

Should We Kill the Germans—or Save Them?

Hooton, continued

to deal with the cultural and biological quality of the population by individuals.

APPLICATION TO POST-WAR GERMANY

General Objective

To destroy German nationalism and aggressive ideology while retaining and perpetuating desirable German biological and sociological capacities.

Measures

- (1) Execute or imprison for life all leaders of the Nazi party; permanently exile all professional army officers.
- (2) For a period of 20 years or more utilize the bulk of the present German army as rehabilitation labor units in devastated areas of the Allied Nations in Europe and elsewhere. These laborers should not be treated as prisoners of war or convicts but as paid employes (supervised and restricted as to movement from the area of their work). They might be allowed the privilege of naturalization upon evidence of good behavior. The single men should be permitted to marry only women of the country of their abode or naturalization.
The families of the men already married should remain in Germany for a period of years, but might eventually be permitted to join the fathers. The latter should not be allowed to return to Germany. The objects of this measure include reduction of the birth rate of "pure" Germans, neutralization of German aggressiveness by outbreeding, and denationalization of indoctrinated individuals.
- (3) Break up the German Reich into several states (probably its original component states), permitting each, after a suitable interval of supervision and government by the Allied Nations, to choose its own form of non-Fascist government. The object of this measure is to destroy the national framework of unified German aggression.
- (4) During the period of supervision and occupation of the several states by armies and civilian staffs of the Allied Nations, encourage members of these groups to intermarry with the German women and to settle there permanently. During this period encourage also the immigration and settlement in the German states of non-German nationals, especially males



Ernest A. Hooton

By Dorothy

Thompson:

Kill Naziism, Then Use Golden Rule

Dorothy Thompson, distinguished foreign correspondent and news analyst, speaks of Germany and the Nazis from first hand knowledge. She was stationed in Berlin from 1925 until the Nazis banished her in 1934, years during which she saw the rise of Hitler. She interviewed Hitler, but even then didn't think much of him describing him as the very "prototype of the Little Man."

My views on the question of "What to do with the Germans" are dictated by certain principles and convictions.

(1) I do not believe in the doctrine of unique original sin as applied to any particular race or nation. I do not believe that Nazism is an exclusive German phenomenon, even though Germany has become its symbol and driving force. Neither do I believe that there are "aggressor nations" in whom aggressiveness is a peculiar and ineradicable hereditary characteristic. A study of history supports no such view.

Exterminate Naziism

(2) I am for the extermination of Naziism in Germany and everywhere else as a philosophy and an organized force. By Naziism I mean the doctrine of racialism, the theory that the Nation is God and that its interests, real or imaginary, take precedence over any lawful, moral, or universal considerations, the totalitarian organization of the State in the interest of a Party Clique, and the systematic indoctrination of a people in sadistic cruelty and treachery if only the real or imaginary interests of the nation and its ruling clique are thereby served.

(3) Once the organized forces supporting Naziism are broken and destroyed, I am for applying the Golden Rule to the German nation and welcoming it back into civilization on exactly the same terms as every other nation, granting the Germans the same rights and exacting from them the same obligations that we demand and exact from ourselves. Those rights are the right to live as a national community, using the individual, corporate and communal resources, talents, labor, brains and skills of the community as the majority of the community think best and protecting them against pillage by aggression. The obligations involve respecting other communities and proving it by joining with them in the creation of institutions for securing mutual protection, legal adjustments, and cooperative prosperity. The basis of a new world must be the recognition of a law above nations with force to impel its recognition by all. No nation whose government is willing to join in such a community of protection should be rejected, and all who enter should enter with equality.

We must recognize that if war is to result in peace and restoration of stability instead of in anarchy and an armistice between wars, a conquered enemy nation can be treated in only one of two ways: it must be utterly destroyed as a nation and a people, or it must be welded tight into the community of the conquerors. The former is morally and practically impossible. There remains only the latter.

4 New institutions and habits must be



Dorothy Thompson

created and engendered with the purpose of creating a true community of mind between nations. This should start with the education of an international democratic leadership, through the training of selected youth of all nations in the same basic ideas. These ideas must revolve around an international political and social purpose: to secure peace, to create international prosperity through continual production at a high and stable wage levels and a balanced exchange of goods at a stable price level; to develop and raise the living standards of backward areas; to promote an international democratic and free culture based upon the most tested values of civilization; and to develop all in the faith engendered by religious philosophy, ethics and experience. This involves first of all, a fundamental and international rewriting of history textbooks.

Selected youth should be proportionately selected for training by the schools and universities of all nations. Character and intelligence should be the only criteria for their selection; wealth and social class should be utterly disregarded. They should be selected at about 15 or 16, and should be then educated, at public expense, in the schools and universities, and through participation in the work life of their own and other countries. This training should involve ten full years. It would thus be possible in a generation to build up an immense body of men and women who had a universal democratic culture, free from the taint of blind nationalism, recognizing the fundamental unities in the world and appreciative of the diversities which prevent unity from becoming uniformity. You cannot make international democracy without internationally democratic men.

International Police Force

(5) We should immediately after the war create the first international police force through Federal Control of the Air, disarming the air forces of all separate nations and creating one single protective force for all nations that will cooperate. No single nation, but only the United Nations—open to the conquered as well as the victorious—should ever be allowed to put armed planes into the sky. The air is above the world, belongs to all, and is free, and must never again be the element from which indiscriminate destruction can be rained upon

children, adults, property and monuments of art. The absence of any national airforce would render armies innocuous, for the air force would be used against aggressors only; and whoever had the air force would be all-powerful. The term aggressor must be defined as any nation that attacks another nation on the other nation's soil, or first fires upon the ships of another nation, or refuses to arbitrate a dispute before an International Court. The third point is the most important.

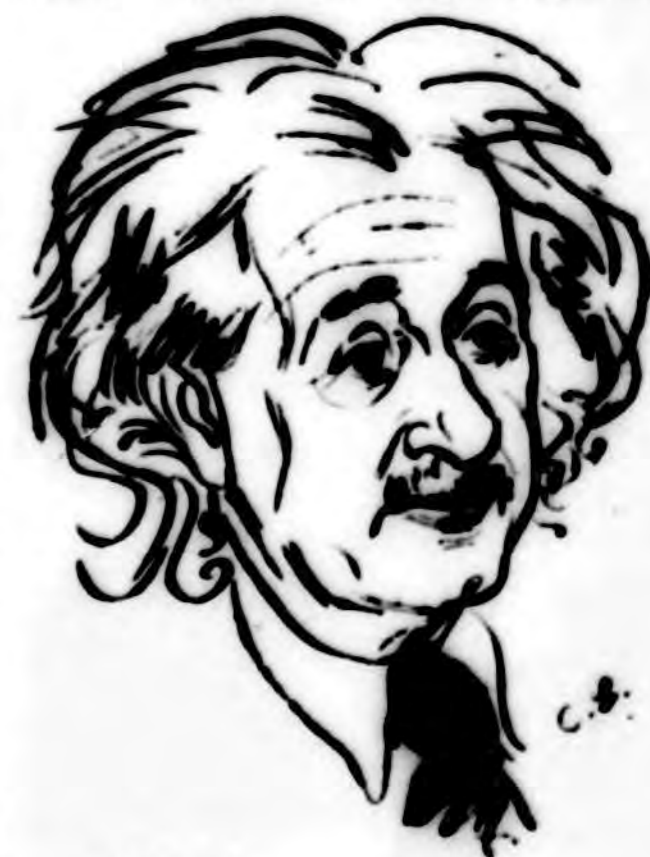
The problem facing us after this war is not that of how to deal with any one nation, but how to build an international community for mutual protection against another such catastrophe as this war. The test of whether a nation is good or bad, stubborn or repentant, is whether it is willing to make that sacrifice of its national "sacred" egotism and sovereignty necessary to create such a system of mutual protection.

By Albert Einstein:

Break Germany's Industrial Power

Professor Albert Einstein is world famous as author of the Theory of Relativity. Although one of Germany's most distinguished scientists, he was forced to flee Germany in 1933 when the Nazis confiscated his property. He found refuge in Belgium and England for a time and then came to the United States. Establishing a home in Princeton, N. J., he is now an American citizen. Professor Einstein has given unsparingly of his time and efforts to help preach the gospel of democracy and tolerance.

I am convinced that a fresh aggression on the part of Germany can be avoided only if the control of industry on German soil is taken out of German hands and the large estates dispossessed and parcelled out. Supervision of the State administration and of education may be unavoidable if security for the future is to be achieved. It is my conviction that such a plan could only be envisaged in connection with a super-national organization comprising all the countries of the world, equipped with far-reaching executive and military power.



A. Einstein.

TOMORROW: More Views on What Are We Going to Do with the Germans? by Premier Sikorski of Poland, Thomas Mann, Sidney Hillman, Cecil Brown, Louis P. Lochner, and Norman Thomas.

