It is requested that excerpts or paraphrases from this Weekly be re-published only with credit to ICIS, in order to avoid the dangers of false confirmation.
I. REACTIONS TO THE POTSdam CONFERENCE

Of 130 Germans interviewed in connection with the POTSdam Conference approximately 75% had some knowledge of the event. Some 29 Germans believed that their personal lives would be favorably affected by the decisions reached, 13 feared adverse effects for themselves and 12 thought that they would not be affected at all. As far as Germany's fate as a nation was concerned, opinions were somewhat more pessimistic. On this point, only 25 interroges believed that POTSdam would have favorable effects on the German nation as compared with 24 who believed its effects would be adverse. Significantly, not a single interroge believed POTSdam would have no effect at all on the German nation. The principal apprehensions were caused by (1) the loss of Eastern territories and (2) the transfer of machinery to Russia. The promise of religious and political freedom which several saw hold out by the POTSdam decisions formed the basis of most of the optimistic attitudes.

II. GERMANS ON THE ATOMIC BOMB

Of 231 Germans interviewed in connection with the atomic bomb on the day after the news was released, 124 had heard of it and were more or less acquainted with its effects. Of this number 56 interroges indicated that they had read about it through newspapers, 40 through the radio, 30 wide-spread consent: "It may mean the end of war" and "In any future war the world will be destroyed." 

III. GERMAN PEACE : WHAT THEY ARE THINKING

A survey of 260 Germans revealed that the original feeling of relief subsequent to capture is not completely absent and has been replaced by anxiety at their continued imprisonment. In almost complete lack of feeling of responsibility for the destruction in Europe makes them unable to understand demands for reparations in the form of labor power. Their principal worries center around conditions in their home communities, particularly in regard to food. Many are anxious to know whether word of their capture has reached their families.

IV. WHAT TO DO WITH LITTLE NAZIS?

An analysis of 110 letters in reply to the inquiry "What should be done with the little Nazis" indicates that many non-Nazi favor stern measures of punishment. Denying the justification of their compatriots' claim that they were misled, most writers suggest that former Party members should be removed from all positions of leadership and influence; that they should be drafted for forced labor; that they should be given a distinguishing mark to be worn at all times.

V. ERLANGEN'S SCHOOLS : SOLE PROFILE OF RE-EDUCATION

ERLANGEN's Military Government detachment has announced the scheduled opening of all schools and of the University by 1 October. The main problems to be overcome will be (1) shortage of space; (2) shortage of demobilized text books; (3) shortage of qualified teachers. Of the latter, almost one-third of the elementary school teachers have already been eliminated - and the vetting is by no means yet completed. Those teachers who have been accepted have been busily preparing suggestions for the personal, organization, and principles of the new schools. Parents and children are reported to be awaiting the event with excitement.
VI. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

The first issue of the British-controlled paper, Der Berliner, appeared in BERLIN on 2 August; the first American-controlled paper Allgemeine Zeitung appeared on 8 August. Preliminary interrogations revealed that both papers had been eagerly awaited. American films shown in 4 theaters were favorably received but disappointment was expressed at the lack of "real" HOLLYWOOD features. Plans are being completed for the opening of the first American theater in BERLIN. In the American zone radio programs concentrated on features describing reconstruction and denazification. Radio Luxembourg devoted some time to educational programs on contemporary history. Radio Frankfurt featured talks by prominent officials from the area. Preparations for Phase III in radio are under way; at Radio Frankfurt 42 qualified German civilians have been hired. A survey of German listening habits showed that about one-third of the population does not listen. Among those who listen, the station they hear best is usually the one they listen to most. The stations most heard are, in order: Frankfurt, Luxembourg, BBC. Radios Berlin and Graz are heard by only a very few.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

Soviet press and radio announcements stressed the unexpected leniency of the POTOZMA decisions in view of Germany's war guilt and insisted that, in return, the German people should be all the more sincere in their efforts for redemption. Moscow added that atonement was not enough; that Germany has to pay for her mistakes; that every trace of the Junkers, industrialist war criminals and reactionary militarists has to be eradicated. On the other hand, Zhukov's order calling for the resumption of industrial production was emphasized and examples of reconversion were stressed. Pessimistic views on housing in BERLIN were offset by optimistic prediction in regard to the harvest.

ANNEX - OPINIONS OF PRE-NAZI TRADE UNIONISTS

The second part of a study (see ICIS # 4) of attitudes expressed on specific subjects by a sample of 96 pre-Nazi trade unionists, engaged in a variety of trades in four industrial cities. The views expressed on the denazification of plant management and labor leadership, respectively, were extremely revealing. About twice as many were dissatisfied with the denazification of plant management as were satisfied (only 4 workers believed denazification of plant management was not necessary). Conversely, almost twice as many were satisfied with the denazification of labor leadership as were dissatisfied.

Other points of general interest emerging from the survey were the fairly widespread ignorance of the efforts by labor leaders to prepare the ground for reconstruction of trade unions (prior to the POTOZMA Conference); the majority opinion that the Labor Office is efficient expressed by those who had dealt with it (some 60%, however, have had no direct contact with the Labor Office); the great reader-interest in Allied overt newspapers, and the widespread desire for a specifically trade union paper.
I. REACTIONS TO THE POTSZÁM CONFERENCE

At the conclusion of the POTSZÁM Conference a group of 130 Germans residing in three cities in the American Zone were interviewed to find out how well they were informed of the decisions of the Big Three and to ascertain their reactions. The most striking finding was that fully one-fourth of those interrogated had never heard of the Conference or, though aware that it had taken place, could not recall any decisions that had been reached. A large percentage of these completely uninformed Germans were females. The decisions which made the strongest impression on the Germans, particularly the younger males, were those considered "unfavorable": (1) loss of territory in the East, and (2) transfer of industrial machinery to Russia.

On the other hand, guarantees of political and religious freedom were mentioned frequently and always in a favorable light, even though specific Allied intentions in the matter of political reconstruction were known to only an isolated few. Favorable mention was also made of the intention to treat Germany as an economic and political whole. But some who spoke of these decisions were skeptical of the Allies' willingness and ability to carry out all of the "favorable" provisions of the Conference's communiqué. Tabulated below are the decisions recalled most frequently by this group of Germans (many of those interrogated named two or more points).

Points Noted About the POTSZÁM Conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss of territory in the East</th>
<th>Under 30</th>
<th>30 and over</th>
<th>Total Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of industrial machinery to Russia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and religious freedom</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of Germany as an economic unit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of free unions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No knowledge</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the number of women was limited and their answers fell mainly into the "Don't know" group, it can readily be seen that young men of military age were most concerned with industrial and territorial losses, while older men were more prone to mention the promises of political, economic and religious freedom.

2. How they learned about the Conference: Most of those interviewed were informed by radio broadcasts, although only a slightly smaller number first read about the Conference in Allied overt newspapers or in the licensed Frankfurter Rundschau. Those who were informed by word of mouth were most often those who knew least about it.

On the radio 41
In the newspapers 33
By word of mouth 16.
A few Germans, while not professing ignorance, were badly misinformed as to the results. Such statements as these were made: it was decided that ATTLEE should succeed CHURCHILL; TRUMAN is to be the permanent head of the Big Three; the occupation of Germany will soon come to an end.

2. Effect of the Conference: About one-third of those who had knowledge of the POTSDAM Conference were unable to judge or refused to make a statement as to how they expected the results of the Conference to affect them personally. The rest tended to claim that the Conference would affect them favorably. The results encountered were:

**Personal Effects of POTSDAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None at all</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those who expected to be affected favorably, many were impressed by the provisions concerning free trade unions. Others were encouraged by the prospect of economic security, which they thought might be brought about by the final delimitation of zones of occupation, by the coordination of U.S. procedure, and by the hope for eventual restoration of pensions and other state aid. Those who were unfavorably impressed with the Conference attributed their feelings mainly to the loss of territory in the East, which would in some cases result in forced migration, famine and unemployment. Four of those questioned thought that POTSDAM constituted a re-affirmation of the collective-guilt theory.

When asked how they expected the Conference to affect life in Germany, the answers were less optimistic. The most striking difference between opinions on the personal effects and the national effects of the Conference was that not a single German believed that there would be no national effects, while 12 interrogates believed that there would be no personal effects of any kind. Further, more people were pessimistic in regard to the Conference's effect on Germany than on themselves.

**National Effects of POTSDAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None at all</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This appears to be based on these reasons: (1) Some view the loss of Eastern territories as adversely affecting the nation without affecting their own fate (since all those interrogated live in the West); (2) some feel that the Conference was not aimed at their personally but took place on a level concerned only with decisions of national importance; (3) some merely reason: without justification, that the measures envisaged while affecting the nation, fail to directly affect certain groups of individuals.

3. Effects on M.G.: A cooperatively small proportion, even of those who were quite well informed about the Conference, had any ideas on how the POTSDAM agreement would affect the Military Government of Germany. Thirteen thought that M.G. throughout Germany would be better coordinated now and there would be more freedom; ten thought there would be no change; eight felt that M.G. would gradually relinquish control to German agencies; whereas three, on the contrary, were of the opinion that M.G. would now exercise stricter control than ever. Two Germans believed that M.G. would now proceed more vigorously against the Nazis, while one complained that they would proceed less vigorously.
II. GERMANS ON THE ATOMIC BOMB

A total of 231 Germans were questioned as to their knowledge and opinions about the atomic bomb the day after the news was released. Of these, 97 had never heard of it; 134 had heard of it and were more or less acquainted with its destructive power and the results obtained at HIROSHIMA. Many expressed astonishment and admiration; a few were envious. Of 100 who specified their source of information, 56 mentioned newspapers, 40 mentioned radio, and ten heard the news by word of mouth.

A typical comment of 28 who thought the atomic bomb might be instrumental in preventing future wars was: "Nobody will dare to launch into a war any more, because it would mean the end of the world." Fourteen also came to the conclusion that if it were used in any future war, it would destroy the world. The following table summarizes the principal comments made about the bomb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It may mean the end of war</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In any future war, world destroyed</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope principle will be used for peaceful ends, especially in German industry</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should finish the present war soon</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will not be used after present war</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany may use it if she resumes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank God Germany was spared</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too bad Germany could not use it</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. will use it in any future war with Russia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bomb is unimportant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No opinion</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One lady commiserated with the Japanese on their sufferings.

III. GERMAN P.O.W.: WHAT THEY ARE THINKING

German P.O.W. in a Central Continental enclosure in Northern France have become aware, through the circulation of Allied newspapers and word of mouth reports, that large numbers of prisoners have been demobilized in Germany. This news has served to heighten their hope for speedy repatriation and demobilization, and they display great anxiety at their continued imprisonment. They are largely unaware of the basis for present demobilization policy; each P.O.W. believes he has special reasons for immediate return to Germany. The relief at having been taken prisoner, which was particularly marked during the combat phase, is now completely absent and has been replaced by an underlying impatience, perhaps most extreme among the genuine anti-Nazis who are anxious to participate in the reconstruction of a denazified Germany. Those who reside in areas occupied by the Russians often raise the question whether they will be able to live in the American zone when the time for their demobilization comes.

Practically all of the prisoners are sent out on work details for longer or shorter periods. Yet, despite their daily work in assisting the redeployment of U.S. troops and reconstruction in liberated areas, there is almost a complete lack of awareness among the rank and file as to why they are currently in P.O.W. camps. They will readily endorse the policy of interning SS troops and other extreme Nazis. The extent of destruction in Europe, as a result of the Nazi system, seems to be quite removed from their conscious thinking. Their overwhelming lack of any sense of responsibility for the present plight of Europe, plus the normal human tendency to seek to
avoid punishment, makes it almost impossible for them to see the
justice of the United Nations' demands for reparation in the form of
labor power. In fact, one can note among some of the PoW same
feeling that their present internment (after the demobilization of
other PoW in Germany) is already serving, in their opinion, to
accumulate a credit balance for them in this respect. No doubt their
thinking on the subject of labor reparations is colored somewhat by
the hope that since they had the good fortune to be captured by the
Americans they, personally, are likely to fare better than the
prisoners of other United Nations.

In fact, this attitude leads an arrogant few to the counter-
argument that they have no business being in PoW camps now when there
is a reported shortage of labor in Germany to assist in reconstruction.
It remains just as clear now as it was in the closing days of the
German campaign that moral considerations are conspicuous by their
absence, from the ordinary prisoner's thinking about the cause of the
war - and even more so from his thinking about the results of the
four-year occupation of Europe by German troops.

1. Main concerns of the PoW: In connection with a survey of the
reactions among those prisoners to Allied newspapers, an excellent
opportunity was offered to ascertain what concerns were uppermost in
the minds of German PoW still in Allied camps. As part of the
survey, 250 officers were asked to designate the topics on which they
would like to be better informed. In addition to the systematic
questionnaire, about 25 German officers and men and several German
camp administrators were picked at random and interrogated briefly.
The results of this question, which supply an indirect indicator of
their main worries and concerns, are set forth in the following table:
(many PoW gave more than one answer).

"About what would you like to be better informed?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions of life under occupation</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conditions in home community</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions in general</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific concerns

| Status of family          | 28 |
| Food                     | 24 |
| Continuance of dependency allotments | 10 |
| Housing                  | 7  |
| Transport, inter-zone communications | 4  |

Future of Germany

| Economic          | 28 |
| Political         | 15 |
| World events      | 21 |
| News about demobilization | 19 |
| Demobilization    | 3  |
| Punishment of war criminals | 2  |
| Others (religion, culture, atrocities) | 8  |
| No answer         | 45 |

2. News to end about their Families: A key concern for most of the
prisoners was whether their families back in Germany had received word
of their safe capture. Practically each prisoner interrogated wished
to know whether the International Red Cross had succeeded in delivering
any PoW messages before the close of the war, whether it was now
operating, and to what degree postal facilities in Germany had been set
5. **SECRET**

up so as to pass Red Cross messages from Switzerland to their homes. Many who came from the Russian zone were resigned to the fact that their families had not been informed and most likely would not be.

Concern about their families was entailed, also, in the statement by a majority that what they most wanted to hear about was conditions in their particular home community. The most frequently mentioned factor in this respect was food, and the ability of their families (deprived of a breadwinner) to purchase the necessities of life. Many P/F's believe that Germany could probably produce enough food to meet minimum needs this winter but that transportation difficulties will prevent adequate distribution. Strangely enough, they are prone to attack the Nazis for their useless destruction of transport facilities. A goodly number specifically inquired whether dependency allotments, military pensions, and the like were still being continued.

3. **The Future of Germany:** After interest in the immediate conditions of life under occupation, most frequently mentioned were topics concerning the future of Germany. In this connection, it became clear that the partitioning of Germany into four sectors has had tremendous impact upon the P/F's. They had already reassured themselves that life continued under a four-fold occupation, but now they wished to know how it would affect the economic future of Germany. That is, were the zones bounded by barriers which prevented transport and communication from one area to another? Was food being shipped from the East to the West? Concern about partitioning also hinged on many immediate personal considerations. Were evacuees being allowed to move from one zone to another? Could Germans receive permission to visit their relatives living in another zone? One P/F wanted to know whether he would be able to get his furniture out of storage in the British zone and remove it to his home in the American zone.

The problem of the future value of German currency was of marked concern. Many P/F's were unaware of the fact that Allied Military Government had authorized German Reichsmarks to continue to circulate as legal tender. When so informed, many P/F's were more reassured by this act than by any other specific announcement of M.G. practices. For to them this meant that the Allies had, for the time being, established some measure of economic stability. But this did not allay widespread fears and concern over the possibility of inflation at a future date. The memory of inflation after the last war was too vivid for many to be satisfied with any short-term measures.

Although concerns about the future of Germany were largely economic, a few confirmed anti-Nazis indicated that they considered thorough denazification no problem but took it for granted. Queries about the Allied plans for re-education of Germany were frequently heard.

4. **World Events:** Although hardly a concern in the same immediate fashion as the above topics, a small minority of the prisoners felt that they wished to be better informed about world events, particularly about international political events. The fact that only 20 prisoners out of the 260 polled mentioned their desire for more world news, however, shows how completely they are dominated by personal and immediate considerations.
IV. "WHAT TO DO WITH LITTLE NAZIS?"

A radio inquiry was broadcast on 7 July over the American-controlled stations in LUXEMBOURG, FRANKFURT, STUTTGART, and MUNICH, asking what should be done with the little Nazis? A great number of replies came from all parts of the American zone. The answers, ranging from short, crude notes to long and casuistic briefs, were striking by the great zeal and enthusiasm with which almost all of the authors dwelt on their subject. They indicated, among other things, that German today is to a considerable degree a nation divided against itself.

Suggestions for the treatment of the little Nazis also indicated, by their precise wording and their similarity of ideas, that anti-Nazis had done much heavy thinking on the subject long before they had been asked to air their views on it, and that they had reached definite conclusions. No national ties appear to stand in the way of their considerations; rather, the accusers speak of their fellow Germans as though they belonged to a foreign tribe.

Of 110 letters analyzed only 9 suggested clemency, while the vast majority of writers suggested a punitive program. In most cases, the writer proposed at least two or three different methods of exacting retribution from the little Nazis. The suggestions, in order of their frequency, were:

- Some type of forced labor: 47
- Remove them from their positions: 39
- Provide them with a visible mark: 27
- Exact payments: 16
- Cut down their rations and privileges: 11
- Accord them leniency: 9
- Trade them with the Allies for P5/W: 7
- Treat them exactly according to the law: 4
- Take away their voting privilege: 3

Eighteen writers insisted on differentiating between various groups of "little Nazis", dividing them into active Party members and those who joined under pressure, suggesting very heavy punishment for the former and very light or no punishment at all for the latter.

Almost all of the writers commented on the present inclination of little Party members to deny knowledge and responsibility, violently contesting the merit of such a claim. Typical of these comments were the following: "Almost the millions of little informers who reported their neighbors, the Gestapo would have been completely powerless" and "The little Party members were the roots which supported and fed the tree of National Socialism." Many writers, before pronouncing their verdicts, explain that the little Nazis were fully responsible for the catastrophe of Nazism and the war. This point of view is best summarized by an artisan from MUNICH who says that "every little Nazi is guilty, directly, not indirectly, because by his terror - even if he exercised it only in the smallest circle - he quenched the voice of reason.

Another adds that "there is no Party member, no matter how small, who did not derive some benefit from his membership at some time or other." Says the writer: "It does not matter whether the little Nazis joined because of viciousness, stupidity, avidity or cowardice; the main point is that the big Nazis could not have done anything without the support of the small ones."

In regard to the most frequent kind of punishment suggested (forced labor, 97), the proposed methods of exacting it vary from the imposition of regular working hours to confinement in concentration camps.
Five writers are in favor of deportation and reconstruction work outside of Germany. Some of those who favor forced labor also suggest that the periods of recreation should be filled with re-broadcasts from HITLER speeches and other Nazi propaganda ad nauseam. Most of them specify that the work should be without pay.

Recommendations for removal from office (39) run from simple suggestions about eliminating Party members from responsible administrative positions, to the designation of 69 professions from which one thorough German wishes to see the small Nazis banned (including the jobs of pharmacist, gas-meter reader and mountain guide). The average reply envisages the small Party man removed from every leading position. One writer who describes himself as an anti-Fascist of long standing sums it up: "No former Party member may be retained or employed in any position in the executive branch. No former Party member may hold the position of industrial employer or of a union official. No Party member may head any cultural institution."

The idea to provide the little Party members with a distinguishing mark (27) is often worked out to the smallest detail. Some simply demand that the little Nazis continue to wear their Party badge, others suggest a series of new identifications; the present Fuhrermeister of ÜBERHACHING, near MUNCHEN, suggests an ear-rings to be worn in the left ear. One man calls for a large badge inscribed with the word NAZI! to be supplemented by a permanent show of all Nazi names on the bulletin board of every community. Another conscientious writer suggested the following badge to indicate that the wearer also served the times.

He adds that "the badge, printed on cotton material, could be produced at very low cost."

Concerning the imposition of fines and dues (16), the most frequent proposal is to make the Party members continue to pay their membership dues, the proceeds to be devoted to reconstruction or welfare activities for the benefit of Nazi victims.

Suggestions to force former Nazis to wear a distinguishing mark are frequently accompanied by the suggestion that they should have their rations cut (11). Some writers propose that former Nazis receive the same rations given to the Jews during the Nazi regime, others are of the opinion that they should be given exactly half the ordinary rations. Next in line are propositions that their living space should be curtailed and that room thus gained should be given to the bombed out or returning KZ inmates.

Those who plead leniency for the little Nazis (9) do so for various reasons. Two are simply anxious to defend themselves; they admit that they were little Nazis and protest their complete innocence. A few others base their judgment on religious grounds, stating "that no matter what the offense you must love thy neighbor as thyself."

Of the 7 suggestions that the little Nazis should be traded for Pesu still in camps, several explain their position by saying that the average Nazi shirked military service and should not at least have a part of it, while most of the Wehrmacht soldiers, in the view of the writers, were not Nazis and deserve to be released.

Only 4 writers feel that every case should be individually examined and that no wholesale judgments should be passed. One writes:
"As a half-Jew I have had the opportunity to experience so much injustice during the last years that I would not want to inflict the same on anybody, regardless of their race, religion or party affiliation. I have known Party members who have helped me, and non-Party members who cared little enough, and, of course, vice versa. I believe, therefore, that in order to be just one would have to examine the life of every German with care and then administer hard punishment to those found guilty."

The suggestion to disenfranchise the little Nazis politically (3) is based on the theory that given the opportunity the little Nazis would again vote for something resembling the Nazi Party.

The vast majority of correspondents deal with their subject along theoretical lines, although a handful present personal denunciations of Nazis whom the writers would like to see punished. In almost all letters, tempers run high and no words are minced (only three writers, however, ask that their names be withheld). All are eager to see their suggestions put into operation without delay and one warns the Allies that "If the Nazis had been as hesitant in removing their political enemies as the Allies they would not have gotten very far."

Most impatient of all is one writer whose letter ends in the exclamation, written in a bold hand: "Sterilize them all! Long live democracy!"

V. ERLANGEN'S SCHOOLS: SOME PROBLEMS OF RE-EDUCATION

Last week the M.G. officer of ERLANGEN announced the opening date of all schools in the town. By 1 October, two elementary schools, a trade school for boys and a trade school for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls, and a Gymnasium would be doing academic business again. There would be some difficulties. School buildings were scarce: of the city's four elementary school buildings, one was occupied by American troops, two were German hospitals, only one was ready for use. School authorities had to arrange for a division of class hours among the various schools. Students would consequently receive fewer hours of instruction than was customary. They would make up for this deficiency, said a school authority, by longer hours of homework.

There would probably also be a scarcity of teachers. Almost one-third of ERLANGEN's elementary school teachers had been rejected by M.G. as future educators, and not every prospect had yet been completely investigated. It was estimated that when vetting is completed, about half of the former elementary school staff will have lost their former positions. In the upper schools, where the teachers were older, the percentage of reliable teachers has been higher.

The text book "shortage" is perhaps the most pressing problem. New text books are expected from MUNCH, but until that time most subjects will have to be taught orally, or not at all. Most of the teachers, it is reported, believe that the first four grades of elementary school can be taught without the aid of texts, except perhaps reading and mathematics, and in both these cases available books can be used "with a few improvised substitutions." Texts of the following four grades, however, are so "overloaded with Nazi propaganda" that all of them must be abolished. The trade schools will be permitted to use their 17 various books, which are on technical subjects.
Teachers, parents and children are all anxious for ERLANGEN's schools to reopen. Those teachers who have already been accepted by H.G. have been and continue to be especially cooperative in pointing out other teachers, in making suggestions about new school organization and principles. Besides their insistence on strict purification of the school system, they ask for only a few changes. They want each pupil to repeat the term which they attended during the past winter "because teaching during the school season of 1944/45 was without value." They want 9 grades instead of 9 in all high schools as a preliminary to university training. Distribution of subjects and schedules would be much the same as prevailed before 1933, although they would have religion taught to all classes, and physical training reduced to two hours weekly.

H.G. also hopes to reopen the university in ERLANGEN. According to plan, the medical and theological faculties are to begin giving courses during the first week in September, and other faculties will follow, although no specific dates have as yet been set.

Most of the faculty members have already been investigated. Final estimations of those teachers who are to be excluded from university teaching are as follows: in the Medical Department about 50%; in Natural Sciences, about 20-30%; in Law, 10%; in Theology, almost none. H.G. also plans to eliminate student "undesirables," and has placed the following conditions on entrance into ERLANGEN University: no student may have been a Nazi Party member, an active or reserve officer in the Wehrmacht, nor a Wehrmacht veteran who had left the university before the regular graduation examinations. Those who received a special examination to hasten their entrance into the Army will not be readmitted. H.G. also indicated that only a few female students would be permitted to enter ERLANGEN University.

VI. THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION

1. American and British Newspapers in BERLIN: The first editions of American and British overt newspapers appeared on news stands through BERLIN this week. The American paper appears on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and the British on alternate days. Since each paper circulates throughout both zones, this arrangement assures the appearance of one Anglo-American paper each day.

Although it has not been possible as yet to survey the reaction of Berliners to these publications, investigations conducted in the days preceding their appearance showed that the German public, the editors of Russian sponsored newspapers, and even Russian military authorities were all eagerly awaiting the initial press run.

The Allgemeine Zeitung is BERLIN's most recent German-language newspaper, published for the first time on 8 August by the American occupational forces. Running to four pages, five columns to the page, the first edition featured a picture and a brief statement by Major General PARKS, commanding officer of the American sector of BERLIN, in which he stated that the newspaper would be instrumental in rebuilding Germany by disclosing information to Berliners of the happenings in other parts of the American zone and in the world: "Nothing can better serve the creation of a lasting peace than truth in the press."

The major story on page one described the new atomic bomb and its great destructive power, presenting all the details of British-American participation in its discovery. On the extreme left an entire column was devoted to the new leaders, TRUMAN and ATTLEE, pointing out that each took over the war leadership of his country through the workings of a sound democratic system. Two briefer stories are concerned with the testimony given by witnesses appearing for PAYNE.
in the PARIS trial, and the employment of BERLIN youth between the ages of 14-21.

The atomic bomb is further discussed on page two by a member of the physics department of the distinguished Technische Hochschule in BERLIN, in terms of future developments for peace. Reading alongside are several reports under the heading "From German Cities," announcing the latest reconstruction measures taken at FRANKFURT and HAMBURG. Brief items of news around the world are also given. The lower half of the page contains two features: one an open letter to Thomas Mann from the pro-Nazi president of the Deutsche Akademie asking the exiled author to return; the other a comic poem by FREDDY (now in HOLLYWOOD) sung to the melody of the Horst Wessel.

The third page deals with news of Germany's return to normal of the new political parties formed in BERLIN, with a brief history of each; of the directives issued by BEREHUNG and KONTROLLE to the German people calling upon them to take the initiative in rebuilding Germany; and of the tradition of the Deutsches Theater and hopes for its early reopening. The page is rounded out by a long letter written in 1918 by Herman HESS in answer to one he received from a young German describing the intellectual and emotional confusion of German youth. HESS's reply is very much apropos of the present and advises a rational course of thought and action.

The last page carries a long article entitled "Rescued Art" describing the means employed by Great Britain, France and the U.S. in restoring art works plundered by the Nazis to their rightful owners. Several cuts adjoin the article showing American soldiers standing guard over paintings found in hidden places. BERLIN notices occupy three columns, with a boxed announcement that the Allgemeine Zeitung will institute a service to help centers of families get in touch. The extreme right column is divided into sections announcing cultural activities, radio programs, and sports events.

Der Berliner, a four-page newspaper produced by British military personnel in BERLIN, made its first appearance on 2 August. The layout was attractive and colorful and the paper included a number of features and humorous stories in addition to covering news of Germany and dispatches from abroad.

A cut of Major General L. O. LINN, British Commander in BERLIN, appears on the front page along with an announcement that the mission of the paper is to print news from all parts of the world and from BERLIN "as extensively and as factually as possible." The General pointed out that news and commentaries will be kept separate "so that the reader can be in a position to form his own opinions." Other front-page items included a report of the concluding session of the Potsdam Conference, a dispatch on the BERLIN trial, and pictures of ATTLEE and BEVIN with an explanation of the Labor victory in England and the Party's plans for nationalization of mines and electricity.

The inside pages contained a statement by BERLIN's Lord Mayor WERNER expressing his optimism for the future of the city; numerous "line cuts" that accompanied "Feuilletons" and features on gardening and other light subjects. On the back page there were a series of H.G. announcements, a listing of Radio Berlin programs, several items on sports and additional anecdotes and features.
2. Films and Theater in BERLIN: After an extensive advance publicity campaign, the first American films with German commentary were presented in BERLIN theaters last week. Street posters announcing the first showings aroused great excitement among Berliners, eager for the opportunity of seeing KOLLMANN products once again and of having German dialogues or sub-titles (Soviet films now showing are unedited and in Russian). Audiences filled the four theaters in the American zone nearly to capacity on the first two days of the showings. I.C.D. investigators in BERLIN reported that 10,456 persons attended on the first day (30 July) and 9,609 on the second.

Some disappointment was expressed by the film-goers that the pictures were so short and that they had been on serious, technical subjects rather than of the purely entertainment variety. Usiers were asked repeatedly when American musicals and lighter films would be shown. The short on TUSCANINI, which has been shown in many places in the American zone of Germany, was heartily applauded at each performance, while the younger generation was enthusiastic over the film on the jeep. The other pictures included a study of the Tennessee Valley Authority and recent American news reels.

Plans are in preparation, also, for the opening of the first legitimate theater in the American sector of BERLIN. The chief of the Volksbildungsaussch (Committee for Public Enlightenment) in the KREUZBERG district has informed the U.S. Berlin Information Control Services Section that an application will soon be made for the licensing of the Kabel Theater in KREUZBERG. Although the managers are expecting to produce modern plays such as "Million" and "Drei Grochen Oprey," other theatrical circles are requesting German classical productions. It is also reported that Jurgen PHELING, considered as the only man in BERLIN who could carry on in the Max MULLER tradition, is rehearsing with a company of first-rate actors but has not yet found a permanent theater.

3. Press Facilities in BERLIN (American Sector): Reconnaissance by I.C.D. Press Control officers, preparatory to publication of a German-language newspaper in the American sector of BERLIN, revealed that despite the severe bomb damage suffered by the plants and the subsequent removal of equipment by the Russians, there was enough equipment available for production of a full-sized paper. However, paper stocks and fuel supplies, such as coal, coke and crude diesel oil, would have to be augmented.

The Deutscher Verlag (formerly Ullstein Verlag), with two large, modern plants, was clearly the most logical site for the new project. The Tempelhof plant is equipped with adequate composing room facilities and five linotype machines in working order. In addition, there is adequate space for editorial and monitoring offices and the plant has its own power unit and diesel generators. Although paper stocks are limited, a supply sufficient for 30 to 45 days is available. The Kolkstrasse plant, though partially destroyed, still has three large, rotary presses, two intact and the third inoperable because parts are missing. Total press capacity is 100,000 copies an hour for a four-page run or 200,000 an hour for an eight-page run, with two copies of the paper produced simultaneously. During the past 3 weeks, rapid progress has been made in reconditioning the Tempelhof plant. The rubble has been removed and a large amount of key equipment has been put into working order. Plans have also been completed for use of an outside photo-engraving service.

As second choice, investigators selected the August Scherl Verlag in the Zimmerstrasse. Other plants examined included the
Unverdorben Co, which had been virtually stripped of machinery;
the Steigliter Anzeiger, where the Second Amnored Division is producing
a weekly news sheet, using 25 Germans to set type by hand; the
Germania Volks Zeitung, extensively damaged but containing one rotary
press and four linotype machines intact; and the Babelsberger
Staetsanzeiger, found completely destroyed. Another plant, the
Neukoellnische Tageblatte, containing five linotype machines and
60 rolls of paper, had already been requisitioned by the U.S. Group
Control Council.

4. The American-Controlled Radio: Of the four major stations now
broadcasting to Germans in the American zone, three are located within
Germany: at FRANKFURT, STUTTGART, and MUNICH. Only the chief station,
located at LUXEMBOURG, has a full broadcasting day: from 0600 to 0030. The
other three stations follow the pattern of LUXEMBOURG output to some
degree; but all stations prepare original programs — concerned both
with problems of general interest and problems of interest to a
particular community. When operating simultaneously, all four stations
fail to entirely cover the U.S. sector. Two blind spots are to be
found north of MUNSTER and the area of Kassel. Two small transmitters,
however, are being installed to make the coverage complete.

The most prolific of the American-operated stations is Radio
Luxembourg. Some of the output of the station is comprised of Polish,
French, Russian, Czech language programs for V/ps, but the main part
of the broadcast schedule is devoted to German-language programs: news,
features, and music. The features, treated in many different ways,
describe the progress in reconstructing and denazifying Germany.
Accounts of such reconstruction activity as the rebuilding of the port
at WILHELMSHAVEN, the reopening of schools for 100,000 children in
HAMBURG, the employment of 300,000 PAs in working the soil in the
British zone, the reorganization of 53 banks in FRANKFURT, are given
prominence. On the other hand, unpleasant conditions are not ignored.
Thus, Luxembourg recently broadcast that the people in the American zone
could expect little coal during the coming winter. It was pointed out
to listeners that all prospects for reconstruction depended on
themselves, on their readiness to pitch in, on their courage to see
the difficult situation through.

Radio Luxembourg also devotes some of its time to educational
features. One, entitled Contemporary History, which has been running
for some time, reviews in conversational form the occurrences that led
to World War II. Another, announced as The Story of a Free People,
presents information about the U.S. in the form of give-and-take. A
recent program on this panel recounted the experiences of Louis ADAMIC
as given in his book by America.

Radio Frankfurt, like Stuttgart and Munich, follows much the
same schedule as Luxembourg, differing only in the choice of material.
But the subject matter of its features and newscasts are basically the
same: currently denazification, reconstruction, and black market
arrests. Prominent officials of the FRANKFURT area are used to
address the radio audience on vital questions. Thus, in one week, the
Mayor, Health Director, School Superintendent, Streetcar Director and
Reichsbank Presidents — all of FRANKFURT — spoke on a variety of subjects.
Likewise, in cultural activities attempts are made to record the
performances of German orchestras rather than broadcast the music
imported from the U.S.

The Munich and Stuttgart Radios differ only slightly from the
schedule of the other two stations. Munich lays particular emphasis on
municipal problems and U.S. announcements: the opening of the first

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German court, preparations for the functioning of the city schools, fire prevention measures, the operation of Nazis from the government and in the arts, the reopening of 150 restaurants in MUNICH. The Stuttgart Radio confines itself largely to entertainment in the form of recorded music, but plans are in operation for a broadening of the station’s scope shortly.

All four major stations are staffed predominantly by American personnel although preparations are under way for meeting the demands of Phase III of the occupation. Radio Frankfurt, the most advanced in this respect, has already hired 42 German civilians. Since none of these stations transmit a signal strong enough to reach BERLIN, the U.S. sector of this city must depend on another means for news and announcements. Thus, extensive use of the Drahtruf (wired receiver) is made, whereby the set is connected to a central broadcasting studio under the control of the BERLIN Magistrat. These sets are mounted on public address units installed in various parts of the zone, and are also used to bring Radio Berlin programs. The service is primarily for civilians without radios.

5. Listening Habits in HESSEN-NASSAU: A preliminary analysis of 375 interviews conducted in HESSEN-NAESSAU (covering the city of FRANKFURT, the town of HESSEN and several villages) on the radio-listening habits of Germans permits the following tentative conclusions:

Amount of Listening: Over one-third of the population was found not to listen to the radio. Many sets are in poor condition or totally unusable. Many of those in use are weak and capable only of local reception.

The stations to which they listen most: Of the listeners, 1/2 listen mostly to FRANKFURT, another 1/3 to LUXEMBOURG, and about 1 in 10 listen mostly to BBC. Perhaps one listener in 25 listens mostly to BERLIN and one in 50 to GRAZ.

The stations they could hear best: Of the listeners, about 1/2 heard FRANKFURT best, about 1/3 LUXEMBOURG, and about 6% BBC. The figures correspond closely to those for the stations they listen to most, and in fact, signal strength would appear to be a primary factor in determining which station is listened to most. Less than one person in 100 could hear GRAZ best. Nobody could hear BERLIN best.

Competitive listening: There appeared to be very little competitive listening. Few of the sets were sufficiently powerful to bring in either BERLIN, GRAZ or LUXEMBOURG with sufficient strength to make the programs enjoyable. With regard to Radio Berlin and Graz, these few who could receive them clearly liked the programs very much, particularly the light German music. From these figures there appears to be little basis, in HESSEN-NASSAU at least, for the recently circulated reports about the tremendous impact of the Radio Berlin broadcasts. (This survey does not test, however, the spread by word-of-mouth of news purportedly heard from Radio Berlin by its comparatively few listeners.)

Reactions to Luxembourg and Frankfurt: Though these stations dominated the listening field, certain dissatisfaction appeared. There were objections to the swing music and to the large number of programs in foreign languages. In addition, there was a certain distrust of Radio Luxembourg as a source of information which they do not always consider reliable. A desire was expressed for more news about Germany and less international news.

The above observations are preliminary estimates which may be modified by a final statistical analysis.
6. Illegal Activity in the Media: Investigating a concert held in STUHMAT on 29 July under the direction of Joseph STOHER, DISCC personnel found falsifications in STOHER's answers to the questionnaire given him by I.G. On the American questionnaire STOHER stated that he had been a member of the NSDAP since May 1933. But a subsequent check-up showed that on a Volkstum questionnaire, he had claimed Party membership since 1929, and stated that he was theJaureguit for the "Strength-Through-Joy" Movement and President for the Party. I.G., which had approved the concert, has declared that STOHER will be arrested immediately for making false statements on the questionnaire.

On 22 July a long slip of paper bearing the inscription ATTENTION, WE ARE WARNING YOU - VENDETTA was found in the backyard of a member of STUHMAT's anti-Fascist committee. The reverse side of the paper contained the words SELF-PROTECTION FORCES OF THE NSDAP. Both sides contained the M.R. emblem of the Werewolf. The fact that the notice was reproduced on German paper indicates that it may have been produced in large quantities although none like it have been reported since.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OUR SOVIET ALLIES

1. Reactions to POTSDAM: Soviet press and radio comment on the POTSDAM decisions was characterized by the opinion that they were "unexpectedly magnanimous in view of Germany's war guilt." Citing the advantageous provisions of the Big Three for the future of Germany - re-establishment of local self-government, organization of democratic political parties and free trade unions, the right of assembly and free speech and press - the Soviet propaganda agencies insisted that in view of the soft policy adopted by the Allies, the German people must give their whole-hearted support to the decisions and prove "all the more genuine in their determination for redemption."

Investigations report on the Conference highlighted the terms providing for the abolition of German military institutions, the punishment of war criminals, the nullification of Nazi laws and the prohibition of arms production. It stated further that the success of POTSDAM from a historical point of view will depend on whether these crucial provisions are carried out in a "clear-cut and uncompromising manner."

In general, the Russians hailed the agreement as "fresh, evidence of Allied cooperation." Pravda declared that the results of the conference"testify to the further strengthening and development of unity between the three great powers whose military alliance assured victory in war against the common enemy." The joint decisions prove that the cooperation of the Big Three is based on a mutual determination to remove the threat of German aggression forever and ensure a just and durable peace, Pravda added.

2. Germany must pay: The 31st anniversary of the outbreak of the first World War was utilized extensively by the Soviet press and radio as a peg for new declarations that the German people in close cooperation with the Allies must eliminate every trace of the Junkers, the industrialist war criminals and the reactionary militarists who have plunged the world into two disastrous wars.

Reviewing the machinations of the great cartels and the military elements which "hid behind the facade" of the Weimar Republic to introduce Hitlerism and prepare for a second war, the Deutsche Volkszeitung (organ of the German Communist Party) asserted in an editorial that the German people must at last learn their lesson and
this time root out all reactionary forces. "Only if this truly national task is accomplished can our people carry out the work of reconstruction in the right spirit and to good purpose."

Radio Moscow, likewise urging hard work by Germans to eliminate reactionary forces and restore democracy, pointed out at the same time that atonement will not be enough and Germany "will have to pay for her mistakes." The responsibility of the German people for the war, as recognised in the programs of anti-Fascist parties now active in Germany, must be constantly acknowledged, it was stated. "It is out of the question that Germany's crimes should go unpunished ... This is not 1918 but 1945. History has not taught its lesson in vain. The laws of war are hard. Germany has lost the war; the hour of reckoning has struck."

3. Revival of Industry: Marshal ZHUKOV's recent order that all industrial firms in the Russian zone of BERLIN were to resume production by 15 August evoked a flood of encouraging reports over Radio Berlin describing the progress of industrial reconstruction to date and plans for expanded production in the future. The ZHUKOV order, designed principally to hasten the reopening of firms producing liquid and solid fuels, electrical power, fertilizers and other raw materials, was described as the first step in the resumption of all German industry. By concentrating on the revival of factories producing raw materials, it was said, the return to full-scale production will be speeded.

With civilian goods and agricultural implements on the immediate priority list, numerous factory owners have displayed their initiative by hastily recommissioning arms plants into factories meeting peace-time needs, according to Radio Berlin. In the PRENZLAUERBERG district, for example, a former arms plant is now repairing printing machines and paper feeders and is making preparations to print textbooks, ration cards and paper bags. Similarly, the Borsig Works in TEGEL has made considerable progress in reconverting machinery for the production of utility furniture and tools, while the Siemens Works, although seeking to work out essential prerequisites for the reopening of the subway, railways and telephone services, is meanwhile turning out necessary tools and other utensils used in daily life.

Contrasting sharply with the hopeful prospects for industrial revival in BERLIN was the dire outlook for adequate housing this winter. In an interview over Radio Berlin, a regional official Dr Ernst RUNGE stated that 70 per cent of BERLIN's 1,500,000 houses are either damaged or totally destroyed and that even on the basis of BERLIN's best building years from 1927 to 1929 it would take a generation to rebuild the city. As remedial measures to speed rebuilding Dr RUNGE urged the training of thousands of skilled workers and the immediate production of new building trade machinery. Unless amazingly rapid progress is made, he said, the open country around BERLIN should be divided up for settlements so that the people have at least an emergency home during the fall and winter, he said.

4. Harvesting in full swing: Soviet output took up a comparatively optimistic attitude on the harvest problem (in contrast with its treatment of this subject in recent weeks), describing the feverish activity in farm areas throughout the Russian occupation zone and praising the initiative of German farmers in overcoming shortages of labor, agricultural machinery and cattle.

Radio Berlin, introducing most of its harvest items with the phrase "harvesting is in full swing now", described the voluntary assistance of farm laborers. The Union of Agricultural Workers was reported working effectively in dispatching bands of workers to various
sectors, while in the BERLIN area 20,000 persons had been sent to numerous rural areas by the end of July. BERLIN has assisted not only in supplying labor, but has also uncovered harvest machinery, such as scythes and sickles, and has supplied 1,600 dairy cows.

5. German Youth and the New Age: Authorization by Marshal Zhukov for the formation of German youth committees was viewed by Radio Berlin as an opportunity for the most active anti-Fascist boys and girls to purge their ranks of Fascist influence and to reorganize on the basis of democratic unity. The program, which will include lectures, sports activities and visits to cinemas and theaters, is designed to stimulate progressive and democratic thinking among the youth of Germany. All other youth organizations that are not of an anti-Fascist character were specifically banned.

"These committees will play a great part in the vital task of educating youth to see the difference between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, and thus will enable youth to give its peculiar enthusiasm to the cause of Germany's regeneration", said BERLIN. "There must be no racial hatred, no stirring up of trouble against the democratic peoples. Youth must be taught to see the consequences of racialism and robot discipline."

ROBERT A. MCLAURE,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Director of Information Control Service.
ATTITUDES OF PRE-NAZI TRADE UNIONISTS

The recent C-5 Directive permitting the establishment of free democratic labor unions, under which workers are now authorized to select shop stewards by secret ballot, raises sharply the question as to what are the main currents of thinking among presently employed workers. A survey of 96 workers (the first part, describing the sample in detail, appears in INDB 4-4), employed in various trades in four industrial cities, throws some light on attitudes toward current topics among older workers with a pre-Nazi trade union background.

Among the striking attitudes was their great sensitivity to the problem of densification. As far as labor leadership in their particular factory was concerned, a large number was for continued cleansing, but they were much more critical of the results of densification of plant management. They had had only limited, direct contact to date with efforts to form unions but overwhelmingly they express hope for speedy reconstruction. There is little criticism of the M.O. labor offices on the grounds of efficiency, although more on the grounds of failure to denazify. Most workers would like to see a trade union oriented newspaper established.

1. Attitudes toward densification: These workers significantly showed a much greater satisfaction with the progress of densification of labor leadership than with the densification of plant management, as can be seen from the table below, almost 60% were dissatisfied with densification of the management of their plant, while about 30% were dissatisfied with densification of labor leadership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Management</th>
<th>Labor Leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied with extent of densification</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied with extent of densification</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other opinions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No opinions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is interesting to note that only 4 workers believe that densification of the plant management was not necessary (under "Other opinions"). As far as labor leadership, only 3 young workers who had no pre-1933 trade union experience claimed that some Nazis are decent and should be allowed to participate in labor organizations. An examination of the reasons given for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with densification of plant management is most revealing.

Satisfied with extent of densification of Plant management

Big shots have been dismissed; that is all that is necessary 12
Process is satisfactory; cannot be done faster because of irreplaceable skill 9
No Nazis left 29

Dissatisfied with extent of densification of Plant management

Not complete enough 29
Nazi management is still in office 12
Small fry has been fired but the big shots remain 9
Nothing is being done 4

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2. Attitudes toward Current Trade Union Activities: This survey was carried out about two weeks before the G-5 regulation authorizing the reconstruction of German trade unions was announced. At this time, I.C.D. investigators had reported that trade union leaders in various cities of Germany were actively preparing the groundwork for the time when permission would be granted, but this series of interrogations showed how remarkably limited was the impact of their informal efforts. Only 11 workers, when questioned on their attitudes toward current trade union activities, indicated that they had had any contact with attempts to reconstitute trade unions. A number mentioned that they were assisting in the denazification of their factory, while a few others reported that they had been polled as to whether they wanted a trade union or not. Six others reported that they had had no contact with trade unions because it was forbidden.

These small numbers may reflect merely a reluctance on the part of workers to admit activity in a field in which permission had as yet not formally been given. Support is given for this interpretation by the fact that almost half of the workers, when questioned on current trade union activities, took the opportunity to express a desire for a speedy reconstitution of trade unions in their community.

Knowledge of trade union activities in communities other than their own was, however, much more widespread. More than half knew something of trade union activities in other parts of Germany. The trade union in ACHEN was known to most of them; a few had heard of the BRUNSWICK experiment where a unified trade union has been organized. Others mentioned trade union activity in BERLIN and the Russian zone.

3. Attitude toward the Labor Office: The bulk (60%) of these workers had had no direct contact with the labor office (Arbeitsamt) in their community, since in most cases they had held their current jobs before the arrival of American troops. As a result they had few or no opinions on the efficiency of the organization. Among those who had had direct contact (about 40%), the people who believed the organization to be efficient outnumbered those who were critical in this respect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Office is efficient</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Office is inefficient</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reasons given for the insufficiency of the labor office were that the employees were young and incompetent; that no attention was paid to skills. Two went so far as to say that the labor office was efficient under the Nazis but is no longer efficient. Considering the difficulty of labor management under the present conditions and the traditional contempt of workers for labor bureaucracy, the fact that only 11 workers out of the entire sample of over 90 had anything critical to say about the labor office is quite startling.

The opinions of these workers on the extent of denazification of the labor office may also be determined in part by their lack of contact with it. Nevertheless, 26 felt that the labor office had not been adequately denazified, 17 thought that it had been, while the remainder had no opinions.

4. Attitudes toward Information Control Policies: Reading a trade union journal before the seizure of power by the Nazis was an accepted practice by the overwhelming majority of this group. Only 12 among those who were old enough said that they were not readers of trade union newspapers before 1933. As a result, when asked whether they desired to have a newspaper with news for and about workers, substantially the same results were obtained:
Grounds for opposition to a trade union newspaper was that it would split the workers and employers and that it would be better to have a good general newspaper. The "No opinion" answers came largely from workers under 30 who had no pre-1933 trade union experience. Lacking a specific trade union newspaper these workers showed great interest in Allied overt newspapers. (The two papers circulating in areas studied were the Frankfurter Presse and the Hessische Post.) The number who now read Allied overt newspapers was over 12 times the number who do not:

| Does read | 37 |
| Does not read | 7 |
| No answer | 2 |

(Sixty-five per cent of the readers claimed that they read our papers regularly each week.)

Reactions to the contents of these newspapers were predominantly favorable. Only a scattering expressed purely negative criticisms, while significantly, most of the criticisms were for more news and more editorial comment.

**Opinion of Allied Overt Papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Favorable Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A good newspaper&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reveals the truth about conditions under the Nazis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A truthful newspaper&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment on specific items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestive Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wants more editorials, letters to the editor, anti-Nazi propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants more local and labor news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants a daily paper, larger paper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too much war guilt and KZ propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untruthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merely repeats radio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Others | 5 |

| No Opinion | 8 |

| Total | 106 |
Distribution

Commanding General, USFET
Commanding General, U.S. Group C.C.
Chief of Staff, U.S. Group C.C.
U.S. Group C.C. (Lt Col Fried) (45)
Liaison Officer, ISC Branch, Control Commission for Germany (British)
(Maj. Huijsken) (32)
Information Services, Hq., Berlin Dist.
(Lt Col Leonard) (5)
Information Control Branch, Austria (4)
6970 DISCC (10)
6971 DISCC (10)
AC of S, G-1, USFET (2)
" G-2, " (10)
" G-3, " (2)
" G-4, " (2)
" G-5, " (80)
" Public Relations Div., USFET (2)
Historical Section, Hq., USFET (Capt. Greenland)
AC of S, C-2, Hq., Theater Service Forces
I. & E. Div., Hq., Theater Service Forces
Allied Press Service
OSS Mission for Germany (Lt Ed Carroll) (3)
O.W.I. (R & I) London (3)
O.W.I., New York (3)
O.W.I., Washington (3)
Propaganda Branch, G-2, War Dept.,
Washington, D.C. (4)
M.I.S., G-2, War Dept., Washington (4)
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Europe
Radio Luxembourg (3)
French Liaison, P.C.D. Det. (Major Ali Colomber)
Research Branch, I. & E. Div., Hq., USFET
I.C.D. Detachment (10)