Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States

Fax Cover Sheet

To: Mr. Dan Clemer
Library, United States Department of State
202-647-2971

From: Robert Deutsch
Researcher

# of Pages: 7 (including cover)

RE: Missing Records of the Office of Strategic Services

Please call 301 – 713 – 6220 to acknowledge receipt
Thank you
Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States

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July 12, 1999

Mr. Dan Clemer
Library, United States Department of State
Fax # 202-647-2971

Dear Mr. Clemer:

As per your conversation with my supervisor, Helen Junz, on Friday, July 9, 1999, attached please find sample copies of the forms found in the OSS (Office of Strategic Services) boxes of archived reports and materials. These reports were composed during World War II, between 1941 and 1945.

According to Mr. John Taylor, of the Modern Military Records division of the National Archives in College Park, MD, when the OSS was disbanded in October 1945, many of the Research and Analysis Reports were sent to the State Department. In early 1946, the majority of these records were transferred to the National Archives, though the State Department’s Library and Reference Division retained a small number of these reports.

We are currently searching for the following OSS reports (by OSS number and topic):

- #55933 - Notes to Yugoslavia and Greece
- #61138 - Notes on Enemy Economies, #44
- #80130 - German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia
- #83642 - German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia
- #84672 - Report on How to Handle the Problem of Restoration of Confiscated Property
- #85419 - Civil Affairs Handbook – Yugoslavia – Section 5 – Money and Banking
- #97368 - Law and Institutions in Austria Before and After the Annexation
- #105392 - Report on Money and Banking in Hungary
- #114929 - Economic Report on Yugoslavia
- #XL42869 - Foreign Owned Assets in Austria

For our purposes, the report on how to handle restitution of confiscated property is one of the most important records that I am seeking.

Some of the pull sheets indicate that a State Department call number had been assigned. Please let me know whether these call numbers are accurate, and whether you still have these reports on file.

I will be in touch later in the week, or I can be reached at our office in the National Archives at (301) 713-6220.

I appreciate any assistance you may be able to provide in locating these reports.
Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Robert Deutsch
Researcher
This is the most important document
For the Presidential Commission's business

Report on how to handle the problem of restoring to rightful owners property that had been confiscated during the Nazi regime in Germany and Austria. Problem and various solutions are described. 16 pages 6/44
Notes to Yugoslavia and Greece
"Foreign Owned Assets in Austria and Austrian Assets Abroad"
Part 1 of 2 parts of a study of certain economic aspects of the proposed treaty with Austria. 8 pages 2/15/44
records of the joint chiefs of staff
part 2: 1946-53

Europe and NATO
A Guide to

Records of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff,
Part II: 1946–1953

Europe and NATO

Edited by
Paul Kesaris

Guide Compiled by
Randolph Boehm

UPA
A Microfilm Project of
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.
44 North Market Street — Frederick, Maryland 21701

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<td>Allied Forces Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Ad. C</td>
<td>Combined Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADWD</td>
<td>Civil Affairs Department, War Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINCLANT</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic</td>
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<tr>
<td>CINCNELM</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief, Naval Forces, North Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/MB</td>
<td>Chairman, Munitions Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNO</td>
<td>Chief of Naval Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S. USA</td>
<td>Chief of Staff, U.S. Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S. USAF</td>
<td>Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/US RPG</td>
<td>Canadian-U.S. Regional Planning Group</td>
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<td>DELWU</td>
<td>U.S. Delegation to the Military Committee of Western Union</td>
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<td>DOD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>FACC</td>
<td>Foreign Assistance Correlation Program</td>
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<td>IPT NAMC</td>
<td>International Planning Team, North Atlantic Military Committee</td>
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<td>JAMAG</td>
<td>Joint American Military Advisory Group</td>
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<td>JAC</td>
<td>Joint Civil Affairs Committee</td>
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<td>JCEC</td>
<td>Joint Communications and Electronics Committee</td>
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<td>JCS</td>
<td>Joint Chiefs of Staff</td>
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<td>JIC</td>
<td>Joint Intelligence Committee</td>
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<td>JLC</td>
<td>Joint Logistics Committee</td>
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<td>JLPC</td>
<td>Joint Logistics Plans-Committee</td>
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<td>Joint Munitions Allocation Committee</td>
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<td>Joint Meteorological Committee</td>
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<td>JMTC</td>
<td>Joint Military Transportation Committee</td>
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<td>JSP</td>
<td>Joint Staff Planners</td>
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<td>Military Assistance Program Advisory Group</td>
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<td>MB</td>
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<td>Mutual Defense Assistance Program</td>
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<td>NAORDP</td>
<td>North Atlantic Ocean Regional Defense Plan</td>
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<td>NAORPG</td>
<td>North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group</td>
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<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td>OMA</td>
<td>Office of Military Assistance</td>
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<td>OMGG</td>
<td>Office of Military Government for Germany</td>
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<td>POL</td>
<td>Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants</td>
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<td>SACEUR</td>
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<td>Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic</td>
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<td>SACMED</td>
<td>Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean</td>
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<td>Sec. Def.</td>
<td>Secretary of Defense</td>
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<td>SG NAMC</td>
<td>Standing Group, North Atlantic Military Committee</td>
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<td>SHAPE</td>
<td>Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe</td>
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<td>SRE</td>
<td>U.S. Special Representative in Europe</td>
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<td>SUSREPP</td>
<td>Senior U.S. Representative to the North Atlantic Defense Production Board</td>
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<td>SWN CC</td>
<td>State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee</td>
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<td>United Nations Security Council</td>
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**Library of the Department of State**

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PRINCE BERNHARD
THE FUTURE PRINCE CONSORT OF THE NETHERLANDS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Position of the Dutch Royal House

At the present time it appears possible that the Dutch monarchy may emerge from the war considerably strengthened as compared with its pre-1940 position. Prior to the invasion of Holland, the Crown was regarded
puffily-as a symbol of Dutch unity and the Queen acted in political matters
only on the advice of her ministers, who were responsible to the Netherlands parliament. During the almost five years of government in exile,
however, ministerial responsibility to parliament has to a great extent been replaced by responsibility to the Crown. At the same time, the
House of Orange apparently has strengthened its moral position within
Holland, where the inhabitants, under the German occupation, seemingly
have come to associate the monarchy more closely with the ideal of the
continuity of the Dutch state. It is significant that, despite the confusion and chaos of the past five years, no political party or group in
Holland has expressed itself in favor of a republic.

The "de facto" authority which the Queen has exercised in England,
and which probably will be continued in Holland during the initial stage
of complete liberation, together with the general feeling reportedly
existing in the Netherlands that a stronger executive branch will be
necessary to cope with the problems of the post-war period, may possibly
result in a permanent extension of the authority and influence of the
Crown. However, the willingness of the Dutch to accept, within the
framework of the Constitution, a greater exercise of authority and in-
fluence by the monarchy will depend on several factors, not the least
important of which will be the ability and political acumen demonstrated
by the royal family during the early days of liberation.

In view of Queen Wilhelmina's advanced age (sixty-four) and Crown
Princess Juliana's lack of interest in state affairs, it is reasonable
to believe that Prince Bernhard, Juliana's husband and the future Prince
Consort, who already exercises considerable personal influence over the
Queen as well as the Crown Princess, will be the key figure in the
future of the royal family. From all indications, Prince Bernhard is willing to play an important political role in post-war Holland. Indeed, it is probable that Bernhard aspires to a position of political influence that the Dutch people will not be inclined to favor. It is of interest, therefore, to analyze the constitutional and traditional status of the Prince Consort in Dutch political life and to arrive at an appreciation of the abilities which Prince Bernhard will bring to that position.

B. Position of the Prince Consort

The position of the Prince Consort is not clearly defined in the Constitution of the Netherlands. In fact, the only direct reference to his status is contained in the provision granting the incumbent an annual stipend of 200,000 guilders. Most authorities in Dutch constitutional law consider the Prince Consort a member of the Royal House, and the Government includes him in the exception from the so-called Paseonewols0tating (personal tax on servants, automobiles, luxury objects, etc.) extended to members of the Royal Family. One of the foremost Dutch political scientists has expressed doubt, however, that this exception would be upheld if contested in the Supreme Court.

The only previous Prince Consort in Dutch history was the late Prince Hendrik of Beekhoven-Schierin, who occupied this position from the time of his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina in 1901 until his death in 1934. The question of the Prince Consort's position in the political life of the country did not arise during this period, however, for Prince Hendrik displayed no interest in governmental matters and his role in the Raad van Staat (Council of State), the advisory body of the Queen to which he was appointed, was purely honorary. Although he held several honorary military titles, however possessed no active command. His sole executive function seems to have been the presidency of the Netherlands Red Cross. The Prince Consort appears, moreover, to have exercised little personal influence in state affairs. During the latter part of his life his relations with the Queen were strained and his influence over her was therefore negligible. Prince Hendrik's consuming

interest appears to have been in what may be described as an indulgent
life. He spent long periods outside of the country, and his propensity
for private adventures was often embarrassing to the Court.

II. BACKGROUND OF PRINCE BERNHARD

In 1937 Crown Princess Juliana married Prince Bernhard of Lippe-
Buerenfeld. In accordance with the Dutch Constitution and in order to
ensure the right of any of their children to succeed to the throne, per-
mission for the marriage was obtained from the Staten Generaal (Estates
General), the Netherlands parliament.

Prince Bernhard is a member of an old Protestant German house
which exercised governmental rights in the small principality of Lippe
until 1918, when princely authority was swept away in favor of republi-
can rule. Prince Bernhard himself was born in Jena, where he attended
grammar school. After finishing the gymnasium at Berlin, he traveled
through Europe, studied at Lausanne for a few years and later accepted
an unimportant position with I. G. Farben-Industrie in Paris. Little
is known of this period of his career except that he apparently took the
opportunity to enjoy the lighter side of French life and was not much
preoccupied with politics. It is alleged that at one time he belonged
to the NSKK, the Nazi Motor Corps, but there is no concrete evidence of
National Socialist sympathies on his part. He met Princess Juliana at
a dinner given in Berlin by G. Fritzau, a German banker who lived in
Holland and was connected with I. G. Farben interests.

III. PRE-INVASION YEARS IN HOLLAND

Prince Bernhard's marriage to Princess Juliana was received by
the Dutch people with considerable apprehension. Hitler's growing power
and his aggressive tactics had already created fears of an increasing
German influence in Holland. Many felt that the presence of a German
prince close to the throne would bring Holland one step nearer to the
German orbit. From the beginning, however, the Prince tried to dispel
these fears by studiously avoiding all expressions of pro-German senti-
ment and by familiarizing himself with the characteristics of the Dutch
people and their problems. These efforts, together with his natural
amibility and simplicity, which stood in direct contrast to the aloofness of the Queen, gradually gained him the support of a large part of the population. His popularity was further increased by the birth of an heir to the throne.

In those pre-invasion years, Prince Bernhard displayed little interest in the political life of the state and seldom appeared at official gatherings. His only political function was in connection with his membership in the Raad van State (Council of State), to which he, like Prince Hendrik before him, was appointed by the Queen shortly after his marriage. Criticism of the Prince seems to have been restricted to extremely conservative Calvinist circles, which considered life in the Prince's household somewhat too frivolous to accord with the dignity of the Dutch court. Suspicions concerning Bernhard's supposed Nazi sympathies, and fear of German pressure on Holland, were kept alive among intransigent anti-German elements by a few minor incidents which apparently occurred through no fault of the Prince. 1

IV. LONDON ACTIVITIES

During the German invasion of the Netherlands, Prince Bernhard gained additional popularity through the enthusiastic support which he gave to the Dutch defense. Although it is difficult to verify reports of the courage which he is said to have displayed during the four days of active warfare, his loyalty was certainly placed above suspicion. When it was considered necessary to evacuate the royal family to England, the Prince went along. He did not, however, accompany Princess Juliana to Canada, preferring to remain in London, where he took the opportunity to improve his relations with the Queen and to assume an increasingly important role in Dutch affairs.

In Holland, the Queen is generally understood to have been somewhat cool toward Prince Bernhard, regarding him only as a frivolous and irresponsible member of the royal household. In London, however, where she was badly in need of advisors, she apparently to have gradually changed.

1. One such incident occurred at a concert given in honor of Prince Bernhard when the Horat Wazaal song, the Nazi anthem, was played. The Prince was not aware that it would be played, however, and expressed his disapproval.
In this rapprochement between Wilhelmina and Bernhard, it is said that F. van't Sant, one of the close advisors of the Queen, exerted considerable influence. Critics of Van't Sant, a man of rather questionable reputation, have suggested that he was motivated by a desire to use the Prince, who has few political views of his own, as a means of increasing his personal influence over the Queen.

In the initial years of this London period, Prince Bernhard limited his public activities to learning how to pilot an airplane and to exercising numerous honorary functions. According to reports, however, the Prince was not entirely satisfied with the traditional symbolic position of the royal family and aspired to play a more active role in matters of state. The situation of the Dutch Government in London was conducive to the extension of royal authority. The absence of the Dutch parliament, to which the ministers were constitutionally responsible, compelled greater reliance of the government on the Queen. The importance of the Crown in political matters increased in proportion to the decline in prestige of the cabinet, which no longer possessed a firm foundation in popular support. Along with the Queen, therefore, Prince Bernhard began to assume a more important position in governmental affairs. He received his first official assignment in February 1944, when he was sent to Washington as a representative of the Government to sign a civil affairs treaty which had been negotiated between the United States and Holland.

Following his return to England, the Prince's influence on Dutch affairs became more pronounced despite reportedly strenuous opposition from the cabinet. The majority of the ministers protested the activities of Bernhard for two reasons. First, they professed the opinion that the

1. F. van't Sant at one time was police commissioner of the Hague. In this capacity, he had frequently been of service to the royal family in smoothing over difficulties arising from the scandals caused by Prince Hendrik's private life. However, when van't Sant allegedly extended his activities to pursuits which amounted to blackmail, he was compelled to resign as police commissioner. The Queen took van't Sant to England in 1940 as her personal bodyguard and he gradually became one of her closest advisors.
tendency of the royal family to increase its authority in political matters might ultimately result in weakening the position of the Crown, whose strength, they argued, consisted in remaining as a symbol of Dutch unity above partisan politics and, therefore, beyond criticism. Secondly, they felt that Prince Bernhard did not have the personal qualifications necessary for the exercise of intelligent statemanship. Hence, they blocked his appointment to the leadership of the Dutch Militair Gozag (Civil Affairs Authority), and to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Armed Forces. Internal difficulties in the cabinet and the consequent decrease in the prestige of the ministers, however, finally made it possible for the Queen to appoint Bernhard to the command of the Dutch Forces of the Interior with the rank of Lieutenant-General. This post is analogous to those which were previously created in France and Belgium to coordinate the activities of the resistance groups with SHAPE during the period of military operations.

V. COMMANDER OF THE DUTCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR

In September 1944, Prince Bernhard returned to the Continent to assume his duties as commander of the Dutch Forces of the Interior. He originally made his headquarters at Brussels, but later transferred his base of operations to Eindhoven in southern Holland. At the present time it is impossible to judge the abilities displayed by Bernhard as commander of the resistance forces. For military reasons, most of his activities have been veiled in secrecy. It seems, however, that the majority of resistance groups in occupied Holland have been willing to accept his authority, and that a certain degree of unity has been achieved under his leadership. Despite local differences of opinion, the three most important para-military groups have been gathered together in an organization known as Duitse which appears to be functioning with relative smoothness.

In the area of Holland so far liberated, Prince Bernhard appears to have been successful in his efforts to prevent the development of an independent resistance army which might have formed a special pressure group in liberation politics as happened in Group 42 in England and, to a lesser
extent, in Belgium. Most members of the former resistance army in liberated Holland have gradually been absorbed into more official organizations of the Government, such as the regular Dutch army, branches of the Militia Guard, and two special corps organized under the command of the Forces of the Interior and known as the Guard Troops and the Shock Troops. It is planned ultimately to incorporate these two special corps into the regular Dutch armed forces.

During his service as commander of the Forces of the Interior, Prince Bernhard has increased both his influence in Dutch political affairs and his popularity among the Dutch people. As a Lieutenant-General he outranks the colonel commanding the contingent of the Dutch regular Army, which is fighting in Holland. For this reason he appears to exercise considerable influence over this regular Army group, which, like his own Forces of the Interior, operates under SHAPE. In addition, Prince Bernhard has alternated his official duties as chief of the resistance armies with travelling throughout liberated Holland as a sort of unofficial representative of the Crown. All available reports indicate that he has been enthusiastically received and that his popularity among the inhabitants of Holland has grown considerably. His few carefully planned public speeches have stressed the provisional nature of the present Government and the fact that the Queen is fully informed on the situation in Holland.

While the Prince thus far has made comparatively few political blunders, it is only now that the people of liberated Holland are learning of his differences of opinion with the cabinet in London, his alleged political ambitions, and certain rumored indiscretions in his private life in England. One recent report indicates that some circles in the Netherlands are becoming somewhat more critical of Bernhard's actions. The principal criticism of the Prince seems to be the claim that, in setting up his headquarters, he has unfairly favored certain groups and segments of the population. It is charged that a large proportion of his staff is drawn from the former membership of the Orde Dienst (Service for the Maintenance of Order), an underground group which remained passive throughout the occupation and emerged only at the moment of liberation.
Moreover, Prince Bernhard is said to favor socially prominent ox-cavalry officers over the "real" representatives of the people.

The principal limitation which Bernhard has revealed thus far in his administration of the Dutch Forces of the Interior is in the selection of advisors. The one favorable exception in a list of questionable appointments is Colonel van Houten, Bernhard's deputy commander, who is described as a man of limited ability but honest, loyal, and industrious. The Prince's aide-de-camp, Van Tuyl, however, is considered a complete nonentity and has been criticized as a very unfortunate choice. Prince Bernhard's worst selection, which was fraught with extremely dangerous consequences, was that of a certain Mr. Lindeman, who was accepted by the Prince as his confidential advisor and later seems to have turned out to be a Nazi agent. Although the loyalty of the Prince in this matter has never been questioned, the appointment is indicative of Bernhard's apparent inability to choose trustworthy and loyal assistants.

VI. CONCLUSION: PRINCE BERNHARD'S ROLE AS THE FUTURE PRINCE CONSORT

The influence which Bernhard, as Prince Consort, may someday exert in the political affairs of the Netherlands must necessarily be indirect, because the Dutch Constitution makes no reference to this position in defining the prerogatives of the Crown. However, since there are few official limitations and no legal barriers to the participation of the Prince Consort in Dutch public life (as distinguished from state affairs), or to his exercise of "behind-the-scenes" influence on the decisions of the Crown, the future role of Bernhard will, within the limitations suggested above, be determined largely by his own ambitions and abilities.

Since the beginning of the war, Prince Bernhard has shown no reluctance to embark on a career of public service. On the contrary, the greatest danger at the present time is that his personal ambition may lead him to misinterpret the enthusiasm with which he has been received as an evidence of his own personal popularity rather than as a reflection of the custom in which the royal family is generally held. Reports
Indicate that, although the people of liberated Holland look to the Crown for strong leadership, the Dutch expect any increase in royal authority to be exercised within the framework of the present constitution. Should the Prince, encouraged by his own appraisal of popular sentiment, influence the Queen to overstep the bounds of constitutional propriety, he might endanger not only his own position but that of the monarchy as well.
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<td>21</td>
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A. Definition of Terms

According to the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and Proclamation No. 2 of the Control Council entitled "Certain Additional Requirements Imposed on Germany," all the costs of Allied occupation are to be borne immediately or subsequently by Germany. Extended but fruitless efforts were made in the Allied Control Authority to formulate uniform principles for the financing of occupation costs in the four zones and in Berlin.

In the Finance Directorate the Four Powers agreed on several formal principles to govern the financing of occupation costs, such as a definition of component items with specific exclusions, certain regulatory principles, uniform budget financing, and current reporting of statistical data. It was agreed to differentiate between internal occupation costs, or expenses in German currency,
and external occupation costs or expenses in other currencies.

In regard to external costs, the Finance Directorate agreed that no Allied government should have the right to recover such costs from Germany until agreement had been reached on the question of time limits and of the method of recovery. The Directorate was unable to agree on a limitation of total amounts and interzonal equalization of occupation costs. The principles enunciated in the Directorate were not confirmed by the Control Council because of Soviet-Western disagreement over the handling of costs of troops on lines of communication.

B. Financing

The agreement on occupation costs reached in the Finance Directorate basically reflected actual practice. Funds adequate to cover internal occupation costs are currently collected by the

1. Allied Control Authority, Coordinating Committee CORC/P (46) 41, 2nd Division, December 11, 1947, RESTRICTED.
2. CORC/I (46) 3, February 5, 1948, RESTRICTED.
occupying powers from the German public authorities in their respective zones. Discrepancies in method and amounts of collection exist, but are of immediate concern to the US only within the three Eastern zones, which are to become a single economic unit. The question of amounts collected will fall into the category of issues to be decided jointly by the three powers.

External occupation costs continue to be handled as a deferred claim against Germany, although one or the other occupying power may already have succeeded in collecting some such payments. Total amounts, methods of computation, categories to be included, and questions of valuation and currency, as well as the basic issue of priority of repayment by Germany, are bound to become issues among the occupying powers and between them and Germany.

At present a compilation of actual American expenditures for the occupation is being made by the Department of the Army. Pending completion of this report, the following estimates were made in Washington on the basis of the number of troops involved and their average of pay and maintenance cost:
### Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1946/47</th>
<th>1947/48</th>
<th>1948/49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troop pay and allowances</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troop maintenance</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each higher figure was calculated by DEBUS, Berlin, which estimated the total amount of external occupation costs in 1946-47 at $1,354 million, consisting of $700 million for pay, subsistence, supplies, and transportation in the zone of the interior, $270 million for European theater stocks, $200 million for the occupation forces, and $174 million for the department appropriations used in the theater. For the first three years of the occupation, total external costs were estimated at over $3 billion.

British occupation expenditure were officially estimated in October 1947 at $74 million annually—i.e., $200 million—which included cost of troops and military government authorities.
No figures are available for French or Soviet occupation expenditures, but both countries have financed a much greater part of their occupation costs from German funds than has either the US or the UK.

There are several reasons why external costs of occupation are higher for the US than for the other three occupying powers, namely:

1. the higher standard of living of the American forces;
2. the higher transportation cost involved;
3. the fact that nearly all salaries, wages, and allowances received by members of the American forces are ultimately paid in dollar currency whereas the other powers have paid varying parts in German currency.

II. RELIEF SUPPLIES

A. American Expenditures

The following table summarizes the expenditures of the US Government for German relief through the advancement to Germany of American dollars necessary to pay for imports of food, fertilizers, goods, and other commodities needed to prevent starvation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>1946/47</th>
<th>1947/48</th>
<th>1948/49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures (in millions of dollars)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1945-46 the money was taken from army funds "to prevent

disease and unrest." In subsequent years special appropriations

have been provided for in the US budget under the title "Government

and Relief in Occupied Areas," or GAMA funds, as they are called.

The above figures are based on data collected by the Department

of the Army. However, GAMA, Berlin, calculated the cost of US

expenditures for the maintenance of the German economy prior to

January 1, 1947 at $462 million. This figure is at least $100

million higher than the amounts computed in Washington for the same

period.

B. British Expenditures

The official British balance of payments statistics record the

following figures as net costs to the British Government for supplies

and services provided for the civilian population of Germany:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar years</th>
<th>1946</th>
<th>40 million</th>
<th>($100 million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First half</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
<td>($30 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First half</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12 &quot;</td>
<td>($40 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the American-British agreement of December 17,
1947, the British contribution to the relief of the combined-US-UK
Zones in the fiscal year 1948-49 is to be £17.5 million, or
In 1947-49 the British spent $205 million, or £61 million.

2. British Relief

On December 2, 1946, the American and British Governments signed an agreement for the full economic integration of their respective zones of occupation in Germany. According to this agreement the costs incurred by the two governments for their two zones before January 1, 1947 and for the combined area thereafter shall be recovered from future German exports. The relief expenditures of the two governments are described above. There is, however, a certain discrepancy between British and American claims for relief shipments before January 1, 1947, since the British Government has presented part of its expenditures by taking as income the proceeds of exports from the British Zone during this period, whereas American claims were not honored in the same way. Subsequently, when the capital funds of the Joint Export-Import Agency (Jelka) were set up, some adjustments were made in those accounts based on a sharing of the proceeds from Joint exports from the British Zone.

1. According to statements made in hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations, May 1948; the figure of $205 million for 1947-48 is in line with the British statements for 1947 and 1948 quoted above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
D. Other Zones

It seems certain that the USRG has no claims against Germany for relief shipments on deferred payment account. The French Government may have some claims for relief imports, but their net value is bound to be small.\(^1\) Further claims may result from the agreement for fusion of the foreign trade of the French Zone and the combined British-American Zones, signed in Berlin on October 10, 1949.\(^2\) Under this agreement advances of an undetermined amount are to be made by the Banque de France during a limited period to cover imports of the French Zone from the Franco area in excess of deliveries in the reverse direction. These advances do not seem to fall into the category of relief but might be settled within the scope of the future trilateral trade agreement with France.

III. SALES OF SIMILAR MATERIAL

The United States and Britain sold and are still selling military surplus stocks to German authorities on deferred charge account. The American sales are covered by the main agreements, both signed on 1947.

1. According to figures announced by the French Military Government, imports of the French Zone exceeded its exports by $22 million in the period 1945, 1946, 1947 and the first nine months of 1948. This figure, however, has not been confirmed as a French claim against Germany.
2. Bipartite Secretariat, RSC/NEDO (48) 54.
January 23, 1949 by the Bizonal Economic Council with the approval of
the Military Governors of the American and British Zones. 1

(1) The Bulk Sale Agreement was signed on behalf of the
United States by a representative of the Foreign Liquidation
Commissioner. With certain exceptions it applies to property in
Germany which on or before September 30, 1948 would be declared
surplus by the United States Army to the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

According to the latest estimates, the settlement value of the goods
sold to Germany under this agreement amounts to $29,750,000, or 21
percent of the original acquisition cost.

(2) The second agreement of January 23, 1949 was signed by
the United States Army European Command to cover transfers of United
States Army property made before January 31, 1949 to the Staatliche
Errichtungs-gesellschaft für Öffentliches Gut mbH (abbreviated as STOG),
formerly Gesellschaft zur Errichtung von Hüttengut mbH, as an
authorized agency for the receipt of such property for the German
economy. In this agreement the representatives of the Bizonal
Economic Council accepted as a proper charge against the future
proceeds of German exports the total amount of indemnity incurred
as the result of all transfers of property by the United States Army.
before February 1, 1949. It was further agreed that the purchase price of this property was to be revalued to 21 percent of cost value. The settlement value of the transfer under this agreement is estimated at $51.4 million.

Under the Surplus Incentive Materials program additional goods are being sold to the Bizonal Economic Council from stocks of surplus material located outside of Germany. These goods are transferred to the German economy at fair prices consistent with the potential cash sales value of such materials in the United States and countries other than Germany.

All the agreements between the United States and the Bizonal Economic Council specify that the purchase price is to be a deferred charge against, and shall be repaid from, future proceeds of German exports partly upon with obligations for other supplies furnished to the German economy on a deferred payment basis.

No figures are available on the value of British sales of surplus material. An agreement covering a sale involving a value of up to £750,000, concluded on June 12, 1943 between the British Ministry of Supply and the Bizonal Department for Economy, contained the same deferred charge clause as the American sales agreements.
IV. COMMERCIAL AND OTHER ADVANCES

In 1946 the US Government initiated several programs designed to revive German foreign trade. For example, the US Commercial Company (USCC) made available to the American Military Government stocks of raw materials -- especially raw cotton owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation -- for processing and re-export of the finished goods. The functions of USCC were later taken over by CUSUS. By now the various processing agreements initiated under these programs have either been fulfilled or are in the process of fulfillment, so that no deferred claims against Germany are expected to result thereof. Loans granted by the Export-Import Bank to finance shipments of raw cotton to Germany are also expected to be repaid within the foreseeable future.

Advances other than the above-mentioned commercial ones include the capital contributions made by the American and British Governments to the Joint Export-Import Agency in accordance with the bilateral merger agreement. These contributions are to total $120 million granted in equal parts by the two governments. They constitute the formal claims of the two governments against JEIA and can be recalled at their option. The major part of the funds used for payment of the contributions was drawn from accumulated proceeds of

RESTRIC TED
German exports, mainly as coal exports from the British Zone. The balance of the capital funds was financed out of the proceeds of the disposition of German external assets in London. In case of liquidation of JSA and transfer of its assets and liabilities to a German institution, the American and British Governments might claim immediate reimbursement of the JSA capital funds, but repayment of the part financed out of export proceeds would have to be credited to German account and would reduce the total of American and British relief claims.

V. E.R.A. AID

According to the schedule for division of the direct aid under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which was adopted by the member countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation on September 11, 1949, Western Germany is to receive in the fiscal year 1949-50 the following amounts of E.R.A. aid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$414 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Zone</td>
<td>103 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$514 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The program adopted by the member countries of the OEEC will be used by the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) as an operating guide in determining the amount and types of assistance to be furnished to each country. No aid was received by Germany before July 1, 1949.
According to the agreement of July 14, 1948 between the United States Government and the American and British Military Governors in Germany acting on behalf of the two occupation zones, all assistance furnished by the United States under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 shall constitute a claim against Germany. The proceeds from all future production and stocks of the bizonal area will be available to pay for such assistance. At the earliest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy along healthy, non-aggressive lines, these proceeds shall be used for such payment on a basis at least as favorable to the United States as that accorded it for imports made pursuant to the memorandum of agreement dated December 3, 1946 between the US and the UK relating to the economic integration of the occupation zones of the two powers.

A similar clause, without reference to the bizonal merger agreement, is contained in the agreement made on July 9, 1948 between the United States and the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany, acting on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation. The clause states that the proceeds of exports...will be available in the first instance for payment for assistance...at the earliest practicable time....

In both agreements provision was made for reduction of the claim against Germany to the extent that expenditures of the United States are financed from the local currency accounts into which the Military Governors are to pay accounts in Deutschemarks commensurate with the
dollar cost of the assistance received by their respective territories.

Apart from claims based on direct aid, the United States may
acquire claims against Germany as a result of guarantees of investments
of American nationals in Germany granted under the Economic Cooperation
Act of 1943. The guarantee envisaged in the act refers to currency
transfer, by making payments under such guarantees the United States will
acquire Deutsche Marks or credits in Deutsche Marks. On October 29,
1948 the Bipartite Board, consisting of the American and British
Military Governors, approved a request of the REA that German currency
acquired by the United States Government as a result of such guarantees
be accorded no less favorable treatment than that given to private
funds arising from comparable transactions by American investors.
VI. SUMMARY AND STATUS OF AMERICAN CLAIMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As of</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External occupation costs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington estimate:</td>
<td>June 30, 1949</td>
<td>$2,200 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC/EUS estimate</td>
<td>June 30, 1949</td>
<td>$3,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief supplies</td>
<td>June 30, 1949</td>
<td>$1,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus material sales</td>
<td>September 30, 1943</td>
<td>$162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP aid</td>
<td>June 30, 1949</td>
<td>$544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and other advances</td>
<td>June 30, 1949</td>
<td>$72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total claims originating after World War II</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,660 - $6,200 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the foregoing are deferred claims except the commercial advances, which will be liquidated in the foreseeable future, and the claims for capital contributions to JDA (contained above under "other advances") which are claims against an Allied Military Government agency and balanced by its assets.

The priority status of the deferred claims was defined in various bilateral agreements, unsuccessful efforts were made to clarify it in quadrupartite negotiations.

(a) According to the Potsdam Agreement (III, 17), the proceeds of German exports should be available in the first place for payment of
Imports approved by the Central Council, i.e., imports essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of other European countries. The Trilateral Agreement explicitly stipulated that payments for essential imports should have priority over payment of reparations and implied clearly that payment for imports is to have priority over payment for external occupation costs. There is, however, no specific mention of external occupation costs in the agreement.

(b) The quadrilateral agreement on occupation costs reached in the Finance Directorate of the Central Council in Berlin defined the categories of external occupation costs which Germany is to bear. The Finance Directorate postponed for future agreement the question of compensation by Germany of external occupation costs, had agreed that no Allied government shall have the right to recover the amount of its external occupation costs until agreement is reached on the question of the limits and methods of recovery. The agreement of the Finance Directorate was not confirmed by the Central Council and is therefore not valid.

(c) The agreement of December 2, 1946, between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom on economic integration of

I. CONV. 46(544), 2nd revision, December 11, 1947, RESTRICTED.

RESTRICTED
their respective occupation zones in Germany specified (para. 6, a) that
the reimbursement of the cost of imports required to prevent disease
and unrest shall be made from future German exports in the shortest
practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy
along healthy, nonaggressive lines.

(d) The Agreements of January 22, 1944, between the Government
of the United States and the United Nations Monetary Council on the sale of
surplus property to Germany stipulated that the purchase price of such
property shall be a deferred charge against, and shall be repaid from,
future proceeds of German exports pari passu with obligations for
other supplies furnished to the German economy on a deferred payment
basis.\footnote{A similar clause was used in an agreement covering British sales of
surplus materials to Germany.}

(e) The Economic Cooperation Agreement of July 14, 1944, between
the United States and the American-British occupation zones in Germany
stipulated that the proceeds of exports from this area will be made
available as payment for ECMA assistance at the earliest practicable
time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy along
healthy, nonaggressive lines, on a basis at least as favorable to
the United States as that accorded it for imports made pursuant to
the agreement of December 2, 1943 between the United States and the
United Kingdom relating to the economic integration of their respective occupation zones in Germany.

(1) In the fifth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in London in 1917, the British delegates submitted a proposal according to which the repayment of sums advanced by the occupying powers on account of the import requirements of the population of Germany should be the first charge on Germany's foreign exchange resources after its essential needs have been met. A statement of the sums owing was to be furnished the appropriate German authorities at a certain date and full credit given to Germany for all exports which the powers had received from German production or stocks including those taken under the category of reparations. This proposal was accepted in substance by the American delegate.

The French delegate refused to accept a proposal establishing a priority of payments. The Soviet delegate made a counter proposal eliminating among others, the references to exports and reparations and suggested that the method of payment should be determined in the peace treaty. ¹

¹ Para. 20, CPR/47/1/7, and USWE/47/1/thirteenth and fourteenth meetings.
(g) In the same session the British delegate submitted and the US delegate accepted, a proposal according to which the occupying powers would submit to the German authorities agreed statements of their external occupation costs. The sums were to be regarded as debts due from Germany to the occupying powers ranking for repayment after the sums advanced for import requirements. The Soviet delegate opposed the stipulation that external occupation costs should rank after relief debts. No agreement was reached on either of the two proposals.

The position of the United States and of the United Kingdom regarding the priority status of the deferred claims, as evidenced from the agreements quoted above, may be summarized as follows:

(1) all claims for relief, ERP aid, and sale of surplus property are to be considered as of the same rank;

(2) payment by Germany of these claims is to be deferred until the German economy is rebuilt;

(3) external occupation costs are to rank behind claims for relief.

Although the French Government opposed a definition of priority
claims in the last Conference of Foreign Ministers at London, it seems likely that eventually it will accept the American/British ideas. The Soviet Government, on the other hand, would revive its claim for reparations from current production before agreeing to any schedule of repayment of relief claims. Moreover, it would probably insist on repayment of external occupation costs with the same priority and present no claim under this title.

Owing to the fact that a new German Government has not yet been set up, the deferred claims against Germany have not been formally established and recognized as German debts. Only the claim for the sale of surplus materials was specifically recognized as a German obligation by a German governmental body, in this case the National Economic Council. The agreement of January 23, 1946 on the sale of surplus property signed by this body may be interpreted as implicitly recognizing certain other deferred claims as well, inasmuch as it stated that the price of the surplus materials in to be repaid pari passu with obligations for other supplies furnished to the German economy on a deferred payment basis.
The European Occupation Agreement was signed by the Military Government of the American, British, and French Zones of Occupation. American claims for relief shipments into Germany are evidenced, apart from the Department of the Army accounts, by Military Government accounts and for the major part by receipts signed by German governmental authorities and specifying the quantities of goods received. No final accounting system has as yet been set up for external occupation costs.

VI. CLAIMS RESULTING FROM WORLD WAR I

Under the provisions of the arbitration convention signed November 11, 1929 and of the Allied-Germany treaty signed at Berlin on August 26, 1931, Germany was obligated to pay to the United States the awards and interest thereon, entered in favor of the Government of the United States and its nationals by the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and to reimburse the United States for the costs of its army of occupation. The United States Government received payments from Germany at first from the annuities of the Dawes Plan and subsequently under the terms of the debt.
agreement with Germany of June 23, 1939. This agreement provided for yearly payments of (a) 30,000,000 reichsmarks between 1929 and 1931, for account of mixed claims awards and (b) amounts varying from 0,200,000 reichsmarks to 25,100,000 reichsmarks between 1930 and 1936 for account of occupation costs. No payments were made under this agreement after September 30, 1931.

As of July 1, 1940, the total German debt under this agreement was calculated to be 11,370 million, of which 9532 million was due and unpaid. In addition, the United States has taken the position that payments on Austrian Government securities falling due between May 12, 1933 and May 7, 1940 constitute a claim on Germany.
ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECTS IN THE AMERICAN AND
BRITISH ZONES OF GERMANY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Research for Europe
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

June 3, 1947
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The progress of economic recovery in the combined American and British Zones of Germany has been extremely slow. The index of industrial production increased from 20 percent of the 1938 index in January 1946 to 30 percent in July 1946, and reached a peak of 34 percent in November. Severe winter weather caused a sharp setback in production from which the zone has not yet fully recovered. The area's 1946 exports to foreign countries were only about $170 million, or less than 20 percent of the prewar level, as compared with imports amounting to $520 million, leaving a deficit of about $350 million. Its normally intensive exchange of goods with the rest of Germany is negligible at present.

The principal obstacles to the economic recovery of the zones are: (1) the coal shortage, (2) the food shortage, (3) the ineffectiveness of monetary incentives, and (4) unsatisfactory enforcement of direct controls of allocations. Coal production has practically stagnated since reaching about half of the prewar level in the early months of 1946. As a result, the availability of coal to the economy of the bizonal area in 1946 was less than one-half of that in 1938 in spite of reduced coal exports to other countries. The daily diet of the average nonfarm consumer was equivalent to only about 1,200 calories in spite of large-scale food imports. After allowance was made for the requirements of heavy workers, expectant and nursing mothers, and other special consumer categories, and for food distributed outside the ration,
the remaining controlled supplies were not sufficient to meet even the present inadequate "normal consumers' ration" of 1,550 calories. The mounting distrust of the currency reduced the incentive to work and to sell in exchange for reichsmarks and increased the difficulty of enforcing the distribution of goods through legal channels. Food, raw materials, and finished products are being hoarded by private individuals, frequently with the connivance of local and regional government authorities.

Further economic recovery in the US-UK Zone will depend on the more or less simultaneous solution of these four problems. Some of the bottlenecks in coal production are now being removed. The underground mine labor force is up to 80 percent of the prewar level; moreover, most German coal miners who are now prisoners of war are to be returned to Germany by the end of 1948. German coal miners have been granted rations amounting to 4,000 calories per day, as well as additional incentives in the form of consumers' goods. A further incentive to increase coal production lies in the fact that Germany has been guaranteed a major share in any future production increase; only about 40 percent of the increase will be exported. Given a reasonable rate of improvement in German coal production, the coal agreement concluded in Moscow should therefore leave enough coal in the bizonal area to assure a fairly rapid rate of recovery.

The gradual improvement of the world food situation should make it possible to increase food imports to Germany. Plans for
financial reform are still under consideration by the Allies. In the meantime, the broad legislative and executive powers which have been given to the recently established German Bizonal Economic Council should contribute to strengthen the direct controls over the production and allocation of food, raw materials, and finished industrial products.

Other problems that might raise obstacles to the future economic recovery of the area (manpower, industrial capacity, raw materials, and markets) are also receiving consideration by the occupying powers.
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