

Germany

Quotes from Jarausch's book, *After Hitler*:

- "I was happy as a clam, that the Americans were there... the word Russian sounded ... rather negative to Berliners." (p. 105)
- "'They [American GIs] had everything, and they were easily able to meet their great demand for 'Frolleins' with cigarettes and chocolate, despite the official 'fraternization ban,'" noted one young German man enviously." (p. 106)
- "... working for the *Amis* was quite popular, since 'the job was not paid with money but with a warm meal, which at the time was much more valuable.'" (p. 107)
- "Our life was gradually, but increasingly colored American," one youngster described, recalling his fascination with U.S. radio broadcasts: "This was the voice of another, unspoiled world," which attempted "to bring the ways of democracy, coated with the comforts of the American lifestyle, to us authoritarian-minded Germans." (p. 107)
- "Especially appealing were novels by Ernest Hemingway, William Saroyan, and others... when reading Nathaniel Hawthorne, one young English major noted enthusiastically: 'Finally, [this is] another America than the one we're used to from the U.S. newspapers, journals, and the occupiers.'" (p. 121).
- "A Protestant youth newspaper inveighed against such 'racy adventure films,' arguing that 'tolerating them has nothing at all to do with protecting freedom,' although German Heimat movies that romanticized nature and village life were hardly any better." (p. 123).
- "Marxist circles also denounced the United States, as one GDR pamphlet with the title "Ami Go Home!" showed, as a capitalist exploiter, an imperialistic oppressor, and, after 1968, as the author of "consumer terror" or proponent of 'globalization'... 'After everything that I've learned to this point ... I'll say it straight out that the Americans are the biggest hypocrites.'" (p. 126)

Japan

Quotes from the Life Magazine profile on Robert Yukimasa Nishiyama:

- "Nishiyama appealed to American audiences as a 'polite, earnest, grateful, and complimentary' student, and he challenged 'readers or listeners to rethink their preconceptions about the Japanese, but did so modestly and judiciously.'"
 - "He [Nishiyama] expected to find some bitterness and some people who would blame him for the war. But his classmates were friendly and paid little attention to him... he found he was just one of 500 confused freshmen going through an indoctrination program."

Quotes from Nobuo's satirical story, *The American School*:

- "The presence of a single woman in their midst was enough to mitigate the ragged, faintly subversive spectacle created by twenty-nine men. Before five minutes had gone by, a car coming from the opposite direction pulled up beside Michiko. A soldier stuck his head out the window and spoke to her. 'What are you people doing here?' He asked, echoing the question put to them several times in front of the prefectural building." (p. 124)
- "Living in an era when true goodwill was translated into gifts of food, he was naturally pleased and flattered, and especially so for having failed to notice that she had received two cans [of cheese] from the soldier and had to give one away to keep the other. What if he was a little more vulnerable being next to her, he had only to look the other way when the enemy approached, and there were these unexpected benefits." (pp. 124-125)

- “Mr. Williams’s opening remarks, that is, Yamada’s rendering of them, went as follows: ‘Since the school was to be built with Japanese funds, we had little choice but to go along with the specifications given to us by some Japanese architects. The results, as you can see for yourselves, were less than satisfactory... Now I understand that in your country there are seven-ty in a class... They necessitate regimentation, and this inevitably leads to militarism.’” (p. 138)
- “The subject had changed to salaries... The lowest salary level at the school, the one for beginning instructresses, was still about ten times the average wage of Japanese teachers... if the discrepancy seemed excessive, it should be borne in mind that the standard of living which American teachers had to maintain was, after all, extremely high, so it was only natural that the basic salary be a different order.” (p. 138).
- “‘Look at those two over there—how disgusting!’ Michiko muttered censoriously. Isa looked in the direction she had indicated and focused on two students who stood holding hands in a corner of the corridor... ‘It looks like paradise from the outside,’ said Michiko, ‘but there’s no telling what goes on between these walls.’” (p. 139)

Korea

Quotes from Won Moo Hurh’s “I will shoot them from my loving heart”:

- Spring (?) 1945: “I began attending Kyunggi High School where the majority of the faculty members were Japanese. Interestingly, the school curriculum included beginning English and military training but no classes on Korean history or language.” (p. 30)
- August 15, 1945: “Listening to the radio at school, I heard Hirohito suddenly announce the unconditional surrender of Japan to the Allied forces. This news was a tremendous shock to me and the other young students because we had been indoctrinated to believe that if Japan lost the war then we would be enslaved by the Allied forces. Soon our shock and fear turned into a grand celebration for the anticipated liberation from the 36-year yoke of Japanese colonialism.” (p. 30)
- “School resumed after the jubilation of haebang (liberation) and the hope for independence. The Japanese teachers disappeared and a tremendous change in the high school curriculum took place: Korean language, Korean literature, Korean history, advanced English, German, and French, and World History were added to the regular curriculum.” (p. 31)
- “Most of all, however, we resurrected our Korean names and at last were free to speak our own native tongue anywhere in the entire Korean peninsula! It was, however, a strange feeling to experience a sudden change in my identity and in the official language almost overnight on the school campus. We had to reacquaint ourselves to the ‘new’ Korean names of our teachers and classmates. .. In sum, everybody needed time for adjustment — whether teachers or students.” (p. 31)
- “Then of course, American cultural items began to appear in the market - Lucky Strike and Camel cigarettes, Budweiser beer, Hershey bars, Wrigley chewing gum, Lux soap, Colgate toothpaste, Skin Bracer, and even Kiwi Shoe Polish. Besides the many jeeps, I also saw shiny Buicks and Fords driving down the street of Taipyungro, the busiest boulevard in Seoul. I thought Americans were ‘a superior race.’” (p. 31)
- “Although there was the specter of a civil war because of the gradual withdrawal of American troops, South Koreans in general, and high school students in particular, did not seem to take such a possibility seriously. As a high school senior, I was more concerned about the university entrance exams than anything else in the spring of 1950. My aspiration was to study law at Seoul National University.” (p. 34)