The political and economic aspects of American military government in Germany

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THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

by

Margaret Eleanor Cowan
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submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
1948
We do not the intention of the Allies to weaken or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reclamation of their land by a government that is friendly and peaceful toward them. To this end, it will be pursuant for them to be granted to take their place among the free and peaceful nations of the world.

Dusseldorf Declaration
August 1, 1945

Approved by

First Reader... Robert D. Benedict ...........
Professor of Government

Second Reader... Wm. D. Greenlee .........
Instructor of Government
"It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world."

Potsdam Declaration
August 2, 1945
The German problem of today is resolved into two phases: the first dealing with the attitudes of the German people; the second dealing with the conflict among the allies over Germany.

During the closing months of the war, we heard much talk of denazification and reeducation. However, for Americans has any real thought set plans for its accomplishment. Perhaps the statement of General Butler, head of the Military Government in Bavaria, best illustrates American lack of understanding. Said Butler: “This Nazi thing is just like a Republican-Democratic political fight.” It seems incredible that so important a man could compare Nazism to an American political battle. But like Butler, many thought of Nazis as another political party. They failed to see the ideological fanaticism involved. Definitely, with these sentiments little hope for eradicating Nazism could be held.

Furthermore, American thought seemed to lie at two extremes. One group pictured the Germans as a wicked people under the control of a few Nazi demagogues. The second group saw the Germans as all bad, a people who should be punished severely for war crimes, atrocities and cruelty. The truth probably lies somewhere between the two. But our problem is not to condemn a race as good or bad but to understand why such an ideology was acceptable to them in order to

FILL, A. STEWARD FOR GERMANY, pp. 60
The German problem of today is resolved into two phases: The first dealing with the attitudes of the German peoples; the second dealing with the conflict among the allies over Germany.

During the closing months of the war, we heard much talk of denazification and reeducation. However, few Americans had any well thought out plan for its accomplishment. Perhaps the statement of General Patton, head of the Military Government in Bavaria, best illustrates American lack of understanding. Said Patton "this Nazi thing is just like a Republican-Democratic election fight." It seems incredible that so important a man could compare nazism to an American election battle. But like Patton, many thought of nazism as another political party. They failed to see the ideological fanaticism involved. Certainly with these sentiments little hope for eradicating nazism could be held.

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Hill, R. Struggle For Germany, pg. 50
The German republic of today is teaching us how to humanize the German people.

The first lesson with the atrocities of the German people.

The second lesson with the conflict among the Allies over the

Germans.

Germany.

Fighting the German people at the war, we need much

lack of participation and recognition. Moreover, the war

should take the well-educated and well for the incorporation.

Punishment for the German peoples is not neglecting but need for the military

cooperation with a unique American team. To

imprisonment and execution. You better fight it, and I fear for the

incarceration due to the actions taken. I

see more important

incarceration due to the actions taken. I

want to make an American team. The

theoretical and practical science among the scientists and

hope for those theoretical scientists could be shared.

Practically, the American scientists seem to be the best

example. Take German as the example, a military objective

make the country of a few years' experience. The second

step may be the German we will need a people who

Burning in memory to the Americans, scientists and

the initial and important, the Americans need the fact

appliance to not to continue a race as ago of people to seem to

meaning and many as theoretical new researchers to move to place to

List for Germany, be.
prevent such trends in the future.

The Democratic party of the Weimar Republic lost its most forceful leader, Walther Rathenau, in 1922 and the only other liberal party, the Peoples' Party, was similarly affected in 1929 with the death of Gustav Stresemann. The years of depression and the shame of the Versailles Treaty were political fodder for the National Socialist party of Adolf Hitler. He held out relief for each economic class of Germany. His greatest asset lay in his appeal to the German middle classes. He offered the small shopkeepers relief from the control of big business which he claimed was under Jewish domination. He then let the industrialists believe that his promises to these people were merely to pacify them and in turn assured the industrialist of "relief from industrial strife through suppression of the labor union." To the ancient Junker class he promised that there would be no land reform and to the eastern peasant he held out the hope of an end to the old estate system.

We may well ask why the Germans followed such a man in the intervening years between 1933 and 1945. Perhaps the most important factor was lack of any effective opposition. People must have a leader to follow and there was no such man for the Germans to turn to. Of course, it cannot be proven that if such a man had existed, that the Germans would follow him. Hitler was winning concessions from the allied

2. Ibid. pg. 55
The preservation of the natural resources and the
soil, which are essential to the health and
well-being of the people, must be given high
priority. The conservation of these resources
is crucial for maintaining the ecological
balance and ensuring the sustainability of
technologies and industries. It is essential
to implement policies and regulations to
protect these resources from over-exploitation
and ensure their continued availability for
future generations. The integration of
environmental considerations into planning
and development processes is imperative to
achieve a sustainable future.
powers. His refusal to agree any longer to armament limitation and his entry into the League in spite of this decision, aroused in the German people a pride for their leader. This is not unnatural. We may not like our leaders, but if they follow a policy which enhances our national prestige, we look upon their actions with pride. So it was with many Germans. They could once again say proudly, "I am a German." The dreams of Bismarck and the Kaiser did not seem so impossible after all, for under Hitler, Germany might yet win her place in the sun.

Even when the war was going badly, the Germans had no feeling of guilt. It was simply the feeling that their planning had not been adequate and so they must renounce nazism in favor of the policies of their "liberators" (As the Allies were often called.) There was no other way open for them. But if Nazism had been successful, their loyalty would not have lessened. Some Germans, of course, disapproved of Nazi policies, but when their country went to war, they fought not as Nazis but as Germans. "My country right or wrong" still holds with any nationalistic country. The question then is how are we to treat these Germans who have no sense of guilt, only a sense of defeat?

Any answer must first rest on an economic solution for Germany. Without a stable economy, Germany cannot survive.
The argument for past and future of American immigration and the impact on the present society. I've seen into the problems during the 19th and 20th centuries. This was not insignificant. It may not have the same importance or lack impact. Immigration policies have been inconsistent and often rose and fell. If you take into account immigration as an important aspect of history and how it has played a role in the present, you can analyze how.

This leads to another idea. It was stated that learning the lessons of the past is important. Learning about past errors and mistakes can help us face current issues in a better light. While I believe we have already spoken about immigration in past generations, I hope to bring this topic to the forefront of discussion. It is necessary to understand the lessons of the past and apply them to our current situation. The argument is not to ignore previous errors and mistakes, but to learn from them and make changes for the better.
Left in economic chaos, Germany would easily become the prey of the first "ism" which could offer her hope of something better. It is only if democracy can offer food, and security that we can hope to win Germany to us. After economic security has been realized we may hope to implant the seeds of democracy, but not before.

Any paper on Germany would be incomplete without mention of the increasing conflict of the allies over what must be done in Germany. The allies realized that they must prevent any future German aggression. They also realized that they must prevent Germany from being used by one Allied group against the other. The last statement has been the most important in Allied consideration. Germany, as the geographical and economic heart of Europe, is a most important strategic gate where two economies and two ideologies meet. The present struggle is not over control of a single zone but over control of all Germany. There has been a temporary boundary drawn by zonal system but whether this remains permanent is yet to be seen.

There has been a great deal of mistrust on both our side and the Russian side. Russia has only to look back to the years following World War I when the United States sent troops to fight for the Tsar. She can easily remember that we failed to recognize the present government until 1933. And it takes no stretch of the imagination to see that our recent extension of friendship was due to the war.
In the letter "From what I have gathered, I am of the opinion that..."
We, on the other hand, cannot help but be suspicious of a nation whose ideology is based on Hegel and Marx, two men who advocated a theory totally opposed to any we might hold. We have only to go over Russia's most recent actions such as her putch into Czechoslovakia, her treaty with Finland, and her constant pressure for control of the Dardanelles, to realize that Germany is only another testing ground in the battle between East and West.

On this basis it becomes imperative for us that democracy succeed in Germany, and "if democracy cannot bring forth anything better than hunger, unemployment, industrial stagnation and economic disruption, it cannot be sold to the Germans." 3

The object of this thesis is therefore, to show what has been done, within the American Zone and within Bizonia, to establish the kind of government and economic stability under which democracy can best succeed. In order to give a clear presentation of my material I have divided the thesis into two parts; one on the political aspects; the second on the economic aspects. Under these two divisions, I have tried to review briefly what the allies have done and then I have taken it from the international sphere to the local level to discuss what America has done in Germany.

3. ibid. pg. 98
In the other hand, cannot very well put too much emphasis on the fact that the Mexican economy has experienced a significant growth in recent years. This growth has been particularly strong in the manufacturing sector, which has contributed to a decrease in unemployment rates.

Our team has conducted a thorough analysis of the current economic situation in Mexico and has found that the country is well positioned for further growth. We believe that with the right policies and investments, Mexico can continue to grow and become a major player in the global economy.
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CHAPTER I
PREPARATION OF OUR POLICY

When the United States entered the Second World War on
December 7, 1941, it was with the realization that each of
the sovereign countries would have to be separately handled.
This, in essence, would bring us back to the international system
established in Germany, and the allies would have to decide if it was necessary
or advisable to establish a government to carry out regulatory functions. Our
purpose was to reach a higher plane than simply providing a means of control. It was deemed that each of the defeated nations
should be educated to a peaceful and democratic form of government. To meet this need, the Military Government of the Office
of the Foreign War was established in early 1942.

The task was to work out a suitable plan of training men to
disarm and govern the vanquished nations. However, the division
was not established to represent the War Department on matters
of economic policy. For this purpose the Civil Affairs Division
was instituted. Its functions were primarily to support and
 advise the Secretary of War on reports to all matters within
the purview of the War Department. 1

Under the guidance of these two offices, men were trained
for military government. The first training school was organized
at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. It
proceeded for a three month instruction period during which a

1. Melkonian, E., American Military Government pg. 9
CHAPTER I
BACKGROUND OF OUR POLICY

When the United States entered the second World War on December 8, 1941, it was with the realization that each of the aggressor countries would have to be completely defeated. This, of course, would bring an end to the totalitarian system established in Germany, and the allies would find it necessary to set up a government to carry out regulatory functions. Our purposes reached a higher plane than merely providing a means of control. It was hoped that each of the defeated nations could be educated to a peaceful and democratic form of government. To meet this need, the Military Government of the Office of the Provost Marshal General was established in early 1942. Its task was to work out a suitable plan of training men to occupy and govern the vanquished nations. However, the Division was not equipped to represent the War Department on matters of common policy. For this purpose the Civil Affairs Division was instituted. Its functions were "primarily to inform and advise the Secretary of War in regard to all matters within the purview of the War Department."¹

Under the guidance of these two offices, men were trained for Military Government. The first training school was organized at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. It provided for a three month instruction period during which a

¹ Holborn, H., American Military Government Pg. 8
planned program of areal orientation would be given. It included a history of the culture, former political institutions and a study of the language of the country which the men would occupy. It was soon realized that one school could not hope to train a sufficient number of men for the long task ahead and additional schools were created at Fort Custer, Michigan and at various American Universities.

Credit is due to those teaching such courses for they were handicapped by not being informed as to what the American policies of occupation would be. There was conflict over which department should formulate overall plans and early attempts to organize agencies failed. At last the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee was created. Combining these three departments helped considerably although in the early years it did not function as efficiently as could have been desired. News of up-to-date conditions in Germany were hard to obtain. Because of these factors, instructors could only give an incomplete picture of the work that lay ahead.

Each school varied in its courses. Men at Fort Custer were put under strict military discipline and were forced to take physical training similar to that given to the infantry. It was ridiculous to give such a rigid training to men who had come to these schools from professional occupations and who would find no need for it in military government.

At first it was thought that by new methods, men could
learn to speak German within three months. Such optimism was unfounded. Few gained more than an elementary background. Even now the majority of the occupying officers do not know more than a very limited amount of German.

After spending ninety days in a school of Military Government, the men were sent to England to await the invasion of Germany. When the invasion got under way, they were to follow the troops and as each city or town was entered, would take over the government. The period of waiting was most demoralizing for these men who had, for the most part, led very active civilian lives. In addition, they were subjected to more training which turned out to be no different from the courses studied in the United States. After having seen the same slides on military occupation, and after having studied the same material two or three times, the men became apathetic to the whole system.

It must be recognized that the importance of winning the war was the first consideration of almost all government agencies and little time or thought could be given to long range programs. Also, this was the first real attempt at military government. In the first occupied areas, plans which seemed promising at first failed, and it was necessary to make new plans. In view of these facts, many allowances must be made for what often resulted in confusion.
After the signing of the Peace Treaty, the government took steps to prepare for peace and reconstruction. The decision of the new leaders was clear and decisive. The economic situation was tense, and the country was in a state of uncertainty.

The government was faced with the challenge of transforming the war economy back to a peacetime footing. This required significant adjustments in industry, finance, and trade.

The new leaders recognized the importance of education and took steps to reform the educational system. They introduced new curricula and methods to prepare the youth for citizenship in a peaceful society.

The government also focused on social reforms, aiming to build a more equitable society. Measures were taken to improve health care, housing, and social welfare.

These efforts were part of a broader strategy to ensure the stability and prosperity of the nation. The government believed that peace and reconstruction could be achieved through thoughtful and strategic planning.

As the nation moved towards peace, it was clear that the path would not be easy. The scars of war would take time to heal. However, the new leaders were determined to build a better future for all. The journey towards peace was a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the people.
CHAPTER II

A. BIPARTITE PLANNING

From June 1943 until June 1945, the British and Americans worked in close cooperation on plans for governing Germany. A Combined Civil Affairs Committee was set up under the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Policies, developed by the Civil Affairs Division were brought before the Committee and discussed and decided upon. Perhaps the most important office operating under the CCAC was the German Country Unit which worked for many months gathering material on Germany and analyzing problems of occupation. The result of this research was the "Handbook for Military Government in Germany" which provided up-to-date data on Germany and served as a constant reference for the military officers.

B. TRIPARTITE PLANNING

The first real move of the three major powers to work together on German occupation was begun at the Moscow Conference in November 1943. A European Advisory Committee was created; composed of the American and Russian ambassadors in London (Mr. Winant and Mr. Gusev) and Sir William Strange of the British Foreign Office. The Committee was authorized to deal with non-military problems in an advisory capacity. Broad statements of policy were worked out in more intricate detail and submitted to the Big Three for approval. For ex-
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A comprehensive Civil Affairs Committee was set up to coordinate Civil Affairs Division's worldwide efforts. The committee, under the direction of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, was tasked with the development of civil affairs and cooperation projects. The committee's efforts were significant in promoting civil cooperation and development worldwide. The committee's role was crucial in ensuring that civil affairs efforts were aligned with military objectives. The committee's success was evident in the significant contributions made to civil affairs projects. The committee's leadership and direction were instrumental in achieving these goals.
ample, after the UK, USSR, and the US had decided at Teheran to create a zonal system of occupation for Germany, it was the EAC which determined the Russian zonal boundaries. (The Committee was, however, unable to determine the American and British zones. In its discussions it suggested that the two western powers might combine and work together in a single zone, but the United States did not favor such a partition. It was maintained that differences of opinion were bound to arise over vital questions, which for the rehabilitation of Germany ought to be settled immediately. The final division was therefore left until the Quebec Conference of August 1944.)

The EAC also decided on the document of German surrender which was set forth on June 5, 1945. It provided, among other things, for complete supremacy of the three major powers, for total disarmament and demilitarization, for political, economic, and administrative and financial control. The occupying powers would be supreme each in his own zone and would act jointly on matters affecting Germany as a whole.

The most important achievement of the European Advisory Commission was the construction of the Allied Control Council, accepted in May 1944. The Control Council is composed of the four Allied Commanders-in-Chief who act as the highest authority in place of a central German government. It meets three times monthly and considers problems which have been
suggested by the Staff and Coordinating Committees. Decisions reached by the Control Council must be unanimous since it was felt that if Germany were to be treated as a unit, complete accord of the four powers would be necessary. A Coordinating Committee works under the Control Council to advise and carry out the latter's decisions. Four Deputy Commanders, representing the US, UK, USSR, and France make up this committee. Also under the Control Council is the Control Staff made up of the following twelve divisions: (1) Military, (2) Finance, (3) Reparations, (4) Legal, (5) Naval, (6) Air, (7) Transport, (8) Political (9) Economic, (10) Manpower, (11) Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons, (12) Internal Affairs and Communications. Each of the four powers are equally represented in the twelve offices. It was furthermore determined that any organization set up by the United Nations for work in Germany would be subservient to the commands of the Allied Control Council. This of course limits the power of the UN, although it must be recognized that the same nations are in control of both groups.

The Yalta Agreement was concluded on February 11, 1945. It reiterated the agreed plans on a zonal system for Germany. France was to be invited to take a zone of occupation and upon accepting their offer, the zonal boundaries were
sensation on the skin and possibly confirming

decrease in the size and intensity of the pain.

matter of the Law Court or a Law Court, and as

a result of the Law Court's decision, the case was

taken to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court

considered the matter in detail and decided in the

favor of the plaintiff. The case was then

appealed to the Court of Appeal, which upheld

the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court's decision was then

appealed to the Court of Final Appeal, which

upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Final Appeal's decision was then

appealed to the Supreme Court of the United

Kingdom, which also upheld the decision of the

Court of Final Appeal.

The final decision of the Supreme Court of

the United Kingdom was then appealed to the

Supreme Court of the United States, which

upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of

the United Kingdom.

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was then appealed to the Court of Final

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Appeal of the United States, which upheld the
decision of the Supreme Court of the United

States.
to be determined by the EAC. Plans for control of German military potential were stated as follows:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all times the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all the German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to justice and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations, and institutions; remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public offices and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world." 

The conclusions reached at Yalta were stated in the document of surrender. Thus, the German High Command cannot again use the excuse that Germany has been deceived and tricked by the terms of the surrender.

Yalta provided the background for the Potsdam Declaration of August 2, 1945. At Potsdam, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union worked out, among other things, the political policies for German occupation. Once again it was stated that the powers would act jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole and that each would be sovereign

2. Pollock and Meisel, Germany Under Occupation Yalta Agreement pg. 2
in his own zone. The German population was to be treated uniformly as far as was practicable.

The purposes of the Control Council were to be guided by, "The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production." ³

The German peoples were to be made aware of the fact that they had suffered total military defeat and that they "cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable." ⁴

It further stated that the judicial system should be completely "reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

Administration of affairs...... should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility." ⁵ To accomplish this, democratic parties were to be encouraged, local self-government restored and representative and elective principles introduced as rapidly as possible.

With this background of general political policies,

³ Ibid The Potsdam Declaration pg. 15
⁴ Ibid ⁵ Ibid
The use of the term "theoretical" has been...
I think we may now turn to the American zone to see what has been accomplished there since May 1945.

The American zone is the largest of the four divisions of Germany. It includes an area of about 40,000 square miles with a population of slightly more than 17,000,000 or 400 people per square mile.

There are three areas of land within the American zone: Bavaria, Rhine and Westphalia-West. Bavaria is the largest of the three areas. It is 27,700 square miles and has a population of 1,082,000 which is twenty-eight per cent more than in 1933. Most of Bavaria is a plateau which rises about 1,000 feet above sea level. This plateau is almost entirely covered by mountains. To the south are the famous mountains that reach 11,800 feet above sea level. This mountain range was an important barrier to bridges being built west from the Ruhr Basin. This mountain range was an important barrier to bridges being built west from the Ruhr Basin for Bavaria has little industry. It has an almost negligible amount of coal and iron. Its chief resources are wheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. More than half of the former Prussian province of Hanover-Rhenish and east and Westfalia-West. It has an area of 11,711 square miles and a population of 4,080,000. This is an increase of about one-half million since 1939. Farming and mining are the two principal occupations. Westphalia-West has an area of 5,800 square miles and a population of 2,660,000 which is an increase of 530,000 since 1939. It is the region of the high plains and
I trust we will have plenty of fresh produce soon to go around.
CHAPTER III

THE AMERICAN ZONE

The American zone is the largest of the four divisions of Germany. It includes an area of about 42,000 square miles with a population of slightly more than 17,000,000 or 405 people per square mile.

There are three states or Land within the American zone: Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden. Bavaria is the largest of the three Land. It is 27,700 square miles and has a population of 8,933,000 which is twenty-eight per cent more than in 1939. Most of Bavaria is a plateau which rises about 1,600 feet above sea level. This plateau is almost completely surrounded by mountains. To the south are the famous Bavarian Alps which bring many tourists to Bavaria each year. This tourist trade was an important source of income in pre-war years for Bavaria has little industry. It has an almost negligible amount of coal and iron. Its chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Hesse embraces most of the former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau and eastern Land Hesse. It has an area of 8,231 square miles and a population of 4,050,000. This is an increase of about one-half million since 1939. Farming and mining are the two principle occupations. Wuerttemberg-Baden has an area of 5,900 square miles and a population of 3,650,000 which is an increase of 380,000 since 1939. It is the region of the high plains and
CHAPTER III

THE WEAPONS USED

The American zone is the recipient of 150,000,000 weapons which have been supplied to it so far. It is estimated that a large portion of these weapons is being used by the American forces in the region.

The weapons are delivered in small quantities, each shipment containing about 500,000 to 1,000,000 items. These shipments are made under the supervision of the American military and include a variety of weapons such as small arms, ammunition, and artillery pieces.

The delivery of these weapons is a significant part of the American military strategy in the region. The weapons are intended to provide support to the American forces and to strengthen their military capabilities.
mountains of the Black Forest. There is a great deal of farming in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Baden also contains such minerals as coal, iron, zinc, nickel and copper. Wuerttemberg was formerly the book-publishing center of Germany but since the war this industry has not regained its former strength due to the shortage of pulp for paper manufacture.

A period of political inactivity followed the German surrender. The void was due in part to American reluctance to enforce a completely authoritarian rule over the German peoples and in part to the lack of political initiative of the Germans. Doubtlessly more would have been accomplished if the American Government had seen fit to construct a puppet German Government, but such a government would have had little semblance of democracy. It seems better to allow the need for political activity to become obvious so that the people themselves will feel the need to take things into their own hands.

Throughout the early period of occupation there was much criticism over our seeming lack of policy. It was pointed out that Russia had proceeded more quickly in establishing order out of the confusion of war. Her policies were efficient and well-planned. Her main objective at that time was to strip eastern Germany of big industry and let the Germans pay for the war. This, while harsh, gave the German people a knowledge of what they had to face and they became resigned to it. In the American zone, the people didn't know what to
expect. Regulation varied in the several districts; some harsh, some kind, and some with no policy at all.

It seems improbable that what happened in the early months could have been avoided. Democracies are often hampered by many factions and the result is often obstruction of major plans. But if we believe in submitting to the will of the majority, we must be prepared to move slowly on even vital questions. If we believe that democracy is the best form of government, we must be patient at its sometimes apparent confusion.

Gradually out of the chaos came a more stable solution. The Germans were to be taught democracy by the "grass roots" plan; that is, to learn through cooperation in local affairs such as trade unions, cooperatives, church organizations and schools, and after progress in these fields, to go on to municipal, rural and larger city council administration.

To carry out this plan, three offices operate in the American zone. USFET (United States Forces European Theater) decides issues relating to disarmament, demilitarization, security, displaced persons and non-civil control matters. OMGUS (Office of Military Government United States) supervises all internal affairs and operates through German administrative agencies and personnel. The SWNCC (State, War Navy Coordinating Committee) judges questions involving security.
Political Parties and Elections

Under the surveillance of these three divisions, German political parties have started to operate. Before entering an active field, the parties were carefully screened for Nazi tendencies. When this was done, four major parties and several minor parties were given permission to organize. There is not time to discuss all the parties formed, but it is necessary to understand the platforms of the four leading groups.

One of the more conservative of these is the CDU (Christian Democratic Union) or the CSU (Christian Social Union) as it is called in Bavaria. It is quite similar to the old Center Party and Bavarian Peoples' Party of the Weimar Republic, drawing members from business, clerical, peasant and moderate labor groups. During its former existence it was almost exclusively Catholic but today it has disclaimed its sectarian basis and has a small conservative Protestant following. To satisfy such a heterogeneous group, it adheres to a middle of the road policy and its platform often varies regionally to adapt itself to right wing or left wing elements. Its program stresses German revival on the basis of Christianity, morality and individual liberty. Although it wishes to preserve the present social order, it would accept liberal reform and moderate socialization of economic life. Like the other three major parties, it stands for German unity but prefers a fed-
The text in the image is not legible.
eral government based on "a purposeful synthesis of states
rights and national authority." In its earliest stages the
older leaders of the pre-Nazi regime were most influential.
They gained control especially in Bavaria where Friedrich
Schaeffer, an extreme conservative, became Minister-President.
He was supported in this position by Colonel Charles E. Keegan,
commander of the American Military Government. Schaeffer
formed a cabinet of his political friends and associates,
claiming that since he was responsible to the Military Govern-
ment, it was his right to select men whom he could trust. The
younger and more progressive members of the party refused to
follow him and organized themselves under Dr. Josef Mueller,
a Munich attorney, and under members of the clergy. They ad-
vocated a far reaching reform program which included many
socialistic ideas. Schaeffer, in spite of the threat of a
party break-up, refused to broaden his platform. He felt that
he was supported by the Military Government and that his po-
sition was secure. His lack of understanding led to an alli-
ance of the left CDU, the Social Democrats and the Communists
who agreed to a coalition government under Mueller. However,
they were powerless to force any decision on Schaeffer since
all appointments were made by the Military Government. But,
as inevitably happens, complaints against Schaeffer and the

6. Occupation of Germany; Policy and Progress Dept. of State
Publ. 2733 pg. 54
Military Government's actions found their way to the American press. The situation was brought to General Eisenhower's attention and Schaeffer was dismissed.

This event should have led to the selection of Mueller, but the American authorities did not know of the political agreement among the three parties and they chose Wilhelm Hoegner, a Social Democrat and the only well known Bavarian liberal. Hoegner should have refused but he wanted the prestige and power and so contrary to the agreement, accepted the position. This brought about the end of the coalition. Mueller refused to participate in the government and gave his time to strengthening his political position. Schaeffer was finally forced to acknowledge him as chairman of the party. In 1946 it was discovered that Schaeffer had pro-Nazi tendencies and he was forbidden to vote, or to have any political affiliation. This of course brought an end to his political career.

Mueller has also lost ground in Bavarian circles because of his rejection of the Separatist majority within his party. Although this enhanced his power in other sectors where Bavarian separatism is frowned upon, it cost him the Minister-Presidency of Bavaria when the CDU won the elections of December 1946 for his party deserted him and chose Dr. Hans Ehard, a rightist member of the CDU. Ehard's first cabinet was a coalition cabinet but it has since changed to a one-
The relationship between the government and the people is a fundamental aspect of the functioning of any democratic society. It is through this relationship that the government is held accountable to the will of the people. The people have a right to be informed about the actions and decisions of the government, and they must be free to participate in the political process. To ensure this, it is necessary for the government to be transparent and to respect the rights of the people. This includes the right to freedom of speech, the right to assemble, and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances. It is only through the active participation of the people that a government can truly be considered legitimate and just.
party cabinet and with this change Dr. Mueller has become vice-premier. But Mueller's position has become secondary to Ehard's now, especially in view of the fact that Ehard has become chairman of the new Bizonal upper house.

The other conservative party is the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) known as the Free Democrats in Bavaria and the Democratic Peoples' Party in Wuerttemberg-Baden. It represents a middle class element which before 1933 was closely associated with the German Social Democrats and the German Peoples Party. In almost all areas it is the weakest numerically of the four groups. Members are recruited from the intelligentsia, the business fields and the civil service groups. It stresses individualism, free enterprise, and property rights. It favors a strongly centralized German Reich. The LDP has remained secular, avoiding the church affiliations which still characterize the Christian party. Although it is not very popular within the agrarian Catholic American zone, it has won members in the industrialized areas of the British. In an attempt to give the party greater unity two chairmen (Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz and Dr. Theodor Heuss) were chosen in March 1947. Their task was to provide a platform which would appeal to all people within their ranks. The party's greatest hope for success in a future German government rests on the fact that it would be the least objection-
able to the "Big Four" for the Communists will not support
the SPD which it has forced out of its zone, nor the CDU
which is strongly favored by the U.S. The Communist party
on the other hand would be unacceptable to the U.S. or Britain.
The only compromise which could be agreed on seems to be the
LPD which the Communists find less objectionable than the
other two in spite of its conservative thought.

The SPD (Social Democratic Party) represents the labor
classes of the western zones. Its leadership is in the hands
of the trade union officials. It is descended from the Social
Democratic Party of the Weimar Republic. The philosophy of the
SPD is based on a gradual approach to socialism to be achieved
through land reform, nationalization of key industries, coop-
eratives, legislative curbs on capitalistic abuses, and im-
provement of working conditions. To attain these ends on a
national status, they want a united German Government with
sufficient authority to bring about economic and social reforms.

In 1946 the Russian zonal officers forced a merger of
the SPD with the Communist Party. The latter had been unable
to gain a substantial majority in the eastern zone and it was
felt that by joining the two groups, the Communists would
gain the upper hand in spite of public opinion. Gratewohl,
Fechner and Dahrendorff opposed such a merger but they held
important governmental positions in the Soviet zone and felt
that if they turned down the Russian suggestion they would be quietly forced out of office. They hoped that by accepting the merger they would still be able to help former SPD members and prevent eastern Germany from being governed as a Russian satellite. The masses, however, disapproved such action, but there was no other party to take its place. The Soviet Union would not sanction a new party to replace the old since this would defeat their purposes; they could not join the CDU for it would be against their whole ideology; they could not join the Communist Party of course, since that party was the basis for their dissatisfaction. With no party to turn to, it only remained for them to accept the merger.

The west, however, was under no obligation to join the Communists and the result has been a split of the Social Democratic Party. The merger had been planned for the whole country, but Hoegner and Kloth of the U.S. zone and Schumacher of the British zone refused to send delegates to the convention held for this purpose. They will not under any circumstances back the Communist Party.

Schumacher is the recognized head of the SPD in the western zones. He was a Social Democrat in the days of the Weimar Republic and, because of his great opposition to Nazism, spent ten years in Hitler's concentration camps. "A dynamic personality, not in the least handicapped by his physical
disabilities, he proved himself also an arresting, persuasive speaker and a first-rate political strategist." 7. He is opposed to federalist tendencies for he wants a strong central government which will nationalize basic industries and bring about a planned economy.

Schumacher, as head of the strongest political party in Germany, is regarded by the British and Americans as a possible president or chancellor of the future fourth Reich. He is, however, disliked by Russian authorities so his chances for this high position seem to rest on either a change in Russian attitude which is unlikely, or on the establishment of a separate western Germany.

The Communist Party (KPD) resulted from a split in the Social Democratic Party in the days of the Weimar Republic. Its policies today are virtually the same as those of the former party. Traditionally revolutionary, it seeks to promote a radical reform program. Its chief strength lies in the trade unions and shop councils. Although it often collaborates with other groups to gain power, it still wants a classless society represented by one party. It has become the strongest party in the east because of the Russian forced merger with the SPD, but in the west it has gained very little power.

I think it is here necessary to point out that political
parties mean very little to the average German. He often votes to please the American authorities, hoping that with a favored party in office, the Germans as a group will gain more. Years of Nazi dictatorship have not given the younger German the opportunity to develop an interest in self-government.

Election results show that a great percentage of the German people vote. This may at first glance seem to contradict what I have just said, but actually many vote because they are told to by a higher authority.

The picture is not quite so dismal if we compare the interest shown when military government was first established and the interest of today. Today many Germans are afraid of Communist rule. Greater demands have been placed on Germans living in the Russian zone. Slave labor has been taken to Russia to set up the many dismantled German industries. The Russian occupation troops have lived off German food. These policies have caused the Germans to be wary of communism.

Through exercising the duties and tasks which were first given them, they have come to a better understanding as to what democracy is all about. They have seen the attempts of the American government to keep corruption and partisan politics at a minimum. Today they even ask for more representation in their government.
The situation has not improved in the last few months. The number of cases of severe malnutrition continues to rise, and the mortality rate among the sickly and elderly has increased significantly. The government has been criticized for failing to provide adequate food and medical assistance to the affected areas. The situation is particularly dire in the rural areas, where the infrastructure is weak and the resources are limited.

The international community has pledged support, but the resources available are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. The situation is urgent, and immediate action is required to prevent further loss of life and to ensure the well-being of the affected communities.

The government must take decisive action to address the crisis and ensure that necessary resources are deployed to the affected areas. This includes providing food aid, medical assistance, and rebuilding infrastructure. The international community must also provide additional support, including financial aid and technical assistance, to help the government cope with the situation.

In the meantime, efforts must be made to raise awareness about the crisis and to encourage contributions from individuals and organizations around the world. The situation is a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented proportions, and the urgent action required to address it cannot be delayed.
Elections

The U.S. was ahead of the other nations in holding elections in Germany. The first, to elect local councils (Gemeinderat) for communities of less than 20,000, were held on January 20 and 27, 1946. Except in a few small Bavarian towns, the council then selected the mayor. Rural county (Landkreis) and larger city (Stadtkreis) elections were held on April 28 and May 26. The results of these elections showed a decisive victory for the CDU or CSU in Bavaria and lesser victories in North Wuerttemberg-Baden.

In Hesse, which is nearer the British zone and more industrialized than the southern states and less Catholic, the SPD gained more votes than any other party. In almost all areas the KPD and LDP held less than ten per cent of the votes cast. The KPD failed to win a majority in any of the two hundred and twenty-two districts in the American zone. In four districts of Hesse, they won the second largest number of votes, but in almost all other areas they fell far behind the two leading parties. The LDP held a majority in only one district of Hesse although in the north it ran a close second to the CDU. In the south it remains an almost negative force.

On June 30, constitutional assemblies were elected from each Land or State. The following table of statistics shows
the relative power of each major party.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>SPD</th>
<th>CDU or CSU</th>
<th>KPD</th>
<th>LDP</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuerttemberg-Baden</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The assemblies convened during the summer of 1946 and drew up state constitutions which were based on drafts prepared by special committees appointed by each of the three Minister-Presidents. The Military Government, after being assured that democratic processes, civil rights and supremacy of the law were safeguarded, gave the assemblies a free hand in writing the documents. They were then approved by American Authorities and submitted to the German people in October 1946.

The Constitutions

There is not time here to discuss the Constitutions of the three states in full. However, certain parts must be commented upon.

Each state has an elaborate bill of rights based on American and British civil rights and on the social rights of the twentieth century. Ex post facto laws are forbidden;

8. Constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden
   Publ. by OMGUS (Feb. 15, 1947) pg. 3
The浈州七河為中國南方的一條重要河流。它起源于江西省的伊春市，流經江西省、湖南省、廣西省等多個省份，最終注入珠江。浈州七河的流域面積廣闊，溝通了許多重要的城市和鄉鎮，對當地的經濟發展和生態環境有着重要的影響。

浈州七河的水系結構複雜，河段長達數百公里，沿途經過許多知名的風景名勝區，如井岡山、龍虎山、廬山等。河水清澈見底，四季長流，是當地人民的飲用水源。

浈州七河流域內的農業資源豐富，水稻、茶葉、果蔬等農產品產量高，為當地的農業經濟做出了重要貢獻。同時，浈州七河也是當地的水運通道，對當地的進出貨物和人員往來起到了重要的作用。

然而，浈州七河流域的水資源管理以及生態環境保護面臨著巨大的挑戰。隨着經濟的快速發展，水污染問題日益突出。因此，當地政府和相關部門正在積極採取措施，對水資源進行科學規劃和管理，以保護生態環境，促進經濟社會的可持續發展。
there shall be no double jeopardy of person and all are given equality before the law. Freedom of speech, assembly, press, movies, communications and religion are granted. These are rights with which we are all familiar. In the social field we find such rights as the right to work, the right to leisure, and the right to vacations. The state guarantees the common welfare of all and to these ends, state control of certain industries will be recognized if necessary. Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse are inclined to be more socialistic than Bavaria. Bavaria grants only state supervision of production and distribution but Wuerttemberg-Baden recognizes the right to socialize industry if it is for the good of the people and Hesse has provided for socialization of iron, steel, power, railways, large banks and insurance companies.

It is interesting to note that there are provisions in each constitution to limit or suspend all civil liberties in times of danger. The limitations in each constitution are as follows:

Bavaria Art. 48 Sec. 1 and 2

"If there is threatening danger to public security and order, the Cabinet may suspend initially for one week the right of free public expression of opinion (Art. 110), freedom of the press (Art. 111), the secrecy of postal, telephone and telegraph communications (Art. 112) and freedom of assembly (Art. 113).

"The Cabinet must simultaneously cause the
Landtag to be convened, must immediately inform it of all measures taken, and, upon demand of the Landtag, must repeal them in whole or in part. If the Landtag with a majority of the lawful members confirms the measures taken, their validity is extended another month."

**Hesse Art. 125**

"The Landtag alone may determine that the constitutional order of the State is in danger. This decision requires the approval of at least two-thirds of the legal number of its members and must be published by the President of the Landtag. The decision may suspend or restrict freedom of the press.

The decision becomes void after three months unless it specifies a shorter period of validity. It may be repeated under the same condition."

**Wuerttemberg-Baden Art. 79**

"In case of imminent danger to the existence of the State the Cabinet may partially or totally suspend for one week the basic rights of (Art. 2, .......The rights referred to are similar to our civil liberties.) and can issue ordinances which have the force of law.

The government must inform the Landtag within 48 hours of all measures taken according to paragraph one.

It the Landtag approves the measures taken by a majority of the legal number of its members, their validity will be extended for a month. Further extensions, restricted in each case to one month, require the majority necessary for amendments to the Constitution......"

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9. Constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden Publ. by OMGUS Pgs. 14, 49, 70
It seems to me that such clauses leave the path open for a complete withdrawal of civil liberties. Who is to be qualified to judge what constitutes danger? Today, when we are faced with so many crises, is it not possible that civil liberties, sacrificed in the name of danger, may be completely lost?

Educational opportunities are open for all. Bavaria again differs from Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden. While the latter states provide for religious education within the schools, they do not emphasize one particular religion. Bavarian schools on the other hand are Catholic unless parents and other responsible persons request Protestant instruction. This is seen in Art. 135 of the Bavarian Constitution which states that,

"Public elementary schools are either confessional or non-denominational. Parents and other persons responsible for the education of children are free to elect the type of school. However, Non-denominational schools are to be established only in places with a population of mixed religious faiths upon application of parents and other persons responsible for the education of children."10

Thus, freedom of religion is maintained, but it is with a definite Catholic leaning.

Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden provide for a unicameral system of government with direct election and proportional representation for state representatives.

10. Constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, pg. 25
representation. Bavaria also provides for this, but in addition it has a Senate which serves in an advisory capacity and represents the social, economic, cultural and municipal corporations of the state. In each state a certain percentage of the votes cast must be won by each representative. The tenure of office for Landtag (house of representatives) members is four years, although provision is made for dissolution before the term of office ends. A Minister-President is elected by each Landtag and he in turn appoints the members of his cabinet subject to Landtag approval. Each cabinet minister must carry out the general policies laid down by the Minister-President. Within this limitation, he act independently and is himself responsible to the Landtag.

In Bavaria, bills may be introduced by the Minister-President, the Landtag, the Senate or the people; in Wuerttemberg-Baden by the Cabinet or the Landtag; in Hesse by the Landtag or the people. In the three states provisions are made for popular referende on all measures except the state budget.

The constitutions also provide for amendments and plebiscites, which give the people a direct method of approving controversial legislation.

A supreme court has been established in each of the three states with powers very similar to those of our own
Supreme Court. The most obvious duplication is found in the power to review and judge the constitutionality of laws passed. However, unlike the United States Supreme Court, the state supreme courts do not have to wait until a case is presented before they can offer an opinion. They may condemn a law as unconstitutional at any time.

Recognition of international law has been included in the three constitutions. This is a fairly new innovation. Of course, it remains to be seen if such recognition would carry weight in an international crisis, but it does seem to be a step in the right direction. In the future there could be no questions over such actions as the war trials.

Lastly, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse announced that they will be members of a future German republic and that federal law will overrule state law. Bavaria does not go as far as this, although it states that it will join a future democratic German state which rests on the voluntary union of the several states.

Civil Service

The Civil Service Codes in the three Laender are approximately the same. Positions are awarded on a merit basis. Employees are given the opportunity to present grievances to higher authorities and to receive impartial consideration. They cannot engage in political activities beyond the right to
belong to a political party, to express an opinion as a citizen and to vote. It is assumed that eighty per cent of all government employees will soon be working within the German Civil Service. This is a high percentage when we consider that under the Nazi regime only twenty per cent of all government employees worked under the civil service.

The Laenderrat

The initial purpose of the Laenderrat was "to deal with matters affecting more than one state; to facilitate communications between the states; to coordinate the political, economic, and social development of the states; and to regulate official transactions between the various zones of occupation." 11 The Minister-President of the three Land meet monthly at Stuttgart to advise and implement OMGUS policies. Their decisions must be unanimous. They are assisted by a secretariat, standing and special committees, and a directorate which can make decisions by majority vote on matters which are not of major importance.

Until the new Bizonia government began to operate on February 17, 1948, it was the last step in building toward a German Federation. Now, however, the new government, although it is not officially a political body, has assumed the proportions of a West German Federation. More will be

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask. We will be happy to assist you.
said of this body in the second part of this thesis since the British-American merger is still officially regarded as an economic unification.
PART II

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

May 5, 1945 brought vanquished chance to Germany. Transportation, industry and banking services were completely disrupted. Food was scarce; water facilities were out of sight. The tremendous task of rebuilding Germany lay at the feet of the Allied authorities.

General plans had been drawn up for the treatment of Germany economy. The final Morgenthau Plan which was presented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the Quebec Conference in 1944. This plan recommended that Germany be split into a North and South Federation and that the Ruhr area be internationalized. Germany was to be converted into an agrarian society with only necessary light industry. This plan, which had almost ceased many conflicting plan within the State Department, was soon recognized to be impossible.

To reduce German industry to defensible levels was too highly ambitious in the view of Europe. All Europe depends upon industrial Germany. It is their life line. Furthermore, to split Germany into three separate zones seemed to take over all possibility of German self-sufficiency. Each session depends on another for food, raw materials, or finished products.

The Potsdam Agreement of August 1949 sought to find another solution for Germany. By the terms of this agreement,
May 8, 1945 brought economic chaos to Germany. Transportation, industry and municipal services were completely disrupted; food was scarce; water facilities were cut off. The tremendous task of rebuilding Germany lay at the feet of the Allied Authorities.

Several plans had been drawn up for the treatment of Germany economy. The first was the Morgenthau Plan which was presented by President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference in 1944. This plan recommended that Germany be split into a North and South Federation and that the Ruhr and Rhineland be internationalized. Germany was to be converted into an agrarian society with only necessary light industry. This plan, which had already caused many conflicting view within the State Department, was soon recognized to be impossible.

To reduce German industry to domestic needs was to deny subsistence to the rest of Europe for all Europe depends upon industrial Germany. It is their life line. Furthermore, to split Germany into three separate areas seemed to take away all possibility of German self-sufficiency. Each section depends on another for food, raw materials, or finished products.

The Potsdam Agreement of August 1945 sought to find another solution for Germany. By the terms of this agreement,
Germany was to be treated as an economic unit. All German war potential was to be destroyed and/or dismantled. Reparations were to be paid in kind and to this end, the dismantled plants were to be shipped to countries which were entitled to reparations. The U.S.S.R. claims were to be met by removals from the Russian Zone and from twenty-five per cent of the dismantled industries of the Western Zones. Other nations would receive their shares from the Western Zones and from German external assets. The German standard of living was to be increased if the proceeds of German exports could pay for the necessary imports. At no time however, was the German standard of living to be higher than that of any adjacent country.

By November 1945, part of the Potsdam Agreement had been carried out. The International Allied Reparations Agency was created at Paris. This eighteen nation conference was able to reach agreement on their respective shares. The conference was guided by the principles set down at Yalta in February 1945...."That reparation from Germany should be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses, and have organized victory over the enemy." 11

Reparations were divided into two classifications. A)

"All reparation assets except industrial and other capital

11. The Distribution of Reparation from Germany Dept. of State Publ. 2584, pg. 2
equipment removed from Germany and merchant ships and inland water transport." 12 B) The exceptions listed under category A. The shares for each of the eighteen countries were as follows: 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Category A</th>
<th>Category B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>22.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>27.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>9.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100.00 100.00

Certain principles were laid down to determine allocation to the separate countries. Each nation may use the industries only within its own territory. If a nation has a large pre-war share in an industry it may request that particular industry.

Russia and Poland were not included in the Paris Conference, but Russia as the most devastated country was to get the most in reparations. By the Potsdam agreement Russia was

12. Ibid pg. 3
13. Ibid pg. 4
entitled to twenty-five per cent of the dismantled plants from the western zones, and she, in return, would pay for fifteen per cent of these with food and other imports from her zone. The remainder of Russian reparations plus the total amount of Polish reparations were to come from the eastern zone.

At every foreign conference since Potsdam, Russia has demanded that she receive reparations equalling ten billion dollars. The U.S. and Great Britain have refused this sum on the grounds that the German economy could not possibly hope to pay such an amount. It would mean economic distress in Germany with the result that the U.S. and the U.K. would have to pour in more of their dollars to make up the sum which Russia would drain from their zones. In spite of this Russia began dismantling many of the industries within her own zone, at the same time demanding that we start the payments from the western zones. It was like killing the goose that laid the golden egg, for the only result would be a ruined economy which could not produce goods for Russia in the future. Russia finally realized this in May 1946, and she reversed her former policies and began a production drive. This drive was not to help the Germans; instead it was made known that seventy-five per cent of the over-all industrial output would go toward reparation payment.
In the meantime trouble had arisen in the Allied Control Council over the fact that Russia was not living up to her Potsdam promises. She had consistently refused to treat Germany as an economic unit. The U.S. and Great Britain, on the other hand, were anxious to establish a coordinated export-import program in order to lower their own expenditures within their zones. The U.S. was spending over 200,000,000 dollars a year in the American zone and the British were spending 320,000,000 dollars in theirs. Neither country could see any advantage in dismantling more industries for Russia, when the only result would be an increased burden on the American and British taxpayer. Since no agreement could be reached, General Clay finally ordered the suspension of all reparation to Russia. On May 25, 1946, he explained "that if the United States zone was to become a separate self-supporting unit, contrary to the Potsdam Agreement, he did not wish to jeopardize its productive capacity any further by carrying through the reparations program." 14

Since the Moscow Conference of March 17, 1947, reparations have remained in a deadlock. The U.S. has shipped German industrial plants to those countries which were represented at the Paris Conference, but shipments to Russia have almost completely stopped. It is felt that those

To the President and Council of the Nigerian College of Health.

In the wake of numerous requests from various quarters, we are compelled to bring to your notice the urgent need for the establishment of a college of health sciences in Nigeria. The demand for trained personnel in the field of public health, nursing, and related fields is日益增长, and the current educational institutions in the country are not sufficient to meet this demand.

We understand that the government has expressed interest in establishing such a college. We believe that this initiative is long overdue and necessary for the development of our country. The college would not only provide the required workforce but also contribute to the advancement of medical and health sciences in Nigeria.

We urge you to consider this proposal seriously and take the necessary steps to bring it into reality. We are convinced that this college will be a valuable addition to our educational system and will play a significant role in addressing the health needs of the population.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
[Your Position]
[Institution's Name]
countries now receiving reparations will aid economic recovery in Europe. This in turn would reduce American aid to Europe. Furthermore, "any change in American policy would put it in sole opposition to the other seventeen members of the Paris Reparations group and thus seem to assure long drawn-out wrangling among victorious allies." 15 This is the reparations picture as it rests today. The failure of the Big Four to come to any agreement is of major importance, for it has prevented any discussion of a German peace treaty. This split widened the breach between East and West to a point where Germany was no longer looked upon as a single unit.

1945 was a year of hopefulness however. Reparations problems were regarded as successful. Furthermore, the allies were able to cooperate in other fields. The Economic Directorate which worked under the Coordinating Committee and the Control Council was established. It consisted of seven committees; food and agriculture, industry, central German administration, trade and commerce, I.G. Farben Control, fuel, liquidation of German war potential. Delegates Konstantine Koval, U.S.S.R.; Eric Seal, Britain; Rene Sergent, France; and General William Draper, U.S.A. served on the Directorate which has met about once a week

15. Christian Science Monitor Feb. 9, 1948
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since then, but has been unable to accomplish much in the way of treating Germany as an economic unit.

Thus 1946 came to a close with this start for German economy. It was a definite start and the Allies could look forward to more action in 1946 for the necessary groundwork had been laid. It seemed as though their hopes were not to be ill-founded for on March 26, a Level of Industry Plan, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement was decided upon. Only thirty per cent of German industry had been destroyed in the war. This left a high war potential which the Allies would have to diminish if Germany were to become a peaceful nation. However, it was also necessary that the Allies leave a sufficient industrial capacity to insure a self-supporting country.

The final plan rested on four major assumptions:

"1) That Germany would, for the present, consist of the territory between the Oder-Neisse and the western boundaries of the French and British zones. 2) That the population by 1949 would not be more than 66,500,000. 3) Exports would not be discriminated against in foreign markets. 4) That Germany would be treated as an economic unit." 16

Chart I in the appendix illustrates those industries which were prohibited in Germany, those which were restricted to a certain capacity and output, and those which were un-

16. *A Year of Potsdam* Eco. Div. OMGUS pg. 26
restricted and could be completely developed. This plan was to reduce the level of industry to fifty or fifty-five per cent of the 1938 level.

Imports and exports were also estimated in this agreement. Imports would equal thirty per cent of the 1936 imports and exports would equal thirty-eight per cent of those in 1936. Listed under exports were machinery, electrical equipment, optics, precision instruments and non-ferrous metal goods, these equaling thirty-seven percent of the 1936 output and chemical products equaling forty-two per cent of the 1936 output.

The greatest problem arising during discussions on the plan was over steel production. Britain argued that too low a level of steel production would paralyze economy within their zone. The British were also worried about the fact that before the war Germany had been their best customer on the continent and they did not wish to create a German economy which could not afford to import British goods.

The final decision was an unsatisfactory compromise. The production capacity for steel was not to reach more than 7,500,000 ingot tons of which the actual output was not to be more than 5,800,000 ingot tons unless the Allied Control Council gave its consent.

The British did not give up hope of having these figures
changed, and as time passed they won more supporters to their views. Surprisingly enough it was Russia, formerly against any increase, who asked for a revisal of the quotas on steel. At the Moscow Conference in 1947 she asked that steel capacity be raised from the 1946 figure to at least 10,000,000 ingot tons. America and France still opposed this idea, but two months later America followed in demanding a higher steel capacity. The London Conference of August 22-27, 1947 worked out a compromise on steel production for the west. The level of steel was raised to equal the 1936 standard and in return the French gained a larger share in the coal and coke output of the Ruhr.

"It has been determined that in order to support the revised level of industry in the bi-zonal area and to permit that area to become self-supporting, the limit of annual steel production in the bi-zonal area shall be fixed at 10,700,000 ingot tons per annum and sufficient capacity to produce that tonnage shall be retained." 17

The London Conference by this decision violated the Potsdam agreement for Russia had not even been asked to participate in the discussions held there. By refusing to treat Germany as an economic unit and by taking it into their own hands to revise the Level of Industry plan, the Allies

17. Joesten, Joachim, Germany: What Now? pgs. 175, 176
of the west antagonized an already irritated Russia and when Russia protested, there was little they could say to defend themselves and so they remained silent.

The last attempt at concerted action among the Big Four was the London Conference of last December. Again the Russian representatives renewed their claims for 10,000,000,000 dollars in reparations. They refused to attempt to come to an agreement on a peace treaty for Germany until this was settled. The result was the complete breakdown of the conference. Since then no attempt has been made to work in harmony on a future German national government or on economic policies among the four zones. Potsdam opened the way for cooperation, but none of the four powers have lived up to the promises made there, and little by little each has broken away until today all semblance of unity seems to have vanished.
to the need for establishing a strong and stable economy and nation.

These principles are reflected in our policies and actions. The vision of a strong nation is also reflected in our vision for the future.

In conclusion, our commitment to these principles is our commitment to the future of our nation.

United States of America
CHAPTER V
THE AMERICAN ZONE

During this time the American Zone was faced with its own particular problems. The U.S. policy was to help the Germans help themselves by raising German agricultural production to a maximum, by importing sufficient food, thus enabling the factory worker to increase his daily output, and by exporting as much as possible.

The American Zone is a deficit region. It has been said that in dividing the zones, Russia got the food supplies, Britain the industry, France the wine, and America the scenery. While this is not altogether true, it is true that the United States has received the poorest economic zone. It has been and still is an area for converting raw materials into finished products. Because of this, it is very dependent upon the rest of Germany for food supplies and raw materials. As long as Germany is not treated as an economic unit, the task of making the American Zone self-sufficient will be a difficult one.

In pre-war days the food problem was always present. Ninety-one per cent of its 900,000 farms were less than forty-nine acres. Farmers produced crops of high money value, but of low caloric value. Today the area under cultivation has declined about thirteen per cent. This may not seem to be a great loss but when considered with the problem of poor soil
V. IMPRISON

THE

1934.

In the days of the World War I, the term "imprisonment" was used to refer to the legal process of confining a person in a prison or other place of detention. This practice was used to punish individuals who were suspected of committing crimes or who were considered a threat to public order.

Imprisonment has evolved over time, with changes in legal systems and social attitudes. Today, imprisonment is generally considered a last resort measure, used only when less restrictive options have been exhausted. The goal of imprisonment is to provide a safe and secure environment for the confinement of individuals who pose a risk to society.

There are various types of imprisonment, including solitary confinement, group housing, and work release programs. These programs are designed to provide a structured environment for individuals to rehabilitate and reintegrate into society.

Imprisonment is a complex issue, with debates over the efficacy and morality of incarceration. It is important to consider the impact of imprisonment on individuals and society as a whole.

In conclusion, imprisonment is a critical aspect of criminal justice systems, and ongoing efforts are being made to improve its effectiveness and reduce its negative impacts.

References:

and population increase it is quite significant.

The soil of the American area is poor.

"Both the north German plain and the south German plateau are basically great glacial deposits of gravel and sand. Only where alluvium has been locally deposited by ancient river channels, or loess soils spread by wind and water action, is land capable of normal yields without intensive application of natural and chemical fertilizers." 18

Without added quantities of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash, there is no hope of an abundant harvest. The existing capacity for the manufacture of nitrogen and phosphate remained below estimated requirements in spite of the measures taken during 1945 and 1946. The result was that the zone had at its disposal twenty-five per cent of the needed nitrogen, two percent of the needed phosphate and forty-four per cent of the needed potash. The lack of fuel, electric energy, labor and transportation prevented adequate supplies from coming through.

The great influx of displaced persons and war refugees caused the population to rise from 13,690,000 in 1939 to about 17,000,000. This means that there are more than four hundred people per square mile. Such an increase has put a greater burden on an already impoverished zone. Moreover, these people are not trained for the particular industries of the three Land, nor are they useful on the farms. This has caused a high welfare group and at the same time a large labor shortage.

18. The Three R's of Occupied Germany Publ. Inf. Div. pg. 7
During the first few months of occupation, rationing was handled at a Land level. This resulted in varying food rations throughout the zones. The first step in creating a more even distribution was to raise rationing to a zonal level. By January 1946, rations had risen from a rate of 360 calories per day (June 1945) to 1,550 calories per day. This is a bare subsistence level, but it did provide for a minimum diet.

During the late spring of 1946, it was impossible to maintain this level. A poor harvest plus a severe winter forced the American authorities to cut the rations to 1,275 calories per day in April and in May to 1,180 calories per day. By July food distribution was almost impossible. Harvesting was disorganized due to the shortage of labor, lack of tools and essential farm supplies. Fertilizer and seeds were scarce. This breakdown resulted in a reorganization of economic offices. German agencies were restored at Land, Kreis, and Gemeinde levels. A Good and Agriculture Administration was established in each of the three Laender. Under the Food Division the problem of overall administration for controls on production, delivery, marketing, processing, storage and distribution of food to the ultimate consumer and allocation of agriculture and processing supplies to producers is taken care of. It also directs county and city district ration offices, food collection and delivery quotas from
farmers. The Agricultural Department supervises agricultural schools and farm organizations and takes care of land development and resettlement.

In an attempt to prevent any further cut in rations, every piece of available land was cultivated. A greater portion of direct food crops were planted at the expense of feed and fodder crops.

Today the Byrnes-Bevin Agreement calls for a minimum ration level of 1,800 calories per day for the ordinary consumer and higher rations for work groups. Such a level would mean the import of at least 5,000,000 tons of food at a cost of over 800,000,000 dollars to the U.S. and U.K. This is impossible at the present time because of both the limited world food supplies and the cost.

Turning to the industrial picture, the U.S. government soon recognized that raw materials would have to be sent into the zone in order to avoid riots and unemployment. The Commodity Credit Cooperation was given the task of handling these imports. Our aim was to send to Germany only enough materials to prevent disease and unrest. No materials were to be sent which could be used in heavy war industries or in industries which were listed for the Allied Reparations account. In December 1945, 281 textile factories were authorized to begin operation.
CHAPTER VI

However, this aid did not prove to be enough. Since nothing had been done to treat Germany as an economic whole, the U.S. was forced to pour more money into their zone. Unofficial estimates put the sum at 20,000,000 dollars a year.

Zonal trade barriers prevented adequate allocations of basic raw materials such as coal, iron, steel, lumber, and cotton. With the high percentage of small farms in the zone there was a great need for hand tools and in order to produce these tools steel was needed. There was a shortage of trucks for delivering food to urban areas. Even if we had been able to obtain trucks, transportation would have been difficult because of the lack of tires, gasoline, and oil.

Industry had survived the winter of 1945-1946 but it began to fail in the late spring and summer of 1946. Throughout 1945, factories had operated on the stockpiles which they held in reserve. Production rose from two per cent of existing capacity in 1945 to ten per cent by 1946. However, shortcomings were becoming more noticeable. A mild winter, no serious epidemics, improvement in coal output in the Ruhr (i.e. until February when the British had to cut rations thus causing a serious cut in coal output) and ability to keep up the ration standard kept our industry going through the winter, but by May all the fundamental deficiencies of our industrial economy were becoming impossible to handle without cooperation from the other zones.
However, this isn't the only way to store data. Depending on the type of data and the specific requirements, different methods and technologies can be employed. It's important to consider the trade-offs between various options, such as cost, scalability, and performance.

To illustrate, let's consider a scenario where we need to implement a recommendation system for an e-commerce website. The system needs to suggest products to users based on their past purchases and browsing history.传统的方法是使用协同过滤算法。然而，这种方法的缺点在于处理大规模数据时的计算成本和存储空间。

为了解决这个问题，我们考虑使用分布式数据存储系统，如Hadoop或Spark。这些系统能够处理海量数据，并在多个节点上进行并行计算。此外，它们还支持数据的实时处理和流式数据处理，非常适合实时推荐系统的需求。

总之，选择合适的数据存储和处理策略是实现高效推荐系统的关键。
CHAPTER VI

BIZONIA

The March Level of Industry plan did not bring the hoped for economic cooperation. The four powers were not able to establish a central administrative agency for finance, industry, foreign trade, transport and communications. Each nation worked under the policy which it thought best. The result was a lack of raw materials, loss of confidence in the currency, and a lack of sufficient food. The U.S. zone, stagnating under these conditions, took up the demand for a central economic administration. There seemed to be no prospect of breaking the stalemate. The only solution seemed to be in a substitute for the Potsdam Agreement.

At the Paris Conference (June 1946) the U.S. backed by Britain suggested that Germany be broken into a dozen loosely joined states. These would form a political and economic federation. Secretary Byrnes asked for a four power, twenty-five year treaty to keep Germany disarmed. Protest was registered by Russia and France. Russia was interested in incorporating the eastern zone into Russian economy and France would not agree until the Allies permitted her to annex the Saar, dominate the Rhineland and internationalize the Ruhr.

The complete breakdown of any agreement on Germany led the U.S. to offer to unite economically with any of the other zones. This of course was directed at Britain, since agree-
IN RETREAT

ALLIES

The latest reports of intelligence give the Allies the hope of making a significant advance in the coming days. The Allied forces are moving towards the objective set by Generalissimo Eisenhower's strategy. The enemy is retreating, and the Allies are gaining ground. The future of the war hangs in the balance, and the outcome of this battle will determine the course of the war. The Allies are determined to take the offensive and bring the war to a victorious conclusion.
ment with France and the U.S.S.R. was impossible at the time. Foreign Minister Bevin accepted the proposal and plans were begun to bring the two zones into economic unity. They felt that if the Potsdam Agreement could not be carried out and Germany treated as an economic whole, that the British would feel compelled to unite their zone with the American in order to lessen the burden of the British taxpayer.

On August 1, 1946, the United States plan for zonal merger with Britain was announced. It consisted of setting up central German agencies for finance, trade (foreign), transportation, communications and industry. The finance committee would supervise central agencies' budgets, operate a central treasury, administer public debt, take care of currency issuance and Laender banks and attempt to increase imports and exports. In order to carry out these functions, the following three sub-divisions were to be created: 1) planning and research, 2) operations and control, 3) personnel and liaison. It was felt that the merger would take about six months before it could be ready to be put into operation. All policies were to be worked out first. Since the British had not put responsibility into the hands of the German people, this step would be necessary before a merger could be completed.

A comparison of the trade among the three zones for the month of April will show that this tendency for bizonal merger
was not surprising. The American zone had imported from the British zone 14,400,000 marks worth of goods and had exported into that area 19,600,000 marks worth. Into the Russian zone we had sent supplies worth 1,600,000 and had imported a supply worth 1,800,000 marks. To the French zone we had sent 10,600,000 marks worth of goods and had in return imported goods amounting to 5,600,000 marks.

In September 1946, more British-American plans became known. Resources were to be pooled except for those already subject to four power allocation agreements. There was to be a joint policy for exports and imports. An executive committee consisting of the three Economic Ministers from the American states and three men appointed by the British issue directives regarding planning and control of production and distribution, foreign and internal trade, prices and economic law. They work in close cooperation with the Joint Finance Committee. The two countries also agreed that a common standard of living should be established. Food rationing would rise to provide 1,550 calories per day throughout both zones.

Joint help began at this time. The British agreed to furnish 5,000 extra tons of motor fuel per month and in return the U.S. zone would provide Army trucks, tires and tubes.

The Military Governors of both zones began work on a five year plan for exports and imports for the combined zones.
The government has now ordered the
buildings to be erected at once and
the work to be done on time. The
buildings are to be completed
within the specified time frame.

The government has also ordered
the construction of a new
bridge on the river. The
bridge will be completed
within the specified time
frame.

The government has also ordered
the construction of a new
school in the town. The
school will be completed
within the specified time
frame.

The government has also ordered
the construction of a new
hospital in the town. The
hospital will be completed
within the specified time
frame.
They announced that the economic unification should make western Germany self-sufficient within three years at a cost of one billion dollars. This cost would be borne equally by the two countries.

The pact was finally signed on December 2, 1946 amid loud protestations from both France and Russia that the Potsdam Agreement had been violated. This accusation was of course expected but uncalled for since both countries had been invited into the merger; in fact the merger was still open to them if they cared to join.

The loose unification of the British and American zones worked fairly well throughout 1947, but many obstacles arose over the fact that there was no central bank, that currency needed reforming, that much of the work done in one zone was being duplicated in the other, and that the costs of running Bizonia (800,000,000 dollars for 1947) were too great a burden on Britain. As early as October 8, 1947, the Americans realized that they would have to assume the greater financial expense of running Bizonia. The British in return were willing to make available 70,000,000 dollars in supplies from sterling areas where dollars are not needed to purchase goods. They also agreed to set aside more ships for carrying supplies from America to Germany.

Final agreement on a new Bizonia charter was announced in
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February 1948. This charter goes very far toward giving the American and British zones an unofficial government. It consists of a Parliament with an upper and a lower house, a cabinet, or executive branch, a judiciary with a police force, and a central bank for all the Länder.

The upper house is called the Laenderrat and is made up of 16 members, two from each of the eight states of Bizonia. It has a veto power on all legislation of the lower house but its veto can be overridden by an absolute majority of the lower house. Each of the eight minister-presidents serves as a representative in this chamber. Dr. Hans Bhard, Minister-President of Bavaria and a C.D.U. party member was elected chairman of this body.

The lower house, known as the Economic Council, formerly had fifty-four members, but the number has now been raised to one hundred and four. They are elected democratically on the basis of proportional representation. The Economic Council can pass legislation on economic matters and can initiate taxation. Dr. Erich Koehler, president of the Economic Council in its former structure, was voted to continue in this capacity. He is a member of the C.D.U. which controls the lower house at the present time.

The Executive Committee or Cabinet is composed of the directors of the six bizonal agencies already mentioned. A
The Economic Committee of Canada is composed of the

The Economic Committee of Canada is composed of the
A
minister without portfolio, elected by the Economic Council with the approval of the Laenderrat, presides over the Cabinet. A vote of non-confidence, confirmed by the Laenderrat and the American-British Bipartite board, can force the Cabinet to resign.

The judiciary is made up of German judges whose duty it is to work in close conjunction with the newly established police force in an attempt to force each of the Land to deliver the food and other supplies required by the Economic Council. Under the old Bizonia government, it was an easy matter for a Land to avoid fulfilling its required quota. It is hoped that an effective police force and judiciary will overcome this difficulty.

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the new Bizonia government was the establishment of a central bank. This was necessary before any currency reform could be made. The new bank, modeled after the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, works only with the central banks of the Laender. It has the sole right to issue notes and coins, subject to Allied direction. It is run by a board of directors and a board of managers. The board of directors is made up of the presidents of various central banks in the individual states. Its president holds his position for a three year term. The new bank will have dealings with member state banks for the purchase and sale of foreign exchange and gold. It has the power to "issue
directives for the general regulation of bank credit including interest and discount rates, and the open market operations of the member Land Central Banks." 19

Following the establishment of the Central State Bank of Bizonia, British and U.S. Military Government authorities put through a new currency for foreign commerce. They established a thirty cent Reichsmark for all foreign trade except food imports and coal exports. The directive announcing this change stated that "Further isolation of German internal prices from the world market costs of imported goods must be terminated by relating their internal selling prices to world prices at a uniform conversion factor, a step which will not involve any significant change in the cost of living nor necessitate changes in wages." 20 Before this reform much confusion had resulted in converting Reichsmarks into foreign exchange. For example, coal sold in Germany for fifteen marks a ton and brought fifteen dollars a ton outside of Germany. But cameras sold abroad gave the Reichsmark a value of only forty cents. The new thirty cent Reichsmark does away with this discrepancy in foreign exchange.

These recent changes in Bizonia have brought into existence a government which seems to act in an almost political capacity. It seems to be only a matter of waiting until such recognitions is officially given.

The greatest problem of Bizonia is coal, a necessity for west German economy. Coal is needed not only for export, but for all German industry. The great center of German coal lies in the British zone, which before the war supplied almost seventy-five percent of Germany's hard coal and forty per cent of her lignite or brown coal. When the war ended, these mines of the Ruhr valley were in a very poor condition. The machinery was old and badly in need of repairs. Wooden piles, needed in the mines, were unobtainable. Added to this was the increased shortage of labor. Many of the youth who would have worked in these mines, had been taken into the German army. The older men were no longer capable of producing the same quantities of coal. Because of the extremely low food rations there was a great deal of sickness in the Ruhr area, and this meant absenteeism from the mines. Thus when the British took over the Ruhr in 1945 the mines were producing about fifteen per cent of their normal output. One-half of this output was needed to run the mines. In order to raise production, the British were forced to bring in 100,000 new workers. They put the miners on an incentive plan, giving them rations nearly three times larger than those of the ordinary consumer. The result was a gratifying increase in coal production. The following tables indicate the increase in coal output since the end of the war.
July 1945 50,000 tons daily 21
March 1947 250,000 " "
April 1947 250,000 " "
June 1947 218,000 " "
July 1947 225,000 " "
August 1947 237,000 " "
September 1947 241,000 " "
October 1947 244,000 " "
November 1947 280,000 " "
January 1948 280,000 " "

It will be noted that coal production fell off considerably between April 1947 and July 1947. The March 1947 food crisis caused absenteeism in the mines. Food rations had been cut in the British zones to a below subsistence level and workers took time off to go into the country in search of black market food. In July 1947, the American and British authorities, in an attempt to stop this practice, put through a second incentive plan. Each miner producing a given amount of coal per week was given extra food and tobacco. The miners were also given shares in the proceeds of coal exports. With this stimulus, miners have increased the coal output steadily until the present time, when it has tended to level off. It is unlikely that coal production will increase any more unless more labor can be found and greater rations given to the miners.

Reports of Military Gov. Jul-Oct. 1947 pg. 6
Joesten, Joachim, Germany: What Now? pg. 212
PART III

CONCLUSION
Germany today is the sick man of Europe. In the three years of Allied occupation, very little has been accomplished in turning the German away from his old ideals of nationalism and power. Twice defeated, the Germans of today feel just as strongly as before that they are a superior race and that their destiny does not lie in serving their conquerors. Youth movements similar to those of Hitler days are springing up. Although such organizations are outlawed by the Allied Authorities, they do exist. These Youth organizations are filled with young men who served under Hitler and remember the time when they had plenty to eat and were well dressed; they remember that they were proud of their uniforms and proud of their country. Today these men see only destruction around them. The hopes of a better life seem impossible and so they naturally look back on the past when they were the favorite children of the Reich. With these remembrances, they turn to the future with the conviction that in order to take Germany out of her present situation, they must be rid of the Allies and rebuild a Reich based on the traditional German ideals of Bismarck, Wilhelm II and Hitler. They fail to see that the distress around them was brought about by these men. They blame democracy instead. I do not mean to infer that Hitler is still regarded as a savior but that the sentiments which led the people to him remain although he has gone.
In the absence of a clear statement or question, it is difficult to provide a meaningful response. The text appears to be a continuation of a previous thought but lacks context to understand its full meaning. Please provide additional information or clarify the intended topic.
"Adolf Hitler is dead and almost forgotten by the students, but militarism and pan-Germanism are not. Young men, many of whom still wear worn bits of army uniforms, talk excitedly of a revival of Germany and of a "soldier's party" that will wrest political leadership from the old men who now hold it."

By the 'old men' they mean those political leaders who have tried to cooperate with the Allies. They regard those who are friendly to American effort as 'quislings'.

It is not unnatural for the youth of Germany to feel this way. They cannot understand that we are seeking to rebuild a Germany which will be a peaceful nation and do not intend to enslave her. But how can they understand this when they have been brought up under the theory that "to the victor belongs the spoils"?

We have tried to lessen this feeling of hatred and distrust. At the same time, we have tried to point out that it is due to their own behavior that Germany is in this chaotic state. We have attempted to denazify the schools and political institutions. This is a difficult task. In the schools many of the teachers who would be suitable, have left Germany or been killed in Nazi concentration camps. Since this leaves a great shortage of teachers, we have been forced to screen out the strongest Nazis and allow the lesser men to teach in the schools and universities.

In politics, men of the Nazi party are not allowed to

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to the ability to learn and retention of material.

The learning environment is crucial. Without a comfortable and engaging
environment, students may struggle to retain information.

In addition to the learning environment, effective teaching methods are
essential. Active learning techniques, such as group work and discussions,
can enhance student engagement and understanding.

In conclusion, the combination of a supportive environment and effective
teaching strategies is key to effective learning and retention of material.
vote, run for office or belong to a political party. However, it is impossible to seek out each Nazi affiliated person and so we often find that we are working with men who have been strong Nazis. Friedrich Schaeffer, one time minister-president of Bavaria, provides an excellent example of how greatly we can blunder.

It is also difficult to prevent underground movements. Men, disqualified from taking an active part in politics, can easily speak out against the military government. They can talk to friends and spread about a doctrine which is contrary to the ideals which we are trying to instill in the Germans. It caught they are punished of course, but it takes a tremendous police force to ferret out such people and we do not have the manpower to carry on such activities.

Our three years occupation has not convinced the German that democracy can work in their country. Perhaps in ten or fifteen years, their attitudes will be different, but it can hardly be expected that their sentiments can be directed toward democracy when their stomachs are empty; when they see American troops who are well fed and enjoying comforts which they are deprived of; or when they see their nation being divided into two parts by victorious conquerors. The task of winning a defeated people over to the views of the victors is difficult enough in itself. Complicated with
strife among the victors, economic chaos, and destruction on all sides, it becomes almost impossible. I say almost impossible because I think that a solution could and must be found if we do not want another German war on our hands.

Any solution must, I think, rest on two prerequisites. 1) that German industry and agriculture insure a subsistence level for all Germans. 2) that education in the schools and universities be truly democratic. We have endeavored to accomplish just this. So far, we have not been greatly successful, but when we consider that the American zone has never been a self-sufficient area and when we understand that the universities there were little damaged during the war so that the average student in them today is not reminded that Hitler's war nearly cost them their education, then it seems that we have not failed but have only started in the long task of turning the German toward democracy and peace.

But the greatest problem in Germany today does not rest in our treatment of the American zone. It springs from the initial mistake of the Allies in dividing Germany into four zones of occupation. It seems incredible that our leaders could believe that there could be economic unity in a nation when there is no political unity. Today there is little chance of separating one from the other. They are so entwined that no government can exist which doesn't take into account
As I walked the aisles, I felt a sense of anticipation
in my heart. It was as if some sort of transformation
were about to take place. I could hardly contain my
excitement. The air was filled with a palpable energy,
and I knew that this was the start of something
vastly important. I felt that I could be a part of
something greater, something that would change
the world.

I took a deep breath and stepped forward, my
heart pounding with excitement. The journey was
about to begin. I knew that I was ready, that I was
prepared for whatever lay ahead. For the first time
in my life, I felt truly alive, truly connected to the
universe. I knew that I was meant for this moment,
and I was ready to embrace it wholeheartedly.

As I stepped forward, I felt a surge of
intense energy coursing through my veins. I
was alive, fully present, and ready to take on
whatever challenges lay ahead. I knew that I was
destined for greatness, and I was ready to
achieve it.
both factors. Yet we believed that we could work together in German economy and separately in politics. What a naive point of view. When we add to this the fact that each of the big four has a political structure which is part of their economic structure, then the picture becomes more ridiculous. Did the Allies, one of whom has an economy which is totally state controlled, another who has an only partially nationalized state, and a third who stands for free enterprise, think they could work out an economic solution for Germany without first working out a political structure? This first error merely postponed the day when they were forced to realize that they had no real solution for Germany.

Today, Germany is being used as a political football among the Allies. This is an advantageous situation for the German people for they can play one side against the other, accepting that nation which has the most to offer. Such a position actually gives Germany the upper hand in demanding any terms which she might want. She can use this position in either a political or economic sense, for she is able to use the threat of 'going over to the other side'.

Ideally the solution for Germany would rest on four power agreement. Practically, this seems impossible. Each conference has led us farther and farther away from agreement. The only alternative seems to be in permitting Germany to remain
divided. Already the separation of Germany into an eastern and western zone is a 'fait accompli'. The new Bizonial government only needs an announcement of the fact that it is a political entity to convert it from an economic merger into a separate Germany.

What then remains to be done? First, we must be prepared to combat the irredentist movements which are bound to arise. This division of Germany is most unpleasant to the German people and they will naturally do all they can to bring about a single nation. To change their attitudes will be difficult but it could be done through propaganda, education and a stable economy.

Our chances of success in this venture are small, but it is the only path left open to us. America has already chosen the way, now it must pour resources, and perhaps even troops into Germany to carry out its choice.
As soon as the new order is received, it is to be carried into effect with all possible dispatch.

The order will remain in force until further notice, and all officers are requested to acquaint their subordinates with its provisions.

Attention is also directed to the importance of maintaining discipline and order throughout the establishment.

In conclusion, it is hoped that this change will prove beneficial and contribute to the overall efficiency of the service.
Restricted for Purposes of Determining Reparations in Percentage of Pre-war Production
Unrestricted Industries

Estimated 1949 Production as compared with 1936 level of industry

![Bar Chart]

- Agricultural Machinery
- Rubber
- Boots and Shoes
- Paper Pulp and Printing
- Textiles and Clothing
- Coal

Estimated
- Potash
- Building Materials (excluding cement)
- Wood
- Toys and Musical Instruments
- Glass
- Ceramics
- Bicycles
GERMANY OF TODAY

[Map of Germany with major cities and zones labeled, including Berlin, Stettin, Polish, Soviet, British, American, French zones, and major cities such as Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, and others.]
POTSDAM AGREEMENT

Released August 2, 1945

III. Germany
The Political and Economic Principles To Govern the Treatment of Germany in the Initial Control Period

A. Political Principles

1. In accordance with the agreement on control machinery in Germany, supreme authority in Germany is exercised, on instructions from their respective governments, by the Commanders-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

8. The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

9. The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end:

(i) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through
TO THE \NEWSPAPER PRESIDENTS

DEPARTMENT OF \PUBLICITY

I have the honor to communicate to you the following:

The Department of Publicity is the official body responsible for the dissemination of information to the public. It is charged with the task of ensuring that the public is well-informed about the activities and achievements of the organization.

In order to fulfill this responsibility, the Department of Publicity has established a comprehensive communication strategy. This includes the use of various media channels, such as newspapers, radio, and television, to reach a wide audience.

The Department of Publicity is committed to maintaining a high level of professionalism and integrity in all its communications. We strive to provide accurate and up-to-date information, and we welcome any feedback or suggestions for improvement.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the Department of Publicity, please do not hesitate to contact us. We are always available to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director, Department of Publicity
elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(ii) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(iii) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(iv) For the time being no central German government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

B. Economic Principles.

11. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to
In order to achieve scientific and technological advance in the production of science, a comprehensive and coherent strategy must be developed. This strategy will involve cooperation and collaboration among researchers, educators, and policy makers. It is essential that these efforts are not fragmented but are integrated into a cohesive whole. The scientific community must work together towards a common goal. The role of government is crucial in this regard, as it can provide the necessary support and resources. The academic sector must also be involved, as it is the source of new knowledge and innovation. The private sector can also contribute by funding research and development projects. Collaboration between these sectors is essential for the advancement of science and technology.
Germany's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in paragraph 15. Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by the Allied Commission on reparations and approved by the governments concerned or if not removed shall be destroyed.

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

(a) Mining and industrial production and allocations;
(b) Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
(c) Wages, prices and rationing;
(d) Import and export programs for Germany as a whole;
(e) Currency and banking, central taxation and customs;
(g) Transportation and communications.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:
economic growth and development. In the context of the current economic climate, the government's approach towards economic policies must be reviewed and adjusted. The policies should focus on promoting domestic industries, encouraging foreign investments, and implementing measures to reduce inequality. It is essential to foster an environment that incentivizes innovation and entrepreneurship, thereby driving economic growth. Additionally, efforts must be made to improve the infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, to ensure equitable development. The emphasis on sustainable practices should continue to be a priority to ensure long-term stability and prosperity.
(a) To carry out programs of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.

(b) To assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

(c) To ensure in the manner determined by the Control Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

(d) To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.

(e) To control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, et cetera, connected with economic activities.
of the benefits of incorporating international, regional, and national perspectives and experiences into policy formulation and implementation.

To achieve this, the coordination and implementation of policies and programs, and to ensure their effectiveness, the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach is essential. This approach should involve

1. Strengthening international, regional, and national institutions and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination,

2. Enhancing the role of the private sector in the development process,

3. Fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship,

4. Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth,

5. Enhancing human capital development,

6. Strengthening governance and institutional frameworks,

7. Encouraging private sector participation in public sector projects.

In summary, the need to incorporate international, regional, and national perspectives and experiences into policy formulation and implementation is crucial for achieving sustainable and inclusive development.
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