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ARMY TALKS



Seven Against The World!



RESTRICTED · EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS · UNITED STATES ARMY



"It is desired that, consistent with operational requirements, group discussions, through the medium ARMY TALKS . . . be held in all units within this command, using one hour of training time each week . . . unit commanders will conduct an orientation program, using not less than one hour training time a week . . . presentation of this material is a command function. . . . A company officer will be present at each discussion, whether or not he is the discussion leader. . . ."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER.

**(Extract from letter ETO, 30 April 1944, AG 352/2 OpGA,
Subject: Education in Military and Current Affairs.)**

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF



Dear Colonel,

This issue of ARMY TALKS deals with certain men high in the ranks of the Nazi party, and with the part they are playing in this war. It is just one of a series of ARMY TALKS which have appeared in the past several months, dealing with the German enemy. Mingled with such Talks are others—Notes from Normandy for instance—which bring the combat experience of troops in France to the attention of every soldier in this Theater.

Another recent issue was Achtung, which was distributed to the men in the landing craft just before they hit the shores of France on D-Day. Achtung, along with the other ARMY TALKS, explained to the soldier his mission, gave him pertinent information to help him in his task, and sent him into battle better informed about the immediate fight before him, as well as the broader background of the war.

General Eisenhower is determined that the American soldier in this Theater be a well informed soldier. An extract from his letter of 30 April, 1944, appears on the opposite page. To supplement the hour a week of training time allotted to ARMY TALKS, a simple, coordinated program has been devised. The ARMY TALKS pamphlet is distributed on a basis of 3 per company to your command. Every Thursday in the Warweek supplement of Stars and Stripes

the soldier is familiarized on the current week's ARMY TALKS, so that he may enter into the discussion with some knowledge of the subject. Every Saturday at 1430 ARMY TALKS are broadcast on the American Forces Network. Throughout the Army, units are following out not only the letter but the spirit of the directive and are reporting successful results.

Are ARMY TALKS being fully utilized in your unit? Does your S-3 understand the opportunity ARMY TALKS affords? How they add meaning to the rest of the training program? Are discussion groups being held regularly? Are they being attended by an interested and responsible officer who fully comprehends the meaning of the combat orientation program in this Theater?

If not, we are ready to do everything we can to bring about this understanding. A special 3-day course in combat orientation is being conducted at this headquarters each week. Arrange to have your S-3 or Assistant S-3 attend. Be sure ARMY TALKS pamphlets are read by your company and platoon leaders. Be sure they are familiar with the synchronized plan whereby ARMY TALKS, Warweek and Stars and Stripes and the American Forces Network combine to support the officer in his task.

One thing more: Won't you find time to read this issue of ARMY TALKS? We hope you will find in each week's issue information of value to you and to your men. If at any time you are disappointed, please write and tell us why. And if suggestions occur to you for timely topics, we would be deeply grateful if you would send them along.

ARTHUR GOODFRIEND,
Major, AUS,
Chief, Orientation Branch,
APO 887.

THE subject matter in this week's ARMY TALKS appears in an illustrated GI digest in the Warweek supplement of Stars and Stripes for July 27th, 1944. Purpose: to enable the soldier to enter the discussion with prior knowledge of the subject. ARMY TALKS, Warweek and American Forces Network are striving to make the American soldier in this Theater the best informed soldier in the world. **ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE?**

ARMY TALKS

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Seven Against The World!

IT would be easy to blame the present state of Germany on a small group of high-powered politicians backed by the wealthy business man and the military caste of the nation. It would be comparatively simple to write off Germany's progress as a war-making country to the gang of men who have taken over her helm. But, unfortunately, the story is not that simple. That gang is immediately responsible for your being in uniform, just as they are responsible for thousands of Germans being in uniform.

Their responsibility is great. However, one thing should be kept in mind always: they could never have waged a world war alone; they could never have organized Germany along the lines of severe discipline—discipline which extends all the way from the front to the smallest factories, to every phase of life in Germany today—if they had not received the cooperation and the approval of the German people.

For more than a decade the German people have given their consent to this program, either eagerly or by not opposing it. They have Hitler, and all that goes with him, because they wanted him. As he has proceeded from one crime to another, they have proceeded with him.

German People Went Along With Nazi Bosses

They have not winced at his demands and they have applauded his accomplishments. When he has conquered, they have not questioned how or why. As we examine the characters of the men who are the bosses of Germany, we are examining in a large degree the character of the German people—including the German soldier. Those people we will have to deal with when the soldier has been killed or captured.



We cannot afford to be lulled into any false judgment. For generations the German people have been willing to foster aggression upon their neighboring nations. This is not merely because they have been the dupes of evil leaders. It goes deeper than that.

So far as this issue of ARMY TALKS goes, however, we are concerned with knowing about the leaders the German people have accepted and

followed in this war. In a number of ways the pattern of leadership found in Germany today is similar to the pattern she developed 25 years ago, and which can be expected to develop again before another 25 years have passed, if we do not apply the lessons these last two wars have taught us.

Most of us know the names of some of the German High Command. Rommel, Von Rundstedt, Von Fritsch, are not unfamiliar to us. We have all seen their faces in newspapers and magazines. Many of us know the names of the political leaders of Germany. We have probably heard of Goering, Goebbels and Von Ribbentrop, and we have a fair idea of what they do. But what we are not likely to know is how they operate together and how they got where they are. This story concerns the Nazi leaders. In the order of their importance they are Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Paul Josef Goebbels, Robert Ley and Alfred Rosenberg.

How They Killed Their Way To Power

The facts are a matter of record, and more are being added every day to prove that never before in modern history has any nation been in the hands of so brutal, so ruthless and so clever a gang of professional killers as Germany is today. They were not elected or chosen by any kind of ballot. They *killed* their way to their present positions.



The story of their rise to power puts even the worst gangster killers in the shade, and makes Dillinger and Lepke look like amateurs at the business. At this stage we cannot be surprised at much of anything the Hitler gang will do, but we must constantly remember what they have achieved by their methods. First, they took over by intimidation the running of one of the most potentially powerful countries of the world, with a claimed population of 80 millions. Second, they proceeded by the same means to take over a good sized section of the world. The fact that this meant plunging the world into war didn't even make them hesitate. Their methods increased in cruelty and barbarism as they dealt with the

people of the countries they conquered. They will continue as long as they have a gambler's chance of pulling anything out of the bag. When that is gone, these leaders can be expected to turn on each other, hoping by placing the blame on the other fellow to escape the punishment they all deserve.

Let's see who this bunch of criminals are, and how they succeeded in corrupting the history of the world for a decade. Let's look at their records and as we do, stop and think how far these men would have gone in the United States. The German people have been content—many of them have been enthusiastic—to have criminals in high office. Would we tolerate



a murderer as President? Would we allow a cheap political juggler to be Secretary of State? Would we look with cheerful composure at a cruel gangster's filling the position of Chief of Staff? The answer is—No. But a powerful nation has not merely accepted them for their own leaders; they have tried to foist them on the rest of the world.

Gang-Leader Adolf Hitler

About Adolf Hitler, the leader, nothing needs to be added, except possibly that he is a first class killer in his own right—a fact that has been overlooked or minimized until recently. For even if we care to forget his main responsibility for the war and the conquest of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, France, and all the others, he still can claim a brutal series of murders which give him a box seat at any trial. For sheer blood lust the purge of 1934 has few parallels in modern history. It is believed that Adolf Hitler led it personally, and brained defenseless men with his loaded crop. At least he supervised the murder of Ernst Roehm, once his closest friend, after planting his gunmen where they could shoot Roehm like a trapped rat. In the purge not only Roehm, but General Von Schleicher and his wife were murdered. Personal revenge was taken care of as well. In 1923 General Gustav von Kahr had smashed Hitler's beer-hall Putsch. The old man was now dragged from his home and chopped to bits with an axe. It was believed that Father Bernhard Stempple

had once read a letter written by Hitler to his niece—a letter indicating unpleasant and unnatural relations. A few days after the purge the body of the priest, filled with bullets, was found in a wood.

These are some of the personal crimes of Hitler. He is branded already by his own record—the anguish of the world is a later accomplishment.

The organization of the Nazi party is like a pyramid, with Hitler at the top and below him the party leaders. Everybody in the party is responsible to him as the Fuehrer. The lines are clear, and every man has a leader above him and a follower below him. Among the highly placed and more ambitious members of the party there goes on a never-ending struggle for power. It is cut-throat and ferocious. Only the strongest men win. Hitler partly overlooks and partly encourages this battle, for two reasons: (1) the strugglers become more dependent on him, and (2) under his jungle law, the toughest and most brutal men survive as his leaders.

Strong-Man Hermann Goering

In this struggle fortunes change. Now and then one fights his way to the front, now and then one is destroyed. Any report on the men under Hitler who wield the greatest power in Germany has to take these changes into account. Nevertheless, in spite of these shifts, six of the early leaders have been able to stay at the top and keep up the fight of the Nazi party for world mastery.

Hermann Goering is, next to Hitler himself, the ablest man in the Nazi party, probably no other man in Germany today is capable of ruling the Third Reich by force of his own disreputable character. Goering is an organizer and a man of action—usually violent action. He organized the Storm Troopers. He was responsible for the Reichstag fire, when the Reichstag was burned to the ground and the blame then pinned on the Communists. From the early days of the party he was the leader of the Nazi deputies in the Reichstag (the national parliament), and was later president of that body. He created, and now rules the German Air Force. He is Commissioner for the four-year plan and czar of Germany's national economy. Right now he is one of the most powerful and cruel leaders in Germany. One writer has said:

“People have misunderstood Goering's true character just as badly as they did Hitler's, and even longer. Goering is enormously fat, the result partly of disturbances in the functioning of the ductless glands and partly of his gluttony. He loves uniforms and display. He flaunts these and



other of his all to human frailties. He can be jovial when he wants to be. He speaks in a racy vernacular that goes straight to people's hearts. On the other hand, it suits both his taste and his purposes to play the part of a 'conservative,' a role for which he has a certain background, for he is



exceptional among the Nazis for coming from a family with pretensions to gentility. His father was the first Governor of German South-West Africa."

Goering likes to cultivate the reputation of being "safe" and "sound." This turns out to be a cruel joke on those who are foolish enough to bank on it. He likes to pose as a jovial, kindly man, the popular friend of everybody. Actually the only soft spot in his make-up is towards animals. He has never hesitated to torture or kill men whenever it furthered his ends, but he will not tolerate any cruelty towards animals. Ten days after he acted as chief executioner in Prussia in the blood-battle of June 30, 1934, he sentenced an old fisherman of Zweibruchen to six months in jail because he had failed to kill a frog painlessly before cutting off its legs.

Goering was a morphine addict for years, and was once sent to an institution in Sweden for a time. Neither use nor disuse of drugs has tempered his savagery. In a speech made at Frankfurt on March 4, 1933, he said: "I am not in office to dispense justice, but to destroy and exterminate."

It was at Goering's own orders that the Luftwaffe bombed and machine-gunned cities and towns, refugees on the roads and women in the fields. Warsaw, Rotterdam and Belgrade are among his war memorials. To some well-meaning but short-sighted leaders among the Allied nations this man was once regarded as being preferable to Hitler.

Hang-Man Heinrich Himmler

One of the main reasons for the strength of the Nazi party was the under-estimation of Hitler and his henchmen. This applies particularly to Heinrich Himmler. Outwardly Heinrich Himmler seems to be the

mildest of men and to merit his nick-name of "Our Gentle Heinrich." Himmler looks like an old-fashioned school teacher. Skinny in appearance, he sports a Charlie Chaplin moustache, has straw-colored hair, not much chin, and wears strong glasses. He looks like a stooge—but it isn't so! Early and late he is at his job. As head of the dreaded Schutz Staffel he is the most feared and the most hated of all German leaders, and he is harder to see than Hitler. He is a vegetarian, drinks no coffee and no liquor except wines. He collects stamps, and to the world presents a picture of purity and innocence. Poor world! It had to learn, too!



Gestapo Chief And Leader Of S.S.

If there is one man in Germany who is more cruel and more savage than any other it is Himmler. He is chief of all German police and Reich Leader of the S.S. As such he is in command of the special guard of National Socialism. In these capacities he disposes of a private army of 250,000 fully-equipped combat troops—the *Verfügungstruppen* of the S.S.—and he heads up the most extensive secret police system in the world, operating in Germany and in other countries. It is Himmler who supervises the concentration camps; it is Himmler who directs much of the fifth column work that prepared the way for the invasions of the German armies; it is Himmler who ordered the killing of the "mental defectives" to the number of nearly 100,000 in 1939 and 1940 alone.



In other words, Himmler is Hitler's professional butcher. He has set out to destroy whole nations whose continued national life was distasteful to Adolf Hitler. Himmler experimented on the Jews; he perfected his system on the Poles. The plan for destroying the Poles consisted of two parts: the first part involved killing several million Poles outright; the second, dumping several million more into a great "reservation" where they would gradually perish through disease and slow starvation. Altogether at least 3,000,000 Poles were liquidated by these methods within 18 months of the day when the German armies first struck at Poland. Included in this figure are between a quarter and a half million Poles killed in the Polish phase of the war.

Himmler is doing his work thoroughly. Given enough time, under his own conditions, and he would utterly destroy the Poles and the Jews in the territories of the Reich. Others would follow.

“Diplomat” Joachim Von Ribbentrop

The rise of Joachim von Ribbentrop to the post of Foreign Minister and the special favor of the Fuehrer is typical of the struggle in which men stopped at nothing to get what and where they wanted. He survived a bitter inter-bureau feud and finally defeated a conspiracy to push him out of favor with Hitler. He was thoroughly hated by members of his own party before he ever became Foreign Minister. But Hitler likes him. One reason he likes him is because he has many enemies—therefore he needs to depend on Hitler. But more than that, Hitler respects von Ribbentrop’s nerve and his judgment on foreign affairs. “Ribbentrop’s the man for me!” he once said. “He’s cold, nothing influences him.” He used to refer to him as “A second Iron Chancellor, a second Bismarck.”

There can be no question about Ribbentrop’s nerve—it consists of bad manners, insolence and condescension. He is always sure that he is right—even now. It is hard to understand why Hitler respects Ribbentrop’s judgment on foreign affairs. It is true that Ribbentrop helped to convince him that France was ripe for conquest and would offer no serious resistance is she did enter World War II. But it was Ribbentrop who assured Hitler that the British were weak, and could be beaten as easily as the French. He was wrong. Worse than that he was proven to have been guessing in both cases. His estimates and his answers were not the result of statesmanship; they were the product of a cheap politician’s gamble. Like most gambling, it cannot bear inspection.



Ribbentrop has no popular following. He is a poor speaker, he lacks the common touch; the people find him distant and snobbish. It has always been impossible for Ribbentrop to control a political machine of his own. But he continues to try. He has replaced the old career diplomatists in the Foreign Office and in the foreign service as fast as he could. That is a slow business at best, and it will be a long time before he can eliminate the old career group who have no love for any political organization, least of all one led and managed by Ribbentrop. He is detested by Goering. He has cultivated Himmler, perhaps feeling that next to Hitler the man who will be most valuable to his purpose is the one who controls the S.S.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Demagogue

It may be safely said that Goebbels is the most distrusted man in the Third Reich. Therefore, he is one of their most respected. Like Himmler, Goebbels began his political career as secretary and assistant to Gregor Strasser, one of Hitler's early followers and henchmen, and turned against him when he saw that advancement would come more quickly by other means.

Goebbels is an outstanding organizer, disputer and mob orator. He knows what to say to a mob and how to say it. He has a fine voice, a remarkable command of the German language, and a perfect pronunciation.

It is nearly impossible not to be stirred by Goebbels' speeches even if you thoroughly dislike and mistrust everything he says. He is a man of tremendous energy and real courage.

Since* the Nazi party has come into power, Goebbels has had three jobs. First, he is national propaganda chief of the party and the government. (In other words he operates the German wind machine, and does it shrewdly and to great effect in Germany.) Secondly, Goebbels controls the Reich Chamber of Culture, which regulates all so-called cultural activities in Germany. These two functions often overlap, as Goebbels once pointed out. Thirdly, Goebbels is the party district leader for Berlin.

Hitler himself supervises propaganda and cultural affairs even more closely than he does other affairs. And the talents that enabled Goebbels to win power and favor have continued to stand him in good stead. He has always been quick to sense Hitler's moods and wishes. He has seen the way the cat would jump and was usually with the cat! When the blood purge of June 30, 1934, broke out, Goebbels hurried to Hitler's side and never left him until the danger had passed. From the end of 1932, Goebbels shared with Hess and Goering the distinction of being closer to Hitler than any other of the party chiefs. At this time he was second only to Goering in authority.

However, Goebbels has never been popular with the men of the party. This is not true of the women. Slight in build, with a deformed foot, he is nevertheless a man of genuine charm and one who has always succeeded in making himself attractive to women. His affairs have been many and have given him a bad reputation. An affair with an actress which involved him in an open scandal in the winter of 1937, irritated Hitler and sent Goebbels into a temporary decline. He might have rubbed out this bit of awkward publicity had he not made three successive professional blunders in judgment, which made his position worse.

Early in the war he planned a broadcast on personal sacrifices. In view of the wide publicity given his private excesses, that was squashed.



He wished to revile the American correspondents then in Berlin. That, too, was sat upon. Finally, he decided to turn the Graf Spee incident into a German victory. Needless to say, that scarcely made a hit when the truth leaked out. These mistakes forced him into a political decline from which he recovered only because of the serious war need for his abilities. Goebbels has unquestionable ability and it is ability which neither Hitler nor Goering can afford to do without. He has remained in power, and almost certainly will remain to the end.

Labor Boss Robert Ley

Dr. Robert Ley has several offices. He is the national organization chief of the party, and formerly managed the annual party conferences in Nuremberg. He is leader of the Labor Front and he directs the "Strength through Joy" organization which in earlier years provided working people with recreation and better factory conditions.

Ley seized the German labor unions "brutally and ruthlessly" on May 2, 1933, in what was probably the most daring attack upon organized labor since the industrial revolution. The attack succeeded. The unions were destroyed, and Ley was in the position of having to satisfy German labor in order to keep his job and the party's promises. Furthermore, he had to ask labor to accept additional hardships. Prices rose; taxes were deducted from wages; insurance increased. Pay declined below depression figures. Labor was not allowed to strike and was subjected to work-conscription similar to military service. Freedom to change a job, to choose a trade or to move to another part of the country was severely restricted. White-collar workers had to submit to disagreeable hardships. But the number of jobs and hours of work greatly increased. As a consequence, most workers thought they were better off. For a time, in some ways, they were.

Ley had seized the birthright of the German workers and he meant to keep it. But being a practical man, he offered a number of high-sounding rewards

which gave all workers a new sense of dignity and of self-respect. First of all he cracked down on the capitalists as hard as he had on labor. Then he promised higher real earnings in the future—time unspecified; he improved working conditions in both offices and factories; he offered recreational and cultural opportunities at little cost, sometimes free.

Meantime Dr. Ley preached "The New Socialism." It is not entirely clear what this was. Apparently it has nothing to do with public ownership or operation of means of production, nor has it anything to do with the right of labor to a voice in their own government. What it seemed to mean



was a thoroughly regimented society, overshadowed by a military outlook. This society worked hard, received little, but had "great honor and a communal sharing of recreation and culture." For example, the property-owner keeps his property if he "behaves himself" and does not run afoul of powerful party members. He keeps his property and the Nazi officials tell him exactly what he can do with it. The Nazis also take an increasing proportion of all earnings.

How has Ley managed to make the German people swallow his flimsy program? Partly because he was backed by the full strength of a dominating party organization; partly because he was an expert in camouflaging the ends by the means. He has always sought out the worker at his job in the office, the factory and the shop, to ask him about his work, his salary and his family, and to shake his hand. He set up "Courts of Social Honor" which imposed heavy fines on employers found guilty of offences against their workers' rights or honor. In some cases the Courts removed control of the businesses and placed them under other management of Ley's selection.

Ley had laid claim to improving the working conditions of the German people. For a time he operated spectacular holiday schemes to which a great deal of publicity was given. Let's see exactly what these schemes consisted of. He has made the leisure time of the people far more enjoyable than it ever had been before. He had two 25,000-ton ships built and leased two others for workers' and employees' cruises. He ordered construction of a gigantic seaside resort for Labor Front leaders. Finally, he organized excursions and vacations all over the Reich, and in Italy at nominal cost, or no cost at all. These arrangements paid huge dividends in display value and in the mass morale.

The truth of the matter is that other reasons have been more important in making National Socialism a going concern. There has been no alternative to National Socialism. Then, too, Hitler won victory after victory, which pleased not only the German High Command and the political leaders, but gratified the workers and the lower middle class as much as anyone else, if not more. Nevertheless, Ley, with his cheerful back-slapping manner, brought energy and imagination to the whole business of selling National Socialism to the German worker. He sold with enthusiasm and with a boisterous good nature what appealed to Hitler and the working man alike.

"Mystic" Alfred Rosenberg

Rosenberg is the official philosopher of the party. He has taught a dogma as difficult to understand and as ridiculous to accept as anything the Hitler gang have produced. He has taught that all will be for the best in the best of all possible worlds once the so called Nordic race has seized its rightful place as ruler of the earth. Rosenberg's teaching is as hard to accept as is the man. He is one of the top group who make no pretence at being strong or brutal or clever. Like all the rest, he is unscrupulous. The only excuse for his presence is that what he teaches appeals to Hitler, and so Hitler has kept him along with his half-baked philosophy.

Personally, he is unattractive. Born in Russia of German stock, Rosenberg developed a hatred for Communism which he has turned to great account. To this he soon added an ardent dislike for Jews, Catholics, Freemasons and others, all of whom he attacked in pamphlets. He maintained that these "enemies" were engaged in a plot against the Nordic Master People and against the Reich. He enlisted in Hitler's group, and at once impressed the Fuehrer with his specious learning and his "great" philosophy—mainly because it fitted in with Hitler's own plans.

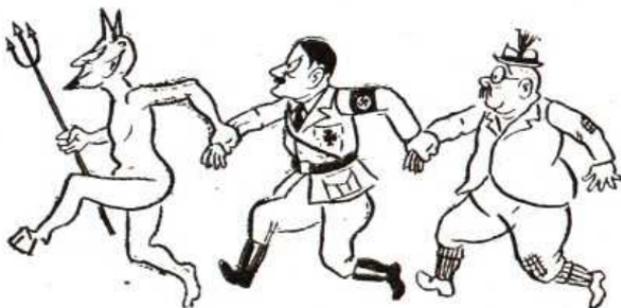
Hitler adopted many of Rosenberg's ideas, and the "great thinker" became editor of *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the newspaper of the National Socialist party, Commissioner of the Fuehrer for the Supervision of the Philosophical Education of the National Socialist Movement, and chief of the National Office for the Advancement of German Literature. In the last office Rosenberg has done as much damage as he has anywhere else. He set up a vast censorship bureau and ruled on what books could be published in Germany.

While on a visit to London in 1933 as representative of Hitler's Government, Rosenberg was sabotaged by members of the German Embassy and Foreign Office. His own efforts were so sad that there was a demand in Parliament that he be deported.

The London trip finished Rosenberg's chances for high political office. He returned to his writing and retained only nominal status in the political arena. However, he should be satisfied: he has done as much harm as a man of his stamp could reasonably hope for. And his evil influence is still very strong.



These, in brief, are the bosses of Nazi Germany. In them are mirrored the false ideals they have set up. They are not men for whom any of us could have respect. They are, nevertheless, the men whom the Germans have supported. The tragedy of their leadership is that the German people allowed them to gain control and have followed where they led. It is no more possible to remove blame from the people than it is from the leaders. Without the support of the people the leaders could never have succeeded. Granted the people may have been hoodwinked into accepting a false program; they might at a number of points have rejected it. This they never were willing to do. They are now paying with blood for what they tried to steal by blood.



How to prepare this Army Talk

OVER six months ago ARMY TALKS asked: "What's wrong with the Germans?" Several questions were raised at that time. "Why has Germany sought to make virtues of what we think are sins against the highest instincts of humanity? Why has Germany taught her youth to hate, to torture, to murder—to take pride in the bestial instincts of human nature?"

Pick out the points in the pamphlet which will most interest your group. Goering will be of special interest to Air Force units. Remember? The Luftwaffe chief told the people of Berlin they would never be bombed. His intuition is no better than Hitler's. Perhaps his fanatical interest in the individual combat of the medieval knight led him to overdevelop his fighter command, whose pilots he glorified as modern knights, at the expense of bomber strength. Certainly the Luftwaffe would have been more effective during the Blitz if it had had more bomber squadrons.

Goebbels can claim the attention of the ground forces. According to this Nazi propagandist the American "mongrels" would not fight. Events in Italy and Normandy must have come as a shock to him. Hitler's role as an "intuitive" military genius might be brought into the picture as well.

Service of Supply men may want to emphasize Goebbels' efforts to poison their relations with the civilians (either French or English) with whom they are in contact. Robert Ley's work with German and foreign slave labour has affected the whole German supply situation. His methods could only be used in a Nazi country.

Liven the program. If your unit doctor is interested in mental and psychological cases ask him to give your group a talk on the seven criminals who run Germany. He can suggest new explanations for some of their behavior.

There are lots of good questions to start the discussion ball rolling. What should be done with the criminal leaders of Germany? What significance does the Swiss announcement on her attitude toward war criminals have? If they are to be tried, where and how? Were the leaders of the German Empire any better than the present group? Were their instincts and ambitions fundamentally the same although covered with a thin veneer of Prussian "kultur"? Why has the German nation been tolerant of such leadership? Can she be educated to the point where she can be trusted to choose her leaders? If so, how?

Since these are questions people like to talk about, your problem as leader may be to control the discussion on an orderly basis rather than to stimulate it. See that everybody has a chance to contribute. Start off with a short introduction and then let the group carry on. Remember that the AFN ARMY TALKS Program is now heard each Saturday at 1430 hours.

TIP TO UNIT COMMANDERS

ARMY TALKS ON THE AIR

Tune in on your American Forces Network station for a dramatized presentation of the week's Army Talk.



TIME : Saturday, 29 July 1944
at 1430-1500 hours.

PLACE: Any convenient spot where you have a radio and a room for your platoon to listen in and discuss the subject.

STATION :
American Forces Network.