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Various plans - most of them ill-defined - have been put forward for the re-education of the German people, so as to replace the undesirable doctrines implanted by the National Socialist régime with the more liberal views of tolerance in the domestic sphere and peace toward neighbours. To the extent that such plans have been developed at all, they fall broadly into two types: those which include foreign teachers and books, and those which draw only upon the German liberal tradition. It need only be said here that no aspect of the problem is so intangible and in none has so little concrete planning been done.

Conclusion

If such an inconclusive study can have any conclusion it is, in outline, this: The United Nations may hope for, but not depend on, a change of heart amongst the German people, whether in their philosophy or in their belief in German unity. All policy must, therefore, be based on the possibility of further German aggression. An effective international organization would be the best guard against such a danger, but such an organization cannot now be taken for granted. Other means must therefore be found. Apart from the removal of Hitler and his immediate associates, the means chosen should not be a forced reorganization of German internal affairs, but a rigid control of German activity in so far as that directly affects the peace-loving States. That control may be relaxed in response to a co-operative attitude on the part of future German governments and people, but it cannot be abandoned in any foreseeable future. It can only change in form and substance as the international society grows to maturity.