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WOMEN IN NAZI GERMANY--IV READJUSTMENT PROGRAM

This Report was written at the invitation of the Staff of "M" Project by Ruth Kempner, a social worker trained and experienced both in Germany and in the United States, with the collaboration of her husband, Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner.

This Report, which has been divided into five Parts, will appear as A-8, A-9, A-10, and A-12 in our Administrative Series.

Several members and associates of the Staff of "M" Project contributed suggestions and source materials for inclusion in this Report and the final draft was edited by us.

Attention is called to A-1, A-2, A-3, A-5, A-6, and R-10 in our Series.

Henry Field

CONFIDENTIAL

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INTRODUCTION

Very few of our policy makers have properly evaluated the fact that the post-War population of Germany--based on her territory of 1938--will consist of 36,000,000 women and only of 28,000,000 men, assuming that 6,000,000 of the 34,500,000 German men will be lost.

We usually assume that Germany is predominantly a community of men. Therefore, our radio and leaflet propaganda is generally directed to the average German man; our morale operations are mainly aimed at men, and our post-War plans for Germany center around the German male population.

In the hour of Occupation, our Armed Forces will face an even more surprising situation than these figures indicate. When they enter Germany, they will find in urban and rural districts a resident population having a ratio of 2 women to 1 man.

The reason is that at least 16 million German men will not be "at home" at the moment of surrender: these will include the dead, the prisoners, the soldiers still under arms, displaced German labor, and those Nazis and SS men who are hiding or still fighting as guerillas.

In contrast to this figure, nearly the entire female population has remained in its home towns. Out of the 8,000,000 women living in the fifty industrial cities bombed by the Allied Air Force, less than one million may have been evacuated; most of the others did war work in nearby factories.

The various types of women we have to deal with have been analyzed in previous parts of this Study.

The following table is a survey of the various types we will have to face among the 36 million German women. The numerical strength given for various types is based on the best available material and conservative estimates.

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Group¹</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1-17.....	9,000,000	Nazis	20
18-32.....	7,000,000	Pro-German.....	60
33-45.....	9,000,000	Pro-American.....	5
46+	11,000,000	Pro-Russian	15

<u>Group²</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Morals</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Leaders	5	Oversexed	28
Officials	20	Normal and repressed	42
Followers	75	Aged 46+	30
Revolutionaries.	?		

<u>Psychological</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>No.</u>
Aggressive with paranoid trends..	5	God-believers ..	1,500,000
Aggressive	20	Protestants	22,000,000
Defensive.....	20	Catholics	11,500,000
Indifferent.....	55	Atheists	750,000
		Others	250,000

1. Political adherence.
2. Political activities.

MEDIA OF APPROACH

The various media of our approach to the German female population are:

1. Orders and Regulations issued by the Occupational administrators.
2. Contacts of our Officers and soldiers with German women in everyday life.
3. Radio, leaflets, newspapers, and magazines interpreting our policy to German women.
4. Female Liaison Officers.

The use of the first three media is generally known and does not need further explanation in this Study.

However, Female Liaison Officers have never been used and their duties should be described.

Female Liaison Officers

In order to establish a satisfactory relationship between the Allies and German women, extensive use should be made of Female Liaison Officers. They should be attached to the headquarters and units of G5 and to all other forces which are active in operations, propaganda, public relations, etc.

We must realize that women all over the world, regardless of political and national barriers, have a peculiar

way of understanding each other. There is an atmosphere of mutual interest, a special medium of communication which can hardly be achieved by men. Women can imagine the other women's feelings and sorrows and are able to feel their way through to the other woman's heart in a miraculous way.

The problem of womanpower for the jobs of Female Liaison Officers is not easy to solve. Liaison Officers must have a perfect knowledge of the German language and background, combined with experience in various fields, such as newspaper-writing, public relations, radio, social work, relief, labor relations, administration, and even intelligence and interpreter work.

However, there are a number of women in this country who have never been approached who could meet these requirements and would be able to render invaluable services to the U.S.

They can be found among American women who have lived in Germany or other German-speaking districts of Central Europe. Among them are teachers, former exchange students, business and newspaper women, etc.

Women refugees who have had professional experience in both Germany and the United States will also be useful. They are the classmates of today's German women and their

former Nazi leaders. They know the psychology of German women and have adjusted themselves to American life even more than the men. These women will be accepted in Germany with great enthusiasm as fair intermediaries and will be regarded by the masses of indifferents and opportunists as guides into a better future.

The importance of the rôle of Female Liaison Officers familiar with psychology of women both in Germany and in this country can be judged from the following few examples of certain general attitudes of German women which might appear strange to us.

What German Women Like

- Political Life.....Discipline and Order
 - Regulations
 - To Be Told What to Do
 - Protection by the State
 - Freedom from Concentration Camps

- Cultural Life.....German Language
 - German Music
 - Sentimental Poetry

- Economic Life.....Economic Security
 - Social Insurance
 - Widow's and Orphan's Pensions
 - Public Assistance
 - Housing

- Daily Life and Family.....Re-assembling of the Family
 - The Man is Boss
 - Strict Obedience of Children
 - Soul and Sentiments in Love
 - Working in and for the Home
 - Dominating Other People
 - "Kaffeekleatsch"

Relationship to the U.S.....Rich People from Overseas
A acquaintances, Successful in America
German-speaking Americans
American Movies
American Cars and Machines

What German Women Do Not Like

To Be Regarded as Inferior
To Be Regarded as "Fooled" by Hitler
To Lose Their Men and Sons Again
Military and Labor Conscription
The Gestapo
To Make their Own Decisions
To Be Looked upon Only as Housewives

What German Women Do Not Know

Political and
Cultural Life.....Habeas Corpus
Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly
Social Equality
Religious Freedom
High School without Tuition
Coeducation as Educational Principle
Local Government
Civic Activities
Women's Clubs
Informality of Person's Relationships
Community and Neighborly Relations
Consideration for Other Fellow's Feelings
Treatment as Equals by Men
Emotional Balance
To "Take It Easy"
When and How to Smile

Daily Life.....Nice Clothes for the Average Woman
Commercial Radio
Crooners and Swooners
"Soap" Operas
Self-service Stores and 5 and 10 Stores
Drug Stores
Canned and Prepared Food
Helpful Cops
Unlocked Front Doors
Gardens without Fences
Household Gadgets
Ice Boxes for Each Home
A Bath a Day
The art of Make-up

EMERGENCY MEASURES

The rôle of German women during the coming period will be extremely important. Therefore, a program should be developed to solve their problems. The program should include:

1. Emergency measures
2. Long range projects

Radio and Leaflet Appeals

For the purpose of breaking down the morale of German women the specific situation of German women, described in previous parts, should receive more consideration than it has as yet.

The radio and leaflet propaganda should emphasize the the advantages of the breakdown of Nazism for the majority of the German women.

It should counteract the Goebbelian propaganda about the sterilization of German women and their deportation to foreign countries, allegedly planned by the Allies. Occasional hours addressed to women are not sufficient.

Finally, the propaganda should try to establish goodwill among the German women and interpret to them the objectives of our coming Occupational Policy.

Political Emergency Measures

After the occupation, the most urgent measures concerning German women are the dissolution of the organizations of the Nazi women described in Part I. It includes the NS Frauenschaft, Deutsches Frauenwerk, Bund Deutscher Maedel, Arbeitsdienst fuer die weibliche Jugend, NS Schwesternschaft, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, furthermore, the various female units of the professional and labor organizations as described in Part II.

At the same time, it has to be determined which NS women have to be regarded as dangerous, where to intern them during the emergency situation; and how to clean up still existing centers of resistance among female groups.

Rebuilding Local Government

The breaking up of the Nazi Organizations and the wiping out of their leaders has to be followed by building up a new organizational life. The newly arising political forces, labor unions, shop councils, War-widow societies, civic clubs, and churches will play an important role in this movement.

The participation of women in local Government and community affairs must be established, realizing that the roots of democracy are to be found in local Government.

In this connection, we are interested in discovering German women who are able to assume leadership in order to adjust the daily life of the female population to the new situation. Such women may be found among the members of the former labor unions, professional women, or officers of women's organizations dissolved by the Nazis.

Other emergency measures, chiefly concerned with women, are:

1. Establishment of an effective procedure for food distribution
2. Reorganization of social services
3. Establishment of a mechanism for the re-assembling of separated family members
4. Regulations on prostitution

In general, most of the measures for rebuilding the smallest unit, the family, and the next larger, the community, are women's affairs. If normal family and community life is re-established, one of the main tasks will have been achieved.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

The long-range program has the objective of transforming the aggressive energies of German women into constructive channels, thus, helping to avoid their engagement in new War-preparatory activities.

The supervision of this program should be the concern of the Occupational Forces.

Transformation of Destructive Aggression

Treatment of aggression in individual cases tends to provide an emotional release of some kind. This holds true also for entire groups, where we will try to help the temporary unbalanced individual or group to regain the ability to face reality, to express their unconscious tendencies, their aggression and hostility, thus, helping them to gain insight into their own situation.

Insight might mean a complete change of the individual's conceptions, its relationship to her own self and to its environment.

The opportunity of release from accumulated aggressive drives might gradually bring about the establishment of new relationship patterns to the individual and her surroundings.

These German women entrusted to our care have to learn gradually how to function normally again in everyday life at home, on the job, as socially adjusted persons. It will be a slow process of reorganizing social attitudes but the promising part of treating aggression is that it can be changed in its expression and intensity by educational influences.

Aside from the most radical Nazi women, whose deeply internalized distortion of feelings might not even respond to more extreme measures, we will have to help all other groups in their readjustment.

This process is not to be based only on administrative and economic measures but upon our knowledge of psychology. Aggression of groups of people, fostered by military traditions, and used as an explosive by dictators, must be overcome by an adaptation of psychological methods.

To meet aggression in the most constructive manner it is necessary to offer channels of manifold and challenging activities demanding the full attention and active participation of every single person.

Family Consultation Centers

In order to provide an opportunity to express their feelings and also to get practical relief for their various claims, which will be presented in the most aggressive

and demanding manner. Family Consultation Centers may be established.

In these local Centers, consultation may be provided concerning reestablishment of homes, missing pieces of furniture, cooking utensils, bed-linen, etc.

These Centers might also serve as coordinating agencies cooperating with the Food Distribution Centers, Medical Centers, and Youth Consultation Services.

Clinics For Mothers and Children

The establishment of clinics staffed with women physicians and social workers is another proposal. Medical treatment should be provided and also the opportunity for psychiatric consultation.

As a special service of these Centers, the distribution of "kits for children" is recommended. These kits would contain all necessities for children of different age groups (except food) adapted to local conditions.

Each kit might contain the name of a mother of an Allied Nation, thus, building a bridge of personal relationship between mothers of various countries.

Marriage Councils And
Birth Control Clinics

The establishment of marriage councils and birth control clinics will help these women to overcome their unhealthy attitude toward sex and to build up an entirely new morale.

Their sex-consciousness will have to undergo a tremendous change, coming from within themselves. They will again have to learn to make their own decisions as an individual, to have a child without feeling the "duty" to do so.

Their change in feelings, accepting pregnancy as the most personal experience of a woman, will have to develop slowly. The marriage councils might have an essential part in helping these women to build up an individual life with their wanted children, who will be their own and no longer be considered as "Hitler's children."

These women, unable to make their own decisions, require the consultation and guidance of trained persons. They will have no hesitancy in coming to any consultation since they are familiar with various kinds of service centers and are generally eager to accept advice.

It is a problem of utmost political significance whether the marriage councils should be combined with birth control clinics. We can assume that the German birth rate¹ will probably decrease after the defeat as a result of the

1. See R-10 in our Series.

War casualties, the economic conditions, the physical exhaustion of women, and the ceasing of propaganda for an increase of the birth rate.

It might be advisable to exercise a certain control of this process through the establishment of birth control clinics. These Centers will also give large groups of women the opportunity to make their decision to have a child at an appropriate moment, where they feel prepared to offer security and proper care, an experience which will be new to them.

Forums

It is suggested to establish women's forums holding meetings in schools, churches or other community buildings. These forums as a discussion platform might be arranged by Centers for adult education, which would replace the various aggressor-schools of the Nazis and give the woman an opportunity to become familiar with other people's ways of life.

These forums can be made successful if all groups of women participate. Therefore, the female groups of the Trade Unions and the Churches, should be asked to cooperate. The forum might form a nucleus for the formation of civic clubs for women, so far unknown to German women.

Open House

To relieve their tension and to diminish their aggression it might be useful to help these groups to learn to relax to do something for themselves.

This will have a soothing effect upon their strained emotional system. They might like to gather informally some afternoon, in school buildings, or other public buildings where control is possible. These women have little sense of humor and an attitude of deadly seriousness in approaching life. They will have to learn to "take it easy". They will relax easier among their own group if given an opportunity for leisure-time activities.

Coöperatives

Another suggestion is the formation of coöperative activities of women in their local communities, such as community kitchens, sewing centers, helper's groups for the aged and the sick, and participation in the new community projects.

They also might serve as volunteer supervisors in the teen-age clubs after school, as assistants to the regular staff, as instructors of home economics in day-homes for youth, etc.

The opportunity to observe with their own eyes what is done with their children in community centers and camps will convince these suspicious women much more easily than

any lecture. Their participation will give them the feeling of being needed and belonging, which is so important for their process of complete recovery.

In all these activities, women will have the opportunity of expressing themselves among a group which has shared the same experiences over a number of years. These women of all classes will have to learn to talk again, having been forced to silence for so many years. They will gradually be able to make their own proposals for community activities, after their first reaction of hostility and defiance. Representatives of the United Nations might occasionally join such discussions, explaining matters of food distribution, or other timely matters.

Reconstruction Units

Women should have an opportunity to join reconstruction units within or outside their own community. Such units of female volunteers of reconstruction should be established in every community.

The activities of these units, if carefully supervised, will prevent the formation of hostile groups. All reconstruction work will help the women and their fellow citizens to return as soon as possible to a daily routine of life.

The participation in this work must be on a voluntary basis in order to avoid feelings of hostility. These women will do everything for their own people but little, if forced by Occupational authorities. These units should participate in the reconstruction of bombed-out areas or new communities.

Women should also have an opportunity of serving outside the country, proving the goodwill of the German women to help in the rebuilding of areas devastated under the Nazi régime.

They will accept such goodwill work since they are accustomed to some kind of idealistic verbalization of practical tasks, strengthening their endurance and their efficiency.

If we succeed in convincing these women that they serve as the representatives of goodwill, we also satisfy their drive for recognition.

PROGRAM FOR GERMAN GIRLS

The task of finding a constructive solution for the adjustment of German girls after World War II provides a tremendous problem.

We have to remember that all girls under 25 years of age have never experienced anything other than Nazism. Girls who are between 15-25 years of age today were between the ages of 3-13 when National Socialism came to power. Ninety per cent of these girls left school when they were fourteen and even the grammar school education became very poor during the last two years by constant wartime interruptions.

The schooling for those adolescents going through their decisive period of growth was replaced entirely by NS Party organizations, i.e., BDM Reich Labor Service, which used all possible means at their disposal for political indoctrination.

Finally, there will be little opportunity to transplant whole groups of maladjusted youths into an entirely different environment, a method frequently used in solving individual problems of adjustment.

Attitude of German Girls

One basic factor to be remembered in considering the attitude of German girls is the complete negativism of the majority of girls toward everything but Nazism. They have no

conception whatsoever of the possibilities offered to them under any other political system. Only in terms of political slogans, labeled as something un-German, have they ever heard the word "democracy."

Another factor is that the training for war became natural to German girls as the acceptance of the NS slogan, that victory is the reward for war, victory over their "enemies," which meant the whole world. German girls in their school days are brought-up in the tradition of nationalistic ideas, singing fighting songs, idolizing soldiers, and rejoicing in battles. Militaristic tendencies have always been supported by German teachers, and pacifists made themselves ridiculous as weaklings.

Another effect of the Nazi indoctrination is the inflated feeling of importance of the German girls. They are told daily how much they are needed as co-workers in the glorious task of Building the "new Reich." This has an emotional as well as a practical appeal to them, since it entrusts them with certain assignments, and makes them full-fledged members of the new Society to come. These girls have become part of the "Movement" in the real sense of the word: they are given ranks, wear uniforms, participate in Meetings and Congresses, and are received by high Officials and sometimes by the

Fuehrer. Their pride as co-workers, on equal basis with adults, makes them forget the daily routine work, sometimes demanding the utmost physical hardships. The drive for recognition is further satisfied through the possibility of giving orders to children of the same age group. The corps-spirit is overemphasized to a degree which completely neglects the individual. The following episode is given as an example of the emotional "makeup" of these girls.

In 1942, an editor of the Dutch Nazi Party Daily Nationale Dagblad paid a visit to a Party school where some sixty young women were being trained as future leaders of girls. He wrote: "We were particularly struck by the discipline and the punctuality that ruled supreme. In fact, it seemed to us that the discipline was somewhat exaggerated and that the women had little time for any sort of private life. The days are taken up entirely by physical drill, political lectures, and the women give the impression of well-trained soldiers.

"In similar camps for men, we have the usual fisticuffs that occur every day. The same brawls also take place among the women but we saw fewer black eyes and bruises than is usual in our camps for men. The only outstanding event was a conspiracy by a number of the young girls to kill the school Principal but the plot failed."

Despite all attempts of the BDM and the Nazi school system to mold all girls according to the same pattern, the effect of the long indoctrination varies as a result of the background of the girls, their temperament, and other factors. We are able to distinguish between four main types of girls:

1. NS Missionaries.
2. Anti-Nazis.
3. Opportunists.
4. Indifferents.

1. NS Missionaries.- The most indoctrinated and determined group consists of those who believe in the "eternal mission of Germany," the girls who were eager to bring a child into the world of their "Fuehrer," to beat up Jewish comrades, or to act as spies within their families.

In comparison to other groups, this group in its fanatical belief will not change after Hitler's downfall. These girls will feel as the torch-bearer of the Nazi idea, which represents everything to them. They will devote their lives to revenge or sacrifice them to "the cause" without hesitation.

It seems almost impossible to replace such a belief with some other ideal, which could be only gradually interpreted to them, and even then will meet their fierce

resentment. They will organize and join Nazi underground organizations and NS partisan groups, designed to eliminate their own fellow citizens if they work for a complete change of Germany or cooperate with the Allies on international organizations. They will grasp the slightest chance of restoring Nazi "rights."

This group will not even have the will to understand our aims and will be more satisfied in putting themselves into the position of martyrs, which will mean more to them than anything we have to offer. The handling of this group is a security rather than an educational or adjustment problem.

2. Anti-Nazi Girls.- In contrast to the NS Missionaries a group of anti-Nazi girls exists who will form a nucleus group in the development of a new era for German girls. Even if small in number, these girls have been unable to forget their early education in homes of parents who had strong liberal, socialist, or religious convictions. In the BDM they were subjected to the same Nazi indoctrination as their HY comrades, but their background formed a counterbalance.

These youths had no opportunity of expressing their antagonistic feelings toward Nazism and most of them were afraid to join any kind of anti-Nazi organization.

Some of them are interned in the two police internment camps for girls from 12-15 years of age which the Nazis organized in 1943 at Moorungen, near Hannover, for alleged criminal biological reasons.

According to a Stockholm dispatch broadcast, the British radio, July 23, 1944, reported that a great part of German youth was in a state of latent revolt. The police camps for youths were given authority to "liquidate" those whom it found "impossible to educate."

If the anti-Nazi girls are given the proper opportunity, they will readily cooperate, having preserved their sincerity, enthusiasm, and even revolutionary spirit. They will be among those who will be relieved with the defeat of Nazism and eager to get their hands into constructive jobs.

3. Opportunists.— This group consists of those girls who were too weak to object to the pattern of the Nazi way of life, whether it meant voluntary joining of the BDM or participating in the desecration of Churches if ordered by their superiors.

These girls under a different political setup would have been an average group. They would have enjoyed the simple pleasures of their age class, would have gone dancing, would have been delighted with a new dress or

their first date. Later they would have married, had children, and loved their homes.

They have drifted away without realizing what was happening to them. Their intelligence and comprehension could meet only the demands of daily life, securing them some kind of satisfaction, increasing with the growing recognition among their friends, and finally getting used to some kind of official recognition as part of the Nazi "sisterhood," without having the political conviction and determination of the NS Missionaries. The violence of the Nazi indoctrination swept them off their feet into submission to the superior power.

It seems questionable whether these girls will be able to see the advantages of collaborating with newly arising forces. They might look at developments quite realistically, without having any strong political ideas which they wish to defend. They will be critical or negative in the beginning but might become later co-operative if they are handled effectively.

4. Indifferents.-- This group is larger and much more complex than the other groups. It includes the cynics who do not believe in anything; the disappointed, who have nothing to look forward to; and the mass of girls who are accustomed to taking orders from a superior. As a whole,

they are the ones, who endured passively all Nazism demanded from them.

Their lability, their lack of convictions, and their absence of real interests make the organization of a program most difficult. There is little enthusiasm we might be able to arouse, since they are poor human material as far as their emotional responses are concerned. They will be able to conform, performing certain practical tasks and find some kind of personal satisfaction in doing so. These girls and the opportunists represent a group which is hard to approach theoretically, with any new ideology since they lack comprehension and definite convictions. .

Girls on N-Day.- N-Day, the day of the Niederlage, the defeat, will be a shock to all German girls who, generally speaking, have less desire for and access to political information than any other group of the population.

Therefore, on N-Day, the general reaction of the girls will be utter confusion, a tremendous let-down after the tension of incessant activities connected with the War and the NS Party, an emptiness within themselves which is on the borderline of complete desperation.

Dissolution of the Youth organizations on N-Day means the discharge of millions of girls into "civilian life," from group discipline into the unfamiliar existence of an individual, from the activities among comrades to the loneliness of private life. These girls, accustomed to the support of a military organization giving directions to them, are often entirely estranged from their parents and their homes, cannot turn to their usual meeting place, the Hitler Youth hostel in their community, and have to face their own problems independently for the first time.

Since they are not equipped and trained to do so, they will be most eager to consult with comrades and friends, to meet somewhere, to share their experiences and plans with some of their friends who are in the same boat. They will run out into the streets in their helplessness, to be with people, to come in contact with somebody who might understand their situation, someone who would be just as eager as the NS Party to use their services.

Are we going to leave this youth to the influence of people who will undoubtedly approach them just at this moment of utter confusion and will use their disappointment and defiance against the establishment of a new way of life?

To counteract the chaotic situation most constructively and as quickly as possible, it seems advisable to restore for them a certain routine of life with a regular schedule, occupying time and thoughts of youth. They have lived so long under extraordinary circumstances, that anything which gives them the opportunity to work quietly but also to relax will be most helpful.

In considering this situation realistically, the following devices are proposed for the transition period, and should be carried out in close connection with the reconstruction work in the educational field, the treatment of which is not in the scope of this study.

Plans for Readjustment

Formation of Councils for Youths.- The first administrative step might be the establishment of Councils for Youths by each municipality. These Councils should be formed on the initiative of the local Governments in cooperation with the Allied reconstruction personnel.

A Youth Commissioner should be appointed by the new mayor or county manager as Chairman of the Council. He should appoint as Officers members of the community who are politically reliable and familiar with the problem, such as social workers, teachers, physicians, psychiatrists,

clergymen, employment officials, trade union members, etc. Members of Allied Nations who have lived in Germany previously, e.g., members of social or religious organizations, such as Quakers, Mormons, and Salvationists, should participate as consultant members.

The Council should organize a special section for girls. This section must coordinate all activities in the community related to girls. The Council itself will establish and supervise organizational and institutional activities and consult with the proper authorities in all matters where youths are concerned.

The Council should decide upon admission to and discharge from the camps, temporary homes and orphanages, and all matters in which the liberty or domicile of girls is concerned. The Council might set up temporary regulations for curfew, compulsory physical examinations, and similar protective measures until definite rules by newly formed Government Agencies are decreed. It might also participate in the control of the distribution of food and clothing to girls.

The Council will face two major administrative difficulties; lack of personnel, and lack of buildings.

There will be unanimity that any participation of former Hitler youth leaders in the adjustment program for girls is out of the question. But which are the

recruiting sources for new personnel? The largest amount of suitable personnel can be found among social workers and youth administrators who have graduated prior to 1933 and were either dismissed by the Hitler administration or continued their job with inner resistance, a fact which is generally known in the community. Further personnel will be found in the various anti-Nazi groups which will arise immediately after the breakdown of Nazism.

The problem of buildings necessary for schools and institutions for girls will be difficult, because the city areas with a large number of girls are mostly identical with the bombed-out industrial areas.

Therefore, a transfer of girls from bombed-out industrial cities to smaller cities and rural districts will be necessary.

In such areas a number of buildings of Nazi Party institutions, as described in Part I, will be available for girl centers and camps.

Physical Examinations.- During the chaotic days which will follow the German defeat, thousands of German girls will be turned loose.

They will return from Labor Camps, be discharged from Hitler Youth training centers, from brides schools, and auxiliary services, searching for their families and

homes. At the same time, German soldiers are coming back, unemployment rises and Allied soldiers are marching in. In considering the reckless attitude of these girls who are possessed by the feeling to be adventurers and have a careless attitude toward themselves and others, the danger of spreading contagious and venereal diseases is a threat to public security.

For these reasons, immediate protective measures have to be taken. It is recommended, as one of the first measures of the Council for Youth, that regulations be issued for a regular compulsory physical check-up for each girl entering any kind of institution, seeking employment, or attending vocational schools. The examination of all school children will have to be obligatory at certain intervals with the referral to clinics and hospitals and in all cases may involve enforced hospitalization for medical reasons.

Compulsory School Attendance for Girls up to the Age of 16.- On N-Day tens of thousands of girls will lose their war jobs. Since they are not subject to compulsory school attendance if they are over 14 years of age, they will create major juvenile delinquency and sex problems. Therefore, the age of compulsory school attendance should be raised two or even three years, in accordance with the

general situation of girls in the various municipalities, thus relieving part of the danger which might result otherwise.

We must realize that all our attempts to assemble girls in the chaotic days following the end of hostilities will meet with their resentment. The majority are hard-boiled girls, toughened through training and habit, have completely lost the carefree and confident attitude of children of their age. These girls are neither sensitive nor naive; they have played "war" and "being grown up" too long to be able to change quickly.

They have been overburdened with adult responsibilities of all kinds and have had no breathing spell, permitting to grow up between their childhood and adult life. These "aged" adolescents, raised in suspicion, will mistrust everything and will resent violently any attempt to "convert" them. They will have to find out by themselves, by experience, what we have to offer.

The smoothest and most natural way for these girls to readjust themselves is to help them to go back to a regular routine of daily life with a full schedule of work in a school requiring all their attention. They have lived under extraordinary circumstances for so long, immediate relief will be found in returning to an ordinary everyday

routine. Therefore, at least as a temporary measure, it will be helpful to raise the age limit for compulsory school attendance.

The age period between 14 and 16 has always been a problematic one, and will present urgent difficulties if no provisions are made to breach this gap. Even if the political question of the reliability of teachers is only partly settled during the first weeks after the breakdown of National Socialism, the school system should be maintained and even extended.

Teen-Age Clubs.- The organization of group activities after the end of the school class is proposed as a means of supervising large groups of girls still in school, and as a preventive measure against juvenile delinquency. The given centers for such activities are the school buildings or the former recreation centers of Hitler Youth.

In these centers clubs for girls should be developed along the pattern familiar to the social group worker.

Participation of the children's mothers as volunteer supervisors might contribute to the reestablishment of the lost relationship between mother and child, sharing something together, as they could not do in Nazi times.

Youth Consultation Centers.- The most urgent problem of youths is to come to some clarification of their own position and the question of planning their future.

Their general suspicious and mistrusting attitude will prevent them from opening up to anyone connected with the Occupational authorities. They will have confidence only in their own countrymen, people connected with social agencies of their own communities, familiar to them. Many girls for a long time to come will be living under the obsession that they will be deported and will be subjected to forcible education by the United Nations.

This slogan of their NS propaganda, continually repeated, has impressed them and will make them most reluctant to go to any office established by the Allies. Hitler himself in one of his speeches told the parents "that the stealing of the children of Germany or the sterilization of the male youth was planned by the destructive fury of Germany's enemies in the West."

Therefore, the Council for Youth should sponsor the organization of Youth Consultation Centers in cooperation with the social agencies of the community. These Centers should consult with youths about their personal problems, family relationships, questions of health, placement of their illegitimate children with foster families, referring

youths to the institutions or camps, providing shelter, food, and employment.

Close coöperation of the Youth Consultation Centers with all community resources is required, especially with the Day Homes for Unemployed Youths and the Junior Employment Offices. Social Church agencies of long standing, such as the Protestant Mission and the Catholic Caritas Union, which could not work with youths during the rule of the Nazis, will have the additional task of interpreting and helping youth to come to a different acceptance of religion, initiating activities for youth in connection with their Churches.

The mediating function of these agencies in coöperating with the ministers of the parish will be something entirely new to these youths who have been raised in the new Aryan pagan Religion and have no conception of Christianity.

Junior Employment Office.- A junior section attached to the State Employment Offices should be organized in order to administer the employment situation of juveniles between the ages of 16 and 21.

A member of this Junior Section might be represented in the Council for Youth. This will enable the group to become acquainted with labor projects in the interest of the community, protection for youths and other measures necessary for juveniles. The Junior Section will also

coöperate with the superintendents of the various day homes for unemployed youth. Special attention will be given to transferring to suitable jobs youths who are physically handicapped or who have suffered physically in fighting against Nazism, before or after the Occupation.

Vocational Training.- The establishment of vocational schools for juveniles who have left school and are not employed is of great importance. During the Nazi period girls had little opportunity for real education for a trade or a vocation, since their service in the NS organizations stressed political indoctrination. Vocational training has been almost abolished by the Nazis in order to rush training for War jobs. A comparatively long period of vocational training was usual in Germany and was always accepted by youths, therefore they will not object to its re-introduction.

The staff problems of vocational schools might be solved through coöperation with the local labor unions, who might delegate some of their trustworthy members, experienced in manual or handicraft work, e.g., sheet-metal workers or mechanics, to take over classes until the appointment of a regular staff.

Establishment of Libraries, Movies, etc.- After the dissolution of Nazi Youth Organizations there will be an

urgent need to interest and stimulate youths, to relieve the tension of their new adjustment, and to ease the strain of their many new impressions and experiences.

Community libraries will have to be established in order to replace the reading facilities of the Hitler Youths and the Nazi schools. Books as a means of educational influence can be used without too much pressure, since German youths have always read a great deal. Traveling libraries in rural districts also will be a great stimulant to the girls.

Another method of widening the viewpoint of youths, after their conceptions of foreign nations have been so distorted by Nazi propoganda, will be the establishment of exhibits showing material from foreign countries. The girls will be utterly surprised to see that there exists a great world outside Germany.

Of similar importance is the showing of new motion pictures after the girls have been fed for one decade with Nazi-made movies or controlled pictures. American films have always had a tremendous appeal to German girls and it will be comparatively easy to revive these feelings.

Among other things, music should be used to a great extent in the readjustment program. The change from the

marching songs of the Nazis to the classical music of their own country and to music of other nations will be quite an experience for the girls.

In the field of cultural readjustment the coöperation of the United Nations, especially of the United States, should start as early as possible because after the breakdown of the totalitarian "cultural" institutions of Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels nothing will be left.

Homes for War Orphans and Illegitimate Children.-

Another problem of the Council for Youth will be the care of the vast number of War orphans and of illegitimate children not cared for by their mothers. Homes and institutions used by the Nazis for such purposes can be used after the Nazi members of the staff are dismissed. Preparations should be made to find homes for foster placement as soon as the first chaos begins to die down.

Provisions must be made for the illegitimate children until the mother, who might have been sent away for compulsory work, returns, or some other permanent arrangement can be made. Foster placement of these children with German fathers might be possible only within the Reich, since members of foreign nations, even if the mother is a native of their country, might be most reluctant to accept one of the prospective German warriors for placement or adoption.

In addition to the measures described above, institutions have to be organized in which group activities can be performed in the interest of girls who are above the age limit of compulsory school attendance.

For such girls who have a home, but no work, day homes are suggested.

Another plan is the organization of camps for girls who need temporary shelter before their homes are re-established.

The organization of reconstruction projects for girls who would live in reconstruction centers is a further suggestion.

Finally, reformatories have to be organized for the more dangerous girls.

Day Homes for Unemployed Youths.- For girls who are not working, living in camps, or who have been discharged from camps, other facilities have to be provided. Day homes for unemployed girls should be established, offering shelter, food and day-training, also recreation and protection during evening hours. Admission may be controlled by regulations of the Council for Youth, cooperating with the Employment Office and the superintendents of the homes.

The setup of a day home might be similar to that of the camps but its members are released at night to their homes.

These day homes will prepare the girls for future jobs, i.e., typing, bookkeeping, or other vocations. They will also serve as informal places for gathering youths in larger numbers, for supervising their leisure-time activities, always in close cooperation with the parents or guardians to assure as stable an influence as possible.

The day homes, operating from the beginning as a voluntary institution will have a definite advantage over the camps since they will be working with small groups and they will be able to give each individual special attention and care. They will also give members the opportunity of establishing a personal relationship with the workers assigned to the group.

In the "day home," a familiar phrase to them, youths will have the opportunity of regaining security, of expressing themselves freely among their own group, of making new friends, finding personal interests for their plans and social activities. The girls will find their emotional balance more quickly from the feelings of destructive aggression to a more positive attitude, which will ease their adjustment considerably.

If not dissolved immediately, will be a breeding place for disturbances of all kinds.

Temporary Camps.- Camps for girls should be established as a temporary measure, thus giving shelter to tens of thousands of children and juveniles who are separated from their homes and parents upon decisions by Nazi courts, or as a result of the events of the War.

Their number is augmented by the large number of youths serving in labor camps at the moment of the Armistice. With the necessary dissolution of these labor camps, youths may have no place to turn when transportation is interrupted, and there is no way of immediate return to their homes.

Such temporary camps might also serve as an allocation center for parents who have not heard from their children after they were sent to NS camps or similar institutions. There is also a number of children and juveniles placed in camps for punitive reasons by the Nazis, who have had no opportunity to get in touch with their parents or relatives, and will need food and shelter until their final location. The great number of War orphans¹ who will not be claimed by anybody will have to be housed until permanent placement can be arranged.

It is necessary that such temporary camps be organized on an entirely new basis, disregarding existing Nazi camps, which if not dissolved immediately, will be a breeding place for disturbances of all kinds.

1. See M-121 in our Series.

Community Projects for Reconstruction.- It is suggested that Community Projects for Reconstruction be established in order to give girls over 16 years work and protection.

They offer something to the youths that is of fundamental importance: the feeling of being needed and of being useful.

The participation of girls in these Projects may be voluntary, but in many cases there will be the necessity of sheltering large groups of youths for a temporary period.

Homeless, bewildered, without any plan for the immediate future, many girls will be relieved to have shelter and food, and to have the opportunity of helping in the reconstruction of their own community.

The Community Projects for Reconstruction will have a great task in the emergency situation following the cessation of hostilities. They will make the job of the Governments and of the Occupational authorities much easier because their establishment will exclude many delinquency and sex problems. Such camps should have their own administration, supervised by an appointed Youth Counselor.

There might be a number of sections in the camp administration, assigned to do specialized work, necessary for the daily life of every civilian living in Germany at this moment.

Carpenters, shoemakers, mending, and sewing groups might operate, as well as cooking groups, preparing food for large groups of civilians, distributed in field kitchens throughout the local districts. Repair shops of all kinds might be located in the community project, where the civilian population can take their personal belongings to be fixed by special groups of boys and girls, supervised by an adult.

There also could be day nurseries for small children where mothers, busy with their own affairs or looking for work, could board their children during the day.

The practical task and the immediate beneficial value to the civilian population of the establishment of these projects will make the task of local administration of the Allied Forces much easier. Civilians who are busy clearing up their homes, repairing their belongings, are too occupied to engage themselves in some kind of revolutionary activity, thus, smoothing the first crucial period of possible clashes between the civilians and the Occupying forces. The ideological value of such work to the persons participating in it might be much greater than any industrial production of the same goods, taking up less time.

It would be most helpful if a group of international volunteers from different walks of life would live with these girls for a period of time. Women of the United Nations might be able to do much in interpreting ideas of freedom if they lived as volunteers in these camps, thus shortening the period of adjustment.

Permanent Camps. In order to protect girls and also to protect society against youths, especially against missionaries of the Nazi Underground, the juvenile pseudo-soldiers and defiant girl-heroines will have to be assembled in permanent youth camps, serving as a reformatory until the girls are ready to be discharged into independent life.

These camps may be staffed with experienced social workers, administrators, teachers, etc., able to deal with problems of aggressive adolescents. These institutions will offer to the prospective members of the Nazi Underground not only protection, shelter, food, and training, but also provide practical experience for a new way of life, and the opportunity to plan their future lives. Vocational training for its members will be a decisive device for the successful treatment of these prospective juvenile offenders.

Aside from a well-planned and supervised training program, there should be no pressure of any kind in these camps for group activities. Instead, youth should be encouraged to have privacy and time of their own, to relax, to think, all by themselves--something which is entirely strange and a new experience to them. It might be well to consider that these girls have little sense of humor,

a fierce determination, and are trained over many years to accept leadership, strict discipline and authority.

They will have no respect or show any cooperation if we approach them with only gentle consideration. They have to be dealt with with a certain firmness, and will call us "softies" if we do otherwise. They are accustomed to submitting to a superior willpower, and have no conception of what "participation" in and "sharing" of an experience might mean.

At the moment of their entrance into the camp the girls will have lost all of their former security, will miss their uniforms and organized activities. They will feel chained in and will suddenly have lost the ego-satisfactions gained by exercising power over others. Their drive for recognition, fostered by all NS organizations, will turn into violent aggression if not constructively directed.

They are a frustrated, hostile group, full of unused energies, and may need a long period of training in an institution before they can be discharged. Within the range of the educational program, it might be advisable to have various people from the outside, visiting and addressing the camp or coming for a temporary stay with them. There might be discussion meetings in the evenings, where persons from various walks of life might talk to them, e.g. bombed-out women, students from their own or foreign universities,

members of religious organizations, workers talking about their jobs, and even Allied nurses who have participated in this War.

These discussions, directed most informally, might help them first of all to come to some kind of expression of their repressed aggression in the group setup which they are used to and by which they feel protected. Secondly, they may come to some clarification of their generally confused and distorted conceptions of life and their own position in it.

It may be expected in the beginning that a large number of youths, especially girls, will react hysterically, refusing to adjust at all, trying to organize revolts among their comrades. In such cases, or with similar difficulties, it will be most surprising to them if we do not react with the severe punishment they are used to, but with understanding and consideration, despite all firmness.

CONCLUSIONS

These foregoing **recommendations** for a readjustment plan for German women and girls deal only with the fundamental approach to the Nazi infiltrated female part of the population.

They do not consider the necessary measures in the educational program of schools and in the administrative, financial, and organizational fields.

We must undertake the tremendous task of their ideological transformation with a great deal of patience and without illusions about the limitations of their personality range.

We must help the future citizens of Germany to understand the real meaning of justice and truth, to accept life as an individual challenge and to change their attitude from domination to consideration as far as their fellow-human beings are concerned.

Youth with its enthusiasm and flexibility will do its part in the reconstruction period, if given security, recognition and encouragement as participants.