft, Pillau, Rügen, Stubbenkammer, Swinemünde, and Warnemünde all work with the Rügen radio station.

4. Communication with Aircraft (see map in Section XI E, on Air Transport, of this Handbook). The operation of airfield and aircraft radio facilities is in the hands of the Air Ministry, which controls both commercial and military aviation. The government-controlled Deutsche Lufthansa before the war purchased its own radio equipment and employed the operators. The Air Ministry has, however, collaborated with the Postal Ministry in technical matters and in setting examinations for technical personnel.

In March 1939, 41 airfield stations and 503 stations in planes were reported.

Germany was divided in peacetime into safety districts for aviation purposes. On leaving a district, an airplane normally ceased to communicate with the airways stations of that district and opened communication with the stations of the district it was entering. Most German stations were equipped for telegraphic communication only. Their facili-

[REDACTED]

ties always included direction-finders; the principal fields also had radiobeacons, either circular or directional.

The following list of airfield stations includes only those about which pre-war information is available.

Table 9. AIRFIELD STATIONS IN GERMANY

		<u>Power (Watts)</u>	<u>Radiobeacons</u>
Berlin-Tempelhof (P) <u>1</u> /	DDX	100, 800, 1,500	x
Brunswick (A) <u>1</u> /	DIP	100	
Bremen (A)	DIB	100	x
Breslau (P)	DDU	100, 400	x
Cologne (P)	DDK	100, 300	x
Dortmund (A)	DIC	100, 300	
Dresden (A)	DIR	100, 300	x
Düsseldorf (A)	DID	100	
Elbing (A)	DYG	100	
Erfurt (A)	DIA	100, 300	x
Essen-Mühlheim (A)	DIN	100	x
Frankfurt (Main) (P)	DDF	100, 300	x
Freiburg (Breisgau) (A)	DIF	100	
Friedrichshafen Löwenthal (A)	DIZ	100	
Gleitwitz (A)	DIG	100	x
Halle-Leipzig (P)	DDL	100, 300	x
Hamburg (P)	DDM	400	x
Hannover (P)	DDV	100, 400	x
Kassel-Waldau (A)	DIW	100	
Kiel-Holtenau (A)	DIK	100	
Königsberg (P)	DDW	100, 750	
Magdeburg (A)	DYM	100	
Mannheim (A)	DIM	100	x
Munich	DDP	80, 100, 800	Beacons at Munich and Königsdorf (Upper Bavaria)
Norddeich Zeppelin	DAN	5,000	
Nuremberg (P)	DDG	100, 300	x
Saarbrücken (A)	DIS	100, 300	
Stettin (P)	DDN	100, 300	x
Stolp Pomerania	DIS	100	x
Stuttgart (P)	DDT	100, 300	x
Weiden, Oberpf. (A)	DIV		--Receiver only--

1/ P - Principal direction-finder; A- Auxiliary direction-finder.

[REDACTED]

5. Manufacturers of Radio Equipment. Early in the present century the leading German producers of electrical equipment founded the Telefunken Gesellschaft m.b.h. with official encouragement, and turned over to it the basic German radio equipment patents. The Telefunken company was originally a monopoly set up to compete with the Marconi combine. Since then, as the demand for radio equipment expanded, the joint owners of Telefunken and manufacturers of Telefunken equipment, Siemens & Halske and Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft (AEG), have licensed other firms to use the basic patents. But the licensing has not restored free competition, since all German licensees are members with Telefunken in a price-fixing association, and foreign producers are largely excluded by patent-exchange agreements (as with R.C.A.) and import restrictions. The only pre-war exception was in the case of the Philips combine of Eindhoven (Netherlands), whose patent-exchange agreement with Telefunken gave it the right to sell a specified number of sets within Germany. Telefunken, along with Philips, has for some years dominated the European radio pool.

The number of radio equipment manufacturers in Germany is limited by law. (In 1937, for instance, 28 companies were permitted to produce receiving sets.) Most of these companies are subsidiaries of large German firms and international combines. Siemens & Halske has recently sold its 50 percent interest in Telefunken to AEG, but will continue to use Telefunken patents and to pool patent and research facilities with AEG. The

Bergmann Elektrizitatswerke, formerly held jointly by Siemens and AEG, are now controlled by Siemens. Siemens and AEG continue to exercise joint control over Osram, Germany's principal manufacturer of radio tubes and light bulbs. The Blaupunkt Company, which produces receiving sets (and, currently, German "walkie-talkies") is a subsidiary of the Bosch concern. Bosch is also one of the founders of Fernseh-A.G. (to be distinguished from the Reichspost-Fernseh-Gesellschaft which, together with Telefunken, controls most of the television patents. C. Lorenz A. G., another of the leading radio equipment producers and owner of some important patents, was an International Telephone and Telegraph Company subsidiary before the war.

The manufacturers of receiving sets are organized into the Verband der Funkindustrie. The wholesale and retail dealers each have their own cartels. The three cartels are bound together in the Wirtschaftsstelle der deutschen Rundfunkindustrie, the functions of which include price-fixing and also deciding what firms are entitled to be wholesalers and retailers on the basis of certain standards of technical competence and financial solvency. Since 1939, the Wirtschaftsstelle has aided the Hauptausschuss an Industriering (Electro-Technical Products) within the Ministry for Armaments or War Production in standardizing models and allocating restricted production. Membership in one of the three associations is, in fact, compulsory. To produce sets the manufacturers must have access to the basic patents, which are licensed only

to members of the Verband; only wholesalers and retailers who are members of the dealers' associations can obtain sets from the manufacturers, since the Reichsstelle für technische Erzeugnisse (German Board for Technical Products), which allocates raw materials, has prohibited sales to non-members.

The measures taken by the government to place radio industry on a wartime basis were merely acceleration of steps already taken toward the conservation of scarce materials, curtailment of models, and distribution of functions. The industry, highly integrated already, was admirably suited to wartime controls. The production of Kleinempfänger (small receiving sets) continued; the Germans claim to have produced two million during the first two years of the war. It finally became necessary, however, to set up a priority system for distributing these. A limited number of sets for export were manufactured. The production of replacement parts virtually ceased. All other production facilities were put to work on military equipment.

6. Wireless Telephotography. There has never been a public wireless phototelegraphy service within Germany. The Nauen station, however, transmitted before the war facsimiles received by wire from anywhere in Germany. In recent years there has been much experimentation with aviation telephotography, the results of which are not known.

7. Television. The German policy toward television, unlike that of the United States, has been to give its development full

[REDACTED]

publicity---although the promised production of inexpensive sets for the general public has never been fulfilled. Experimental television stations were erected at Berlin (Witzleben), on the Brocken in the Hartz Mountains, and at Feldberg (near Frankfurt a.-M.), and transmitted regular programs. The television transmitters are linked by the television cables. Television broadcasts were abandoned at the outbreak of war, but programs continued to be transmitted over the telephone-television cable network (Berlin-Hamburg, Berlin-Leipzig-Nuremberg-Munich) to auditoriums, and experimentation continued.

The control of television was at first in the hands of the Postal Ministry. Experiments involving the use of television in aviation led to its transfer for a brief time to the Air Ministry. In 1936 responsibility for transmission of television programs was divided between the Propaganda and Postal Ministries on a basis similar to the arrangement in the broadcasting field. The Air Ministry retained control of military experimentation. A government-controlled company, the Reichspost Fernseh-Gesellschaft, carries on most of the non-military experimentation in its own laboratories.

The television broadcasting stations about which information is available are the following:

Berlin (Witzleben)	42,500 kc.	2.5 kw.
Berlin (Witzleben)	45,000 kc.	20 kw.
Brocken, Hartz	40,010 kc.	50 kw.
Feldberg, Taunus	45,000 kc.	---

[REDACTED]

CORRECTIONS

Corrections to OSS Map 3001 (Germany and Austria: Radio Facilities):
BC Station indicated over printing of Hilversum (Netherlands) is at
Hilversum: the arrow points in the wrong direction.

Add an umlaut to the letter "U" in Beromünster (Switzerland) and to
the letter "o" in Königs - Wusterhausen (umlaut omitted in note by
Herzberg (near Berlin)

These corrections will be made in the final edition of OSS Map 3001.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

G. Postal Censorship. No censorship of postal communications existed under the Weimar Republic. The only control established consisted in the right of the authorities to open mail en route to foreign countries for the sole purpose of preventing illegal sending of money abroad (Devisenkontrolle). The Nazis, since their rise to power, made use of this currency control regulation to establish a strict political control of all mail sent abroad and of the domestic mail of persons on their blacklists. For this task a subsection was created in the central organization of the Gestapo (Unterabteilung 3).

The development of the war naturally resulted in a further tightening of postal censorship and in the drawing up of detailed regulations to facilitate censorship procedure. In a basic decree issued on 2 April 1940^{1/} control and executive authority over all matters concerning communications, both with foreign countries and within the Reich, was assigned to the Supreme High Command (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht -- OKW), which also designates the countries that are considered as enemy and neutrals. The authority of the Supreme High Command extends over all postal traffic, long-distance communications, carrier pigeons and any other means by which information can be conveyed.

Under the new system several censorship stations were set up which exercise immediate control over all mail sent abroad. These offices have power to prevent the transmission of any kind of information in part

^{1/} RGBl., I, 823.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

or entirety. They are under the Supreme High Command but do not have to account for their actions. In 1942, so far as is known, these offices were located in the following cities: Berlin-Charlottenburg, Frankfurt, Koln, Konigsberg, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Bremen, Magdeburg, Chemnitz; no later changes are known. Other offices are located in the occupied territories and even in neutral countries (Spain). All letters originating in Germany or in the occupied territories, or neutral countries over which the Germans have been able to establish postal censorship are censored in these offices. Thus Swiss mail is routed to Stuttgart or Berlin before it is forwarded to its destination; Turkish mail for Western European countries is censored in Vienna; a considerable part of the Clipper mail, passing from Lisbon to Barcelona, is opened by the German censor.

The censorship of domestic mail, while nominally under the Supreme High Command, is apparently still operated by the Gestapo. To what extent letters are checked is not known, but there is evidence that the mail of persons under suspicion is watched.

Military censorship is strict; correspondence with foreign countries is discouraged and granted only in special cases. The actual censorship of letters is carried out by the company commander and passed on to division headquarters, where it may be further checked.

Prisoner-of-war mail and mail from concentration camps is, of course, under stringent regulations, and is primarily censored in the re-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

spective camps. Communications via the Red Cross are subject to special regulations but, at least in part, are also censored.

Administrative regulations governing the procedure to be followed in communications with foreign countries are laid down in the executive decree of 13 May 1940.^{1/} In essence it contains the following:

1. No communication with enemy countries is allowed except when special permission is granted.
2. Communication with neutral countries is to be limited to the barest minimum.

The length of letters sent abroad cannot exceed four pages, Letters can only be mailed from post office counters and the sender must submit an identification card with photograph. The envelope must not be padded and it, as well as every enclosure, must bear the writer's and sender's (if the two are not identical) name and address. The postage stamp is affixed at the counter. The sending of picture post cards, photographs mounted on paper, Braille publications, chess, crossword and other puzzles, the use of secret inks, codes, Esperanto or other artificial languages, and shorthand is prohibited.

A recent regulation (13 January 1944) establishes that no more than two letters monthly can be sent; they are not to exceed two pages. It also requires that persons wishing to correspond with people abroad obtain a permit for communication with foreign countries (Kontrollkarte für Auslandsbriefverkehr).

^{1/} RGB1., I, 824.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Telegraphic communications can be worded only in the official codes (ABC, Acme, Alpha, Bentley, Boe, Bremer Baumeoll, Hapag, Lloyd, Masse and Peterson Key or the key of the Sea Service, International Hotel Service, and International Signalbook Vol. 2.) The code must be indicated on the telegram.

Long-distance communications with foreign countries are subject to permission of the police. Persons holding permits can show these instead of the required identification card at the post-office counter when mailing letters for abroad.

Communications of the Party, the Foreign Office, and foreign diplomats are at least in part exempt from these regulations.

The severity of censorship has never been denied by the government. On the contrary it is publicized in order to instill fear in the population and bring about a self-imposed abandonment of undesirable comments in letters or communications of any sort. The very procedure one has to go through is sufficient to cut down on the volume of mail for fear of having any dealings whatsoever with the police, let alone being put on record for having correspondence with someone abroad. This system is designed to insure increased efficiency. The letters are first censored by every postal clerk, who receives them and checks the contents, and then at the censorship offices to which they are forwarded, where they may be checked by one or more censors. For a considerable time this system, a combination of psychological intimidation and actual examination of letters, functioned with remarkable efficiency.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It began to deteriorate early in 1943. Undoubtedly as the effects of the war are accentuated the grumbling of people grows, they make remarks more freely and, either because of adverse local conditions in bombed cities or because of the depletion of the staff of censors by constant drafting into the Armed Forces, detrimental remarks are often passed.

APPENDICES:

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPENDIX A

PROPAGANDA MINISTRY DIVISIONS AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

Minister: Joseph G \ddot{u} bbels

Under Secretaries of State: Leopold Gutterer, Otto Dietrich, Herman Esser

Ministeramt: Naumann

Administration: Greiner

Ministerial Office: Stolze

Divisions:

Budget and Finance: Ott

Personnel: Muller

Legal Division: Schmidt-Leonhardt

Propaganda Coordination: Alfred I. Berndt

Home Press: Ernst Brauweiler

Assistant: Wilhelm Skippert

Scandinavian countries:

Iberian Peninsula:

Latin America:

Japan: Sch \ddot{a} fer

USA: (formerly Fr \ddot{o} lich)

Periodical Press: Wilfried Bade

Foreign Division: Hans Dr \ddot{a} ger

England: Georg Senzig

Asia Minor: Babin

Italy: Fred C. Willis

Tourist Traffic: Mahlo

Broadcasting: Diewerge

Literature: Fritz Hägert

Theater: Rainer Schlösser

Fine Arts: Biebrach

Music: Heinz Drewes

National Defense: Police Major Titel

(Special Tasks, including Welfare of Troops: Hans Hinkel)^{a/}

Department Armed Forces: Colonel Wrochem

Liaison with Supreme High Command: Lieutenant Colonel Martin

Major v. Murawsky

Liaison with Foreign Office: Kremmer

Subordinate Offices:

43 Reichspropaganda Offices (of which 10 are in incorporated territory)^{b/}

Ostpreussen, Königsbert: Walter Maertins

Berlin, Berlin: Hans Frölich

Mark Brandenburg, Berlin: August Scherer

Niederschlesien, Breslau: Hans Werner Fischer

Oberschlesien, Kattowitz: Klar*

Pommern, Stettin: Kuno Popp*

Magdeburg, Anhalt, Dressau: Karl Knoebel

Halle-Merseburg, Halle: Wilhelm Maul

^{a/} Division no longer mentioned in 1942.

^{b/} Names marked with an * are checked as of 1943; the others correspond to 1939.

[REDACTED]

Thüringen, Weimar: Wilhelm Brüstlin
Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel: Gustav Schierholz
Weser-Elms, Lümburg: Ernst Schulze
Osthannover, Luneburg: Friedrich Schmonsees
Südhannover-Braunschweig, (Hannover: Herbert Huxhagen
Westfalen-Süd, Bochum: Hermann Brust, Kurt Kränzlein*
Kurhessen, Kassel: Heinrich Gernand
Hessen-Nassau, Frankfurt am Main: Willi Stöhr
Köln-Aachen, Köln: Richard Ohling*
Koblenz-Trier, Koblenz: Albert Urnes
Essen, Essen: Arnold Fischer
Düsseldorf, dusseldorf: Hermann Brouwers
München, München: Otto Nippold
Schwaben, Augsburg: Ludwig Mikus
Bayrische Ostmark, Bayreuth: Hans Kolbe
Franken, Nürnberg: Hans Bäselsöder
Mainfranken, Wurtsburg: Waldemar Vogt
Westmark, Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse: Horst Slesina*
Sachsen, Dresden: Heinrich Salzmenn
Württemberg, Stuttgart: Adolf Mauer
Baden, Karlsruhe/ Baden: Adolf Schmidt
Hamburg, Hamburg: Hans Rodde
Mecklenburg, Schwerin: Alfred Wilke

Wien, Wien: Friedrich Glass

Oberdonau, Linz: Ferry Pohl

Niederdonau, Wien 66: Hans Goger

Steiermark, Graz: Gustav Fischer

Kärnten, Kagenfurt: Sepp Huber

Salzburg, Salzburg: Artur Salcher

Tirol-Vorarlberg, (Innsbruck: Artur Lezuo

Sudetenland, Reichenberg: Franz Höller

Danzig-Westpreuszen, Danzig:

Wärtheland, Posen: Kramer

Ausland, Berlin-Wilmersdorf: Schmidt-Decker*

Other subordinate organizations of the Propaganda Ministry:

Tourist Traffic League: Hermann Esser

34 branches of the Tourist Traffic League:

Baden, Karlsruhe

Bayrische Ostmark, Bayreuth

Berlin, Berlin G2

Danzig-Westpreuszen, Danzig

Harz, Braunschweig

Kärnten, Klagenfurt

Kurhessen, Kassel

Mark Brandenburg, Berlin W 35

Mecklenburg, Schwerin

Mitteldeutschland, Magdeburg

München-Südbayern, München
Niederdonau, Wien
Niedersachsen-Weserbergland, Hannover
Nürnberg und Nordbayern, Nürnberg
Nordmark, Hamburg
Oberdonau und Salzburg, Salzburg
Ostfriesland, Emden
Ostpreuszen, Königsberg
Pommern, Stettin
Rheinland, Bad Godesberg
Rhein Main, Frankfurt am Main
Westmark, Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse
Sachsen, Dresden
Schlesien, Breslau
Sudetenland, Reichenberg
Thüringen, Weimar
Tyrol, Innsbruck
Unterweser-Jade, Bremen
Vorarlberg, Bregenz
Wartheland, Posen
Westfalen, Dortmund
Wien, Wien
Württemberg-Hohenzollern, Stuttgart

English

Reich Committee for Tourist Traffic
Film Censorship Offices
Reich Film Archive
Film Allocation Office
German Newsreel Center
Reich Archive for Literature
Archive for Foreign Press
Reich Archive for Illustrations
Central Office for Culture Film
German Propaganda Studio
Foreign Division of the Illustration Service
Reich Office for Music
Reich Censorship Office for Music

German

Reichsausschuss für Fremdenverkehr
Film Prüfstellen
Reichsfilmarchiv
Filmkontingentstelle
Deutsche Wochenschauzentrale
Reichsschrifttumsarchiv
Auslandspressearchiv
Reichsbildarchiv
Deutsche Kulturfilmzentrale
Deutsches Propaganda Atelier
Auslandsabteilung des Lichtbilddienstes
Reichsstelle für Musikbearbeitung
Reichsmusikprüfstelle

English

Foreign Office for Music
Office for Promoting and Advising German
Literature
Reich Delegate for Fine Arts
Economic Council of Advertising
Economic Office of the German Book Trade
Office of the Leipzig Fair
Reich Office for the Prevention of Damage
German Library
Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra
German Opera
German Theatre in Wiesbaden
People's Opera in the Theater of the West
German Theatre in Berlin
People's Theatre
Theatre on the Nollendorf Place

German

Auslandsstelle für Musik
Werbe und Beratungsamt für das Deutsche
Schrifttum
Reichsbeauftragter für Künstlerische Formgebung
Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft
Wirtschaftsstelle des Deutschen Buchhandels
Leipziger Messamt
Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft für Schadenverhütung
Deutsche Bücherei
Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester GmbH
Deutsches Opernhaus
Deutsches Theater in Wiesbaden
Volksoper im Theater des Westens
Deutsches Theater in Berlin
Volksbühne e. V.
Theater am Nollendorfplatz

English

Admiral Palace Theatre

Metropol Theatre

German Dance Stage

Central office for the German Congress

Office for Interpreters

German

Admiralspalast Theater

Metropoltheater

Deutsche Tanzbühne

Deutsche Kongresszentrale

Reichsfachschaft für das Dolmetscherwesen

Reich Chamber of Culture:

President: Goebbels

Vice-Presidents: Funk, Amann, Gutterer

Chambers:

Press: Max Amann

Music: Peter Raabe

Film: Karl Frolich

Literature: Hanns Johst

Theater: Rainer Schlösser

Fine Arts: Wilhelm Kreis

Reich Broadcasting Corporation: Heinrich Glassmeier

German Journalist's Union (Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse):
Wilhelm Weiss

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PARTY PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT AND OTHER PARTY
PROPAGANDA OFFICES.

Party Propaganda Department:

Reichsleiter: Goebbels

Chief of Staff: Dr. Eugen Hadamovsky

Aide de Camp: Hugo Fischer

Sections:

Active Propaganda: Walter Schulze

Radio: A. F. Staats

Film: Arnold Räter

Culture: Karl Cerff

Press: Ernst Bräckow

Liaison: Wilhelm Hägert

Coordination: Walter Thiessler

Reich Motor Column: Hermann Schäfer

Information for Speakers: Hugo Ringler

Publication of official journal "Unser Wille und Weg": Hugo Ringler

Recreation: Hannes Kremer

Publication of journal "Parole der Woche": Hannes Kremer

Exhibitions and Fairs: Hugo Fischer

Delegate of the Fuehrer for the Supervision of the Entire Ideological

Education of the NSDAP: Alfred Rosenberg

Central Department Training and Organization:

Central Department Science and Culture:

Central Office for Literature: Bäumlér

Central Office Spheres Beyond the Limit of the Reich: Schirmer

Examining Committee for the Protection of NS Literature: Phillip Bouhler

Oberdienstleiter: Karl Heinz Hederich

Reich Leader of Press: Max Amann

Subordinate Offices: Zentralverlag

Reichsleiter: Max Amann

Oberdienstleiter: Wilhelm Baur

Heinrich Korth

Wilhelm Weiss

Amtsleiter: Joseph Pickl

Heinz Franke

Subordinate Offices: Administration

Reichsleiter: Max Amann

Stabsleiter: Rolf Rienhardt

Amtsleiter: Konrad Goebbels

Hauptstellenleiter: Hans Graf Reischach

Reich Press Chief: Otto Dietrich

Personal Advisor: Eugen Maier

Periodicals: Henri [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Information and News: Du Prel

Press Political Machine: E. Fischer

NSK: Wilhelm Ridgen

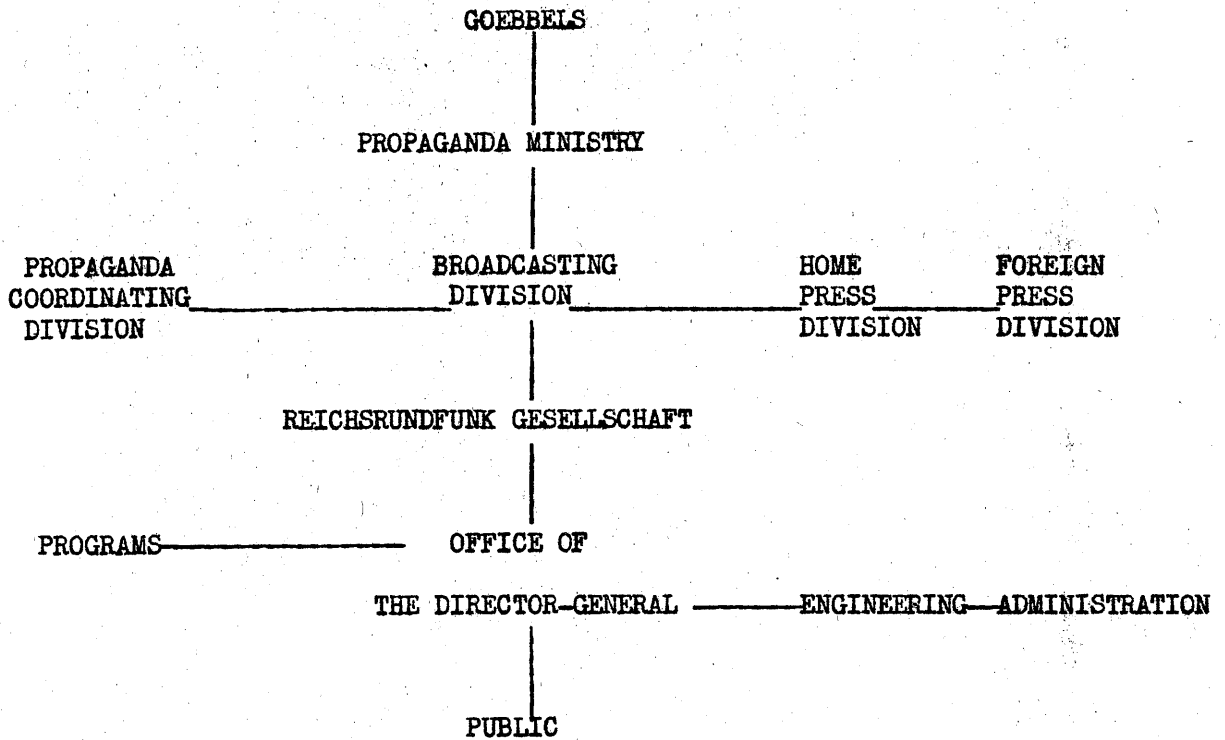
Foreign Press: Rolf Hoffmann

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

GERMAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

REICHSRUNDFUNK GESELLSCHAFT



RECEIVING SETS IN GERMAN CITIES.

City	Number of Sets (April 1, 1941)	Number of listeners per 100 households
Berlin	1,263,707	78.7
Bochum	58,169	61.6
Bremen	97,464	74.9
Breslau	144,649	67.6
Dortmund	118,327	70.6
Dresden	181,527	77.9
Düsseldorf	126,304	72.0
Essen	127,462	61.4
Frankfurt a.M.	141,356	76.6
Hamburg	435,853	75.0
Hanover	124,030	79.1
Kassel	50,799	75.8
Kiel	69,184	84.6
Köln	170,525	66.7
Leipzig	195,501	79.5
Magdeburg	91,197	79.8
Munich	196,822	76.3
Nuremberg	103,308	75.5
Rostock	31,528	83.4
Stuttgart	120,019	86.3

GERMAN BROADCASTING STATIONS.

<u>Reichssender:</u>	frequency (kilocycles)	Wave length (meters)	kilowats
Deutschlandsender (Herzberg)	191	1571	200
Berlin (Tegel)	841	367.7	100
Bremen (Lopik) ^{a/}	758	395.8	125
Breslau	958	315.8	100
Dresden	1465	204.8	5
Freiburg	1295	231.8	5
Kaiserslautern	1429	209.9	
Köln-Langenberg	658	455.9	100
Königsberg I	1051	291	100
Königsberg II	1348	222.6	2
Leipzig	785	382.2	120
Munich	740	405.4	100
Saarbrücken	859	349.2	17
Stuttgart (Mühlacker)	522.6	574	

Gleichwellen:

Groups of stations broadcasting on same wave length:

Köln - Langenberg	658	455.9	100
Hamburg			150
Norden			100

^{a/} This station actually located in Holland.

	frequency (kilocycles)	wave length (meters)	kilowats
Norddeutsche - Gleichwelle:			
Flensburg			2
Hannover			2
Stettin			2
Magdeburg			
Unterweser			
Ostdeutsche - Gleichwelle:	1305	230.2	
Danzig			5
Stolp			5
Westdeutsche - Gleichwelle:	1195	251	
Frankfurt			27
Coblenz			2
Trier			2
Süddeutsche - Gleichwelle:	519	578	
Nürnberg . (and Austrian Stations)			1
Schlesische - Gleichwelle:	1251	243.7	
Gleiwitz			5
Reichenbach			5

NEWSPAPERS.

Nation-wide papers in Germany:

Title of Paper	Publisher	Circulation
Völkischer Beobachter	Zentralverlag, Berlin and Munich Publisher: Alfred Rosenberg, Managing Editor, Wilhelm Weiss, Editor: Theodor Seibert (Berlin)	about 440,000 Berlin ed. 300,000
Der Angriff	Zentralverlag, Berlin Editor, Hermann Fiddickow	over 100,000
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung	Deutscher Verlag, Berlin Editor, Silex (now in Navy) Deputy, O. Best	over 60, 000
Nationalzeitung	Nationalzeitung Verlag, Essen Editor, Graf Eberhard v. Schwerin	about 160,000
Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung	Reismann-Grone, Essen Managing Editor, Wilhelm Ackermann	about 30,000
Berliner Börsenzeitung	Berliner Börsenzeitung, Druckerei v. Verlag, Berlin. Editor, Richard Jügler Deputy Editor, Reinhard Gerdes	about 30,000
Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung	H. Droste Verlag v. Druckerei, Düsseldorf Managing Editor, Alfred Schmidt-Hoepke Assistant, Karl Heidemann	about 11,000

Kölnische Zeitung

DuMont Schauberg, Köln

About 100,000

Deputy Editor, Johann Schäfer
Deputy, Fritz Blumrath

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Broschek und Co., Hamburg

135,000

Münchner Neueste Nachrichten

Knorr & Hirth K. G., München
Editor, Franz Geisler
Managing Editor, Alfred Salat

Important Berlin Papers:

Berliner Morgenpost

Deutscher Verlag
Chief Editor, Gotthold Mühleer
Deputy, Hans Merten
Editor, Friedrich Eck

450,000
Sundays: 600,000

Das 12 Uhr Blatt

Deutscher Verlag
Managing Editor, Wilhelm Fandlerl
Editor, Albrecht Albert

about 200,000

Berliner Lokalanzeiger

A. Scherl
Managing Editor, Fritz Lucke

about 275,000

Important Weeklies:

Der Stürmer

Published by Zentralverlag in
Nürnberg

450,000

Das Reich

Published by Deutscher Verlag
in Berlin

IMPORTANT PUBLISHERS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Publications</u>
Zentralverlag (NSDAP)	Munich	politics
Verlag der DAF		labor
Subsidiaries of DAF:		
Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt	Hamburg	war, economics and sciences
Albert Langen Georg Müller	Munich	belles-lettres
Guttenberg Presse-verlag- Büchergilde Bertelsmann-Gueterslohn		religion (Prot.)
Herder	Freiburg/B	religion (Cath.)
Philip Reclam	Leipzig	miscellaneous
Brockhaus	Leipzig	miscellaneous
Otto Stollberg	Berlin	politics
Oldenbourg	München	politics
Mohr	Tübingen	law, economics, humanities, religion
W. de Gruyter (Vereinigung Wissensch Verlagsanstalten)	Berlin - Leipzig	humanities, science, law
Deutsche Verlagsanstalt	Stuttgart	Humanities, belles-lettres
Cotta (absorbed Rowohlt)	Stuttgart	classics
Bibliographisches Institut	Leipzig	Classics
Rütten & Löning	Frankfurt/M	belles-lettres
E. Diederichs	Jena	belles-lettres (semi Nazi)
Inselverlag	Leipzig	belles-lettres
S. Fischer	[REDACTED]	belles-lettres
K. Perthes	Gotha	maps, geography
	[REDACTED]	

B. A. Teubner	Leipzig	school books
G. Stalling	Oldenburg	politics
Duncker and Humblot	München	military, science politics
Köhler and Amelung	Leipzig	miscellaneous
G. Westermann	Braunschweig	belles-lettres
Velhagen and Klasing	Bielefeld	belles-lettres
B. Tauchnitz	Leipzig	english, belles-lettres
G. Fischer	Jena	economics
J. Springer	Berlin	economics
Vahlen	-----	law

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

PROPAGANDA MINISTRY

GÖBBELS

UNDERSECRETARIES OF STATE

GUTTERER

DIETRICH

ESSER

LIAISON WITH F. C.

BRENDT

LIAISON WITH O.K.W.

Coordination

DIVISIONS

R.G.R.

Broadcast

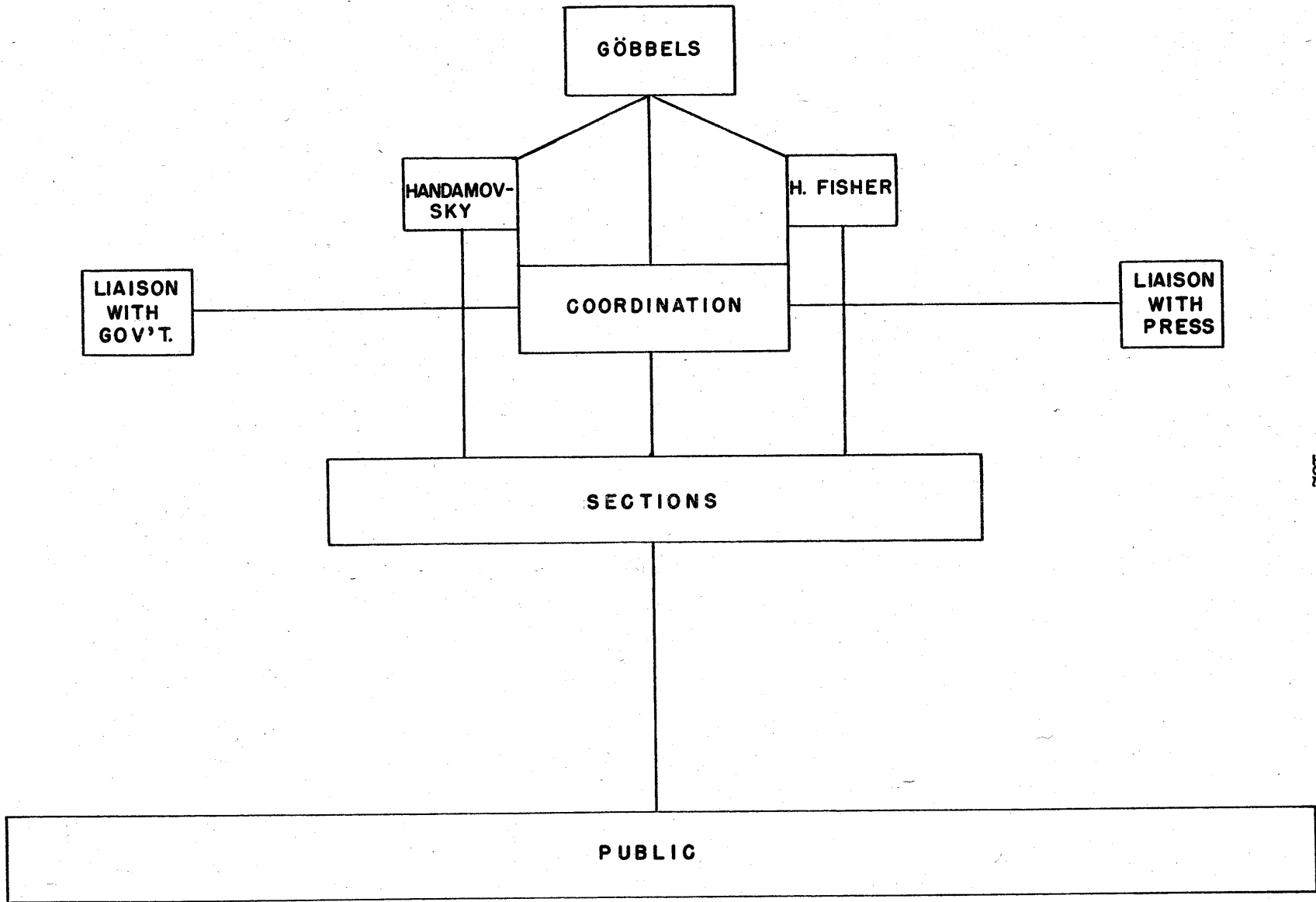
D.N.B.

New Agencies

F.F.V.

Tourist Traffic

PUBLIC



PARTY PRESS

REICH PRESS CHIEF

REICH LEADER OF THE PRESS

DIETRICH

AMANN

PRESS
PERSONNEL
DIVISION

PRESS
POLITICAL
DIVISION

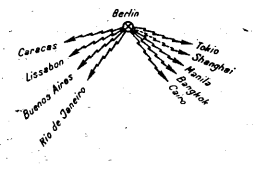
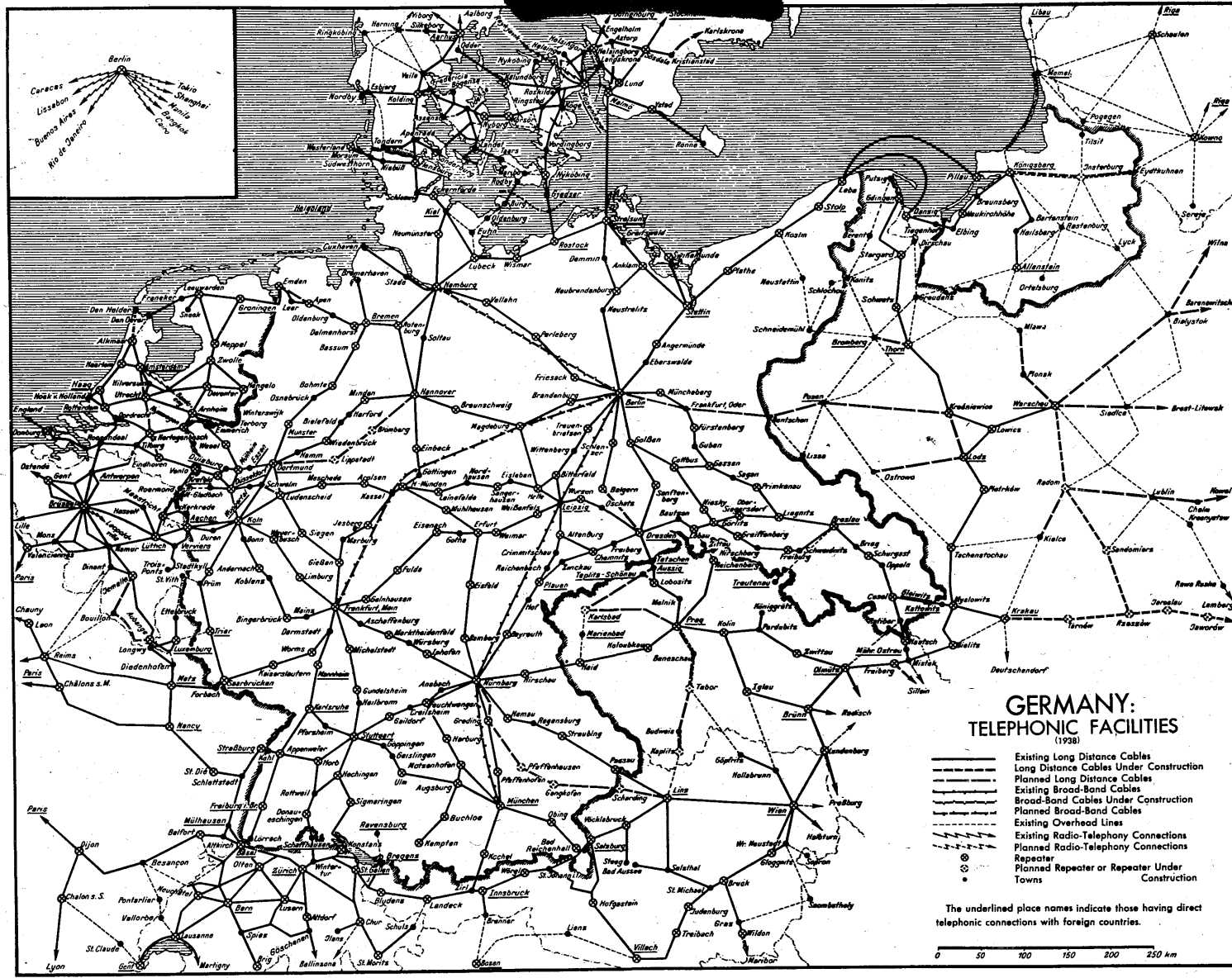
ADMINIS-
TRATIVE
OFFICE

ZENTRLVERLAG

SUBSIDIARY PUBLISHING CONCERNS

PUBLIC

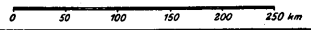
SECRET



GERMANY: TELEPHONIC FACILITIES (1938)

- Existing Long Distance Cables
- - - Long Distance Cables Under Construction
- Planned Long Distance Cables
- - - Existing Broad-Band Cables
- - - Broad-Band Cables Under Construction
- - - Planned Broad-Band Cables
- Existing Overhead Lines
- Existing Radio-Telephony Connections
- - - Planned Radio-Telephony Connections
- ⊙ Repeater
- ⊙ Planned Repeater or Repeater Under Construction
- Towns

The underlined place names indicate those having direct telephonic connections with foreign countries.



PROVISIONAL EDITION

