Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

1948

M 7 E 55

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA EUROPEA.-

Expediente 678.- **Año** 1.948.-

Zonas de ocupación de Alemania y Austria.-

Paises que tienen representaciones consulares.-

Representaciones consulares Argentinas ver M.R.E.yC.9/947.-

678

FORM. 64

Guerra Europea 678/948.-

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MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERNAS
21 OCT.
25538

Guerra Europea 678/948

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
FOLIO
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Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
Dirección de Defensa Nacional

Buenos Aires, de setiembre de 1948.

Objeto : Remitir mapas con divisiones de zonas de ocupación.

A S.S. EL SEÑOR DIRECTOR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERNAS, Consejero de Embajada D. CARLOS ALBERTO CODAZZI.

Nº: 25538

FICHADO

Señor Director:

Me es grato remitirle junto con la presente, por si es de utilidad para ese Departamento, dos ejemplares de un mapa de las zonas de ocupación de Alemania y Austria, confeccionado en esta Dirección sobre la base de un mapa de Austria remitido por nuestra representación diplomática en Viena y uno de Alemania facilitado por ese Departamento.

Doc.Agreg.:
2 mapas.

Saludo al señor Director con mi más distinguida consideración.

JRG.

JUAN JOSE TASSO
DIRECTOR DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
SET 1948
DIRECCION DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

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Argentina

//////////nos Aires, 8 de octubre de 1948.

Acúsese recibo agradeciendo los mapas enviados.

Dr. JUAN B IMAZIO
Subdirector del Departamento de
Relaciones Externas

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
8 OCT. 1948
DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERNAS

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Zonas de ocupación de Alemania y Austria



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Buenos Aires, 8 de octubre de 1948.

D. R. E.

D. A. OBJETO: Acusar recibo nota Nº 25.538.

Al señor Director de Defensa Nacional,
Coronel (R) D. JUAN JOSE TASSO.

BUENOS AIRES.

Señor Director:

Nº 25538

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Ud. con el objeto de acusar recibo de la nota Nº 25.538, con la cual remite dos ejemplares de un mapa de las zonas de ocupación en Alemania y Austria.

Doc.Agreg.

Al agradecer al señor Director el envío de referencia, hago propicia la oportunidad para reiterarle las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
8 OCT. 1948
DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERNAS

DR. PASCUAL LA ROSA
SUBSECRETARIO POLITICO
DEL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO

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Guerra Europa 678/48

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO

Buenos Aires, 7 octubre de 1948.

Remitido por: DRE.DA.

Destino: Embajada Argentina - París.

Texto nº 207.- Informe que países tienen acreditadas representaciones consulares zona ocupación francesa Alemania.

LA ROSA/

Ver original expte. Oficinas del Ministerio 4/948. Anexo XXXVI.

FICHADO

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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO Nº.- 5983.-

Paris, 28/28 de octubra de 1948.-

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Buenos Aires.-

Nº.- 165.- Referente su 207 tienen representaciones Consulares siguientes países: Bélgica, Dinamarca, Estados Unidos, Holanda, Inglaterra, Irán, Italia, Luxemburgo, Mónaco, Polonia, Suecia y Suiza.-

Fdo:VICTORICA

Buenos Aires, 29 de octubre de 1948.-

Agréguese a sus antecedentes.-

Fdo:Julio Peña.-

Cable 207.- :7/10/48.- Informe paises tienen acreditadas representaciones consulares zona ocupación francesa en Alemania.-

Es copia.-
S.M.K.

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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO

Remitido: D.R.E.D.A.

Destino: Cónsul Dubois - Francfort del Meno.

nº 225. Informe si existen representaciones consulares de países aliados en zona su jurisdicción.

LA ROSA.

FICHADO

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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO

Francfurt, 9 de octubre de 1948.

A S.E. el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Buenos Aires.

nº 72. Su 225 Zona Británica existen 60 Consulados de 30 países diferentes, Zona Norteamericana 39 Consulados de 26 países. Título informativo Zona Francesa 11 Consulados de 11 países.

DUBOIS.

FICHADO

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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO

Buenos Aires, 7 oct. de 1948.

Remitido: D.R.E.D.A.

Destino: Embajada Argentina en Moscú.

Texto 87. Informe sobre existencia representaciónes consulares aliadas zona soviética ocupación Alemania.

LA ROSA.

FICHADO

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TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO

Mosću, 15 octubre de 1948.

A. S.E. el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Buenos Aires.

nº 112. Su 87. Zona Soviética de ocupación no hay Consulados Extranjeros.

BRAVO.

FICHADO

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FOLIO
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MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
Comisión Argentinad de Repatrios.

MRE/219/48

Francfort M. 26 de octubre de 48

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. para ampliar la información solicitada por esa cancillería por telegrama 225, el que fuera contestado por mi 27.-

Adjunto se remite un folleto en que figura el cuerpo consular completo que había en Alemania al 15 de agosto de 1948.- Con estos datos se completa la información solicitada por telegrama.-

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a V.E. las seguridades de mis mas alta y distinguida consideración.

Enrique C. Dubois
Consul "H" a/c del Consulado
Gral. de la República.-

2 adjuntos.-

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Doctor Juan A. Bramuglia.-

BUENOS AIRES.

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EMBAJADA DE LA
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
Nº 827-I-
.....

Paris, 28 de octubre 1948

OBJETO: Informar qué países tienen representaciones consulares en Zona de ocupación francesa en Alemania.
.....

A S,E, el señor Ministro, interino, de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, General D.Humberto Sosa Molina,-

BUENOS AIRES.-

FICHADO

Señor Ministro:

Con referencia al telegrama Nº 207 de ese Ministerio, tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. con el objeto de confirmar mi telegrama Nº 165, por el que en el dia de la fecha he comunicado a esa Cancilleria la lista de los 13 países que tienen acreditadas Representaciones consulares en la Zona de ocupaci-on francesa en Alemania,-

Ampliando lo informado en mi citado telegrama y, según los datos que a solicitud de esta Representación me han sido facilitados por el Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros de Francia, la lista de los aludidos países es la siguiente:

Austria. Estados Unidos Holanda. Inglaterra. Italia. Mónaco. Polonia. Suecia. Suiza.	Con residencia en Baden - Baden,-
Bélgica. Dinamarca. Luxemburgo,	Con residencia fuera de Baden,-
Irán.	Con residencia en Stuttgart,-

////

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Argentina

Aorovecho la oportunidad para renovar al Señor Ministro las seguridades de mi m-as alta y distinguida consideraci-on,-

Fdo: VICTORICA

Es copia,-
S.M.K.

Agréguese a sus antecedentes
Codazzi

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Guerra Europea 678/48

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Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

D. P.

D. D. A. ////////////////nos Aires, 5 de diciembre de 1949.

FICHADO

Remítanse notas a las Embajada de la República en Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos de América y Francia, solicitando envíen la siguiente documentación:

a) tres ejemplares del acuerdo por el cual se dividió a Alemania en zonas de ocupación;

b) tres ejemplares del Estatuto de Ocupación;

c) todo otro elemento de juicio que sirva para ampliar los datos señalados en los apartados a) y b); y

d) tres mapas con especificación de las zonas de ocupación.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
5 DIC. 1949
Departamento de Política

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FOLIO 13

Buenos Aires, 5 de diciembre de 1949.

D. P.

D. D. A. OBJETO: Solicitar información.

1067

A S.E. el señor Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República en los Estados Unidos de América,
D. JEROMIMO REMORINO.

WASHINGTON.

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a V.E., con el objeto de solicitarle quiera tener a bien disponer se remita por vía aérea y a la brevedad posible, con el fin de completar los antecedentes que posee esta Cancillería sobre Alemania, la documentación que, a continuación, se detalla:

a) tres ejemplares del acuerdo por el cual se dividió a Alemania en zonas de ocupación;

b) tres ejemplares del Estatuto de Ocupación;

c) todo otro elemento de juicio que sirvaapara ampliar los datos señalados en los apartados a) y b); y

d) tres mapas con especificación de las zonas de ocupación.

Dios guarde a V.E.

MINISTERIO de RELACIONES EXTERIORES
5 DIC. 1949
Departamento de Política

CARLOS ZAMBONI
Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores

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Argentina

C/1552/1

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
RELACIONES EXTERNAS

Embajada
de la
República Argentina

27 FEB. 1950
DIVISION MESA GENERAL DE ENTRADAS Y SALIDAS

58460/50

Washington, 23 de febrero

AÑO DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL SAN MARTIN 1950

Guerra Europea 678/48

OBJETO: Remitir información s/Alemania sol. en nota 1067

A Su Excelencia el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Doctor Hipólito Jesús Paz,

BUENOS AIRES

CON EL ANEXO CONFORME

Letra R.E.
No. 364

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a Vuestra Excelencia con el fin de remitirle adjunto la siguiente información sobre Alemania, solicitada en la nota D.P. D.D.A. No. 1067 del 5 de diciembre de 1949:

a) Protocolo de la Conferencia de Berlin firmado el 1° de agosto de 1945 (U.S.D.S. Press Release 238)

b) Proyecto de texto del Estatuto de Ocupación de Alemania, proclamada el 21 de septiembre de 1949 (U.S.D.S. Press Release 235)

c) Ocupación de Alemania, Política y Progreso, 1945-1946 (U.S.D.S. Pub. 2783)

Protocolo de los acuerdos entre los Altos Comisionados Aliados y el Canciller de la República Federal Alemana, firmado el 22 de noviembre de 1949 (U.S.D.S. Press Release 919).

d) Alemania, Zonas de Ocupación, 1947 (U.S.D.S. Map Division, Mapa 10655)

FICHADO

Doc. Agreg.
12 anexos
Mapas por separado

Con tal motivo me es grato renovar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

EC/fh

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA WASHINGTON

Carlos A. Quiros
Encargado de Negocios a.i.

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ANEXO A LA NOTA 364

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15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 24, 1945
No. 238

Berlin, August 1, 1945

There is attached hereto the agreed protocol of the Berlin Conference.

Joseph V. Stalin

Harry Truman

C. R. Attlee

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Protocol of the Proceedings of the Berlin Conference

The Berlin Conference of the Three Heads of Government of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., and U.K., which took place from July 17 to August 2, 1945, came to the following conclusions:

I. Establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers.

A. The Conference reached the following agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers to do the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements:

"(1) There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France, and the United States.

"(2) (i) The Council shall normally meet in London which shall be the permanent seat of the joint Secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking Deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Ministers, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

"(ii) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than September 1st 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

"(3) (i) As its immediate important task, the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a government adequate for the purpose is established.

"(ii) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the Members representing those States which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy State concerned. For the purposes of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other Members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

"(iii) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the Member Governments.

"(4) (i) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a State not represented thereon, such State should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

"(ii) The

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"(ii) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problems under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested States. In other cases, the Council may convoke a formal conference of the State chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem."

B. It was agreed that the three Governments should each address an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council. The text of the approved invitation was as follows:

Council of Foreign Ministers
Draft for identical invitation to be sent separately by each of the Three Governments to the Governments of China and France.

"The Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. consider it necessary to begin without delay the essential preparatory work upon the peace settlements in Europe. To this end they are agreed that there should be established a Council of the Foreign Ministers of the Five Great Powers to prepare treaties of peace with the European enemy States, for submission to the United Nations. The Council would also be empowered to propose settlements of outstanding territorial questions in Europe and to consider such other matters as member Governments might agree to refer to it."

The text adopted by the Three Governments is as follows:

(Here insert final agreed text of the Proposal).

"In agreement with the Governments of the United States and U.S.S.R., His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and U.S.S.R., the United States Government, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Government extend a cordial invitation to the Government of China (France) to adopt the text quoted above and to join in setting up the Council. His Majesty's Government, The United States Government, The Soviet Government attach much importance to the participation of the Chinese Government (French Government) in the proposed arrangements and they hope to receive an early and favorable reply to this invitation."

C. It was understood that the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific purposes named in the text would be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodical consultation between the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

D. The

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D. The Conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the Agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of surrender for Germany, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of the Control Council at Berlin and the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

II. The 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.

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(i) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:-

(a) All German land, naval and air forces, the S.S., S.A., S.D., and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers' Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans' organizations and all other military and semi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and Nazism;

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(ii) To convince

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(ii) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(iii) To destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to ensure that they are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(iv) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

4. All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discriminations on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. War criminals and those who have participated - in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

6. All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

7. German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas

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

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FOLIO 18

9. The administration 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 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.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

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 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 its allocation;
(b) agriculture, forestry and fishing;
(c) wages, prices and rationing;

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(d) import and export programs for Germany as a whole;

(e) currency and banking, central taxation and customs;

(f) reparation and removal of industrial war potential;

(g) transportation and communications.

In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:

(a) to carry out programs of industrial disarmament, 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 U.S.S.R.).

(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.

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

17. Measures shall be promptly taken:

(a) to effect essential repair of transport;

(b) to enlarge coal production;

(c) to maximize agricultural output; and

(d) to effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

18. Appropriate

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18. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

19. Payment of Reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) of the Reparations Agreement.

III
REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

1. Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R., and from appropriate German external assets.

2. The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

3. The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western Zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U. S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western Zones:

(a) 15 per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

(b) 10 per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

5. The amount of equipment to be removed from the Western Zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4(a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof.

The

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The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparation shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the Zone Commander in the Zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

7. Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect to such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of paragraph 6.

8. The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Western Zones of Germany as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

9. The Governments of the U.K. and U.S.A. renounce all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Eastern Zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Eastern Austria.

10. The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

IV. Disposal of the German Navy and Merchant Marine.

A. The following principles for the distribution of the German Navy were agreed:

(1) The total strength of the German surface navy, excluding ships sunk and those taken over from Allied Nations, but including ships under construction or repair, shall be divided equally among the U.S.S.R., U.K., and U.S.A.

(2) Ships under construction or repair mean those ships whose construction or repair may be completed within three to six months, according to the type of ship. Whether such ships under construction or repair shall be completed or repaired shall be determined by the technical commission appointed by the Three Powers and referred to below, subject to the principle that their completion or repair must be achieved within the time limits above provided, without any increase of skilled employment in the German shipyards and without permitting the reopening of any German ship building or connected industries. Completion date means the date when a ship is able to go out on its first trip, or, under peacetime standards, would refer to the customary date of delivery by shipyard to the Government.

(3) The larger part of the German submarine fleet shall be sunk. Not more than thirty submarine shall be preserved and divided equally between the U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. for experimental and technical purposes.

(4) All

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(4) All stocks of armament, ammunition and supplies of the German Navy appertaining to the vessels transferred pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) hereof shall be handed over to the respective powers receiving such ships.

(5) The Three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite naval commission comprising two representatives for each government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the Three Governments for the allocation of specific German warships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the Three Governments regarding the German fleet. The Commission will hold its first meeting not later than 15th August, 1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each Delegation on the Commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect German warships wherever they may be located.

(6) The Three Governments agreed that transfers, including those of ships under construction and repair, shall be completed as soon as possible, but not later than 15th February, 1946. The Commission will submit fortnightly reports, including proposals for the progressive allocation of the vessels when agreed by the Commission.

B. The following principles for the distribution of the German Merchant Marine were agreed:-

(1) The German Merchant Marine, surrendered to the Three Powers and wherever located, shall be divided equally among the U.S.S.R., the U.K., and the U.S.A. The actual transfers of the ships to the respective countries shall take place as soon as practicable after the end of the war against Japan. The United Kingdom and the United States will provide out of their shares of the surrendered German merchant ships appropriate amounts for other Allied States whose merchant marines have suffered heavy losses in the common cause against Germany, except that the Soviet Union shall provide out of its share for Poland.

(2) The allocation, manning, and operation of these ships during the Japanese War period shall fall under the cognizance and authority of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board and the United Maritime Authority.

(3) While actual transfer of the ships shall be delayed until after the end of the war with Japan, a Tripartite Shipping Commission shall inventory and value all available ships and recommend a specific distribution in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4) German inland and coastal ships determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the basic German peace economy by the Allied Control Council of Germany shall not be included in the shipping pool thus divided among the Three Powers.

(5) The Three

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(5) The Three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite merchant marine commission comprising two representatives for each Government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the Three Governments for the allocation of specific German merchant ships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the Three Governments regarding the German merchant ships. The Commission will hold its first meeting not later than September 1st, 1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each delegation on the Commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect the German merchant ships wherever they may be located.

V

CITY OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE ADJACENT AREA.

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government to the effect that pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The Conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the Conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

VI

WAR CRIMINALS.

The Three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of those major war criminals whose crimes under the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943 have no particular geographical localisation. The Three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of these major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before 1st September.

VII

A U S T R I A

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria.

The three

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The three governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the city of Vienna.

It was agreed that reparations should not be exacted from Austria.

VIII

POLAND

A. Declaration.

"We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the Three Powers. The establishment by the British and United States Governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

"The British and United States Governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity as the recognized government of the Polish State in the property belonging to the Polish State located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be. They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish State which may have been wrongfully alienated.

"The Three Powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go, including members of the Polish Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens.

"The Three Powers note that the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea Conference, has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections."

B. Western Frontier of Poland.

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference the three Heads of Government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the Conference and have fully presented

their

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their views. The three Heads of Government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three Heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinamunde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free city of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish State and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

IX

CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be terminated by the conclusion of Peace Treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied Governments will share these views.

For their part the three Governments have included the preparation of a Peace Treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis Powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards towards reestablishment of a democratic government and institutions. The conclusion of such a Peace Treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the three Governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing Peace Treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of Peace Treaties with recognized democratic governments in these States will also enable the three Governments to support applications from them for membership of the United Nations. The three Governments agree to examine each separately in the near future, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those countries.

The three Governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As regards the admission of other States into the United Nations Organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that:

1. Membership

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1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations;

2. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

The three Governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those States which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The three Governments feel bound however to make it clear that they for their part would not favour any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis Powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor States, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

X

TERRITORIAL TRUSTEESHIP

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the question of trusteeship territories as defined in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

After an exchange of views on this question it was decided that the disposition of any former Italian colonial territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy and that the question of Italian colonial territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

XI

REVISED ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION PROCEDURE IN RUMANIA, BULGARIA, AND HUNGARY

The three Governments took note that the Soviet Representatives on the Allied Control Commissions in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, have communicated to their United Kingdom and United States colleagues proposals for improving the work of the Control Commissions, now that hostilities in Europe have ceased.

The three Governments agreed that the revision of the procedures of the Allied Control Commissions in these countries would now be undertaken, taking into account the interests and responsibilities of the three Governments which together presented the terms of armistice to the respective countries, and accepting as a basis, in respect of all three countries, the Soviet Government's proposals for Hungary as annexed hereto. (Annex I)

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XII

ORDERLY TRANSFER OF GERMAN POPULATIONS

The Three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem, with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending an examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

XIII

OIL EQUIPMENT IN RUMANIA

The Conference agreed to set up two bilateral commissions of experts, one to be composed of United Kingdom and Soviet Members, and one to be composed of United States and Soviet Members, to investigate the facts and examine the documents, as a basis for the settlement of questions arising from the removal of oil equipment in Rumania. It was further agreed that these experts shall begin their work within ten days, on the spot.

XIV

IRAN

It was agreed that Allied troops should be withdrawn from Tehran, and that further stages of the withdrawal of troops from Iran should be considered at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in London in September, 1945.

XV

THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIER

A proposal by the Soviet Government was examined and the following decisions were reached:

Having examined the question of the Zone of Tangier, the three Governments have agreed that this Zone, which includes the City of Tangier and the area adjacent to it, in view of its special strategic importance, shall remain international.

The question of Tangier will be discussed in the near future at a meeting in Paris of representatives of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France.

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XVI
THE BLACK SEA STRAITS

The Three Governments recognized that the Convention on the Straits concluded at Montreux should be revised as failing to meet present-day conditions.

It was agreed that as the next step the matter should be the subject of direct conversations between each of the three Governments and the Turkish Government.

XVII
INTERNATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS

The Conference considered a proposal of the U.S. Delegation on this subject and agreed to refer it for consideration to the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

XVIII
EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

The British and U.S. Delegations to the Conference informed the Soviet Delegation of the desire of the British and U.S. Governments to reconvene the European Inland Transport Conference and stated that they would welcome assurance that the Soviet Government would participate in the work of the reconvened conference. The Soviet Government agreed that it would participate in this conference.

XIX
DIRECTIVES TO MILITARY COMMANDERS ON
ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY

The Three Governments agreed that each would send a directive to its representative on the Control Council for Germany informing him of all decisions of the Conference affecting matters within the scope of his duties.

XX
USE OF ALLIED PROPERTY FOR
SATELLITE REPARATIONS OR "WAR TROPHIES"

The proposal (Annex II) presented by the United States Delegation was accepted in principle by the Conference, but the drafting of an agreement on the matter was left to be worked out through diplomatic channels.

XXI
MILITARY TALKS

During the Conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staff of the Three Governments on military matters of common interest.

Annex I

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ANNEX I

TEXT OF A LETTER TRANSMITTED ON JULY 12 TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. AND U.K. GOVERNMENTS ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN HUNGARY.

In view of the changed situation in connection with the termination of the war against Germany, the Soviet Government finds it necessary to establish the following order of work for the Allied Control Commission in Hungary.

1. During the period up to the conclusion of peace with Hungary the President (or Vice-President) of the ACC will regularly call conferences with the British and American representatives for the purpose of discussing the most important questions relating to the work of the ACC. The conferences will be called once in 10 days, or more frequently in case of need

Directives of the ACC on questions or principle will be issued to the Hungarian authorities by the President of the Allied Control Commission after agreement on these directives with the English and American representatives.

2. The British and American representatives in the ACC will take part in general conferences of heads of divisions and delegates of the ACC, convoked by the President of the ACC, which meetings will be regular in nature. The British and American representatives will also participate personally or through their representatives in appropriate instances in mixed commissions created by the President of the ACC for questions connected with the execution by the ACC of its functions.

3. Free movement by the American and British representatives in the country will be permitted provided that the ACC is previously informed of the time and route of the journeys.

4. All questions connected with permission for the entrance and exit of members of the staff of the British and American representatives in Hungary will be decided on the spot by the President of the ACC within a time limit of not more than one week.

5. The bringing in and sending out by plane of mail, cargoes and diplomatic couriers will be carried out by the British and American representatives on the ACC under arrangements and within time limits established by the ACC, or in special cases by previous coordination with the president of the ACC.

I consider it necessary to add to the above that in all other points the existing Statutes regarding the ACC in Hungary, which was confirmed on January 20, 1945, shall remain in force in the future.

ANNEX II

USE OF ALLIED PROPERTY FOR SATELLITE REPARATIONS OR "WAR TROPHIES".

1. The burden of reparation and "war trophies" should not fall on Allied nationals.

2. Capital Equipment - We object to the removal of such Allied property as reparations, "war trophies", or under any other guise. Loss would accrue to Allied nationals as a result of destruction of plants and the consequent loss

of

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of markets and trading connections. Seizure of Allied property makes impossible the fulfillment by the satellite of its obligation under the armistice to restore intact the rights and interests of the Allied Nations and their nationals.

The United States looks to the other occupying powers for the return of any equipment already removed and the cessation of removals. Where such equipment will not or cannot be returned, the U. S. will demand of the satellite adequate, effective and prompt compensation to American nationals, and that such compensation have priority equal to that of the reparations payment.

These principles apply to all property wholly or substantially owned by Allied nationals. In the event of removals of property in which the American as well as the entire Allied interest is less than substantial, the U.S. expects adequate, effective, and prompt compensation.

3. Current Production - While the U. S. does not oppose reparation out of current production of Allied investments, the satellite must provide immediate and adequate compensation to the Allied nationals including sufficient foreign exchange or products so that they can recover reasonable foreign currency expenditures and transfer a reasonable return on their investment. Such compensation must also have equal priority with reparations.

We deem it essential that the satellites not conclude treaties, agreements or arrangements which deny to Allied nationals access, on equal terms, to their trade, raw materials and industry; and appropriately modify any existing arrangements which may have that effect.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 24, 1947
No. 238

BERLIN CONFERENCE

CORRECTION SHEET

P. 2, paragraph 3 - delete Quotation marks at close of paragraph

P. 2, paragraph 4 - insert Quotation marks at beginning of paragraph

P. 11, Section VIII, POLAND - Delete Quotation marks at beginning of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and at beginning and close of paragraph 6

P. 14, Section XIV, IRAN - Line 1, add immediately at end of line after withdrawn

P. 15, Section XVI, THE BLACK SEA STRAITS- end of Line 1, beginning of Line 2,- delete on the Straits

P. 16, Annex I - Paragraph No. 5, last line, capitalize President

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 24, 1949
NO. 919

TEXT OF PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENTS REACHED BETWEEN THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 22, 1949

Following upon the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers in Paris on November 9 and 10 the United Kingdom, French and United States High Commissioners were authorized to discuss with the Federal Chancellor the letters which he had addressed to them on the subject of dismantling with a view to a final settlement of this problem. The instructions to the High Commissioners also covered a wider field and required them to examine with the Chancellor other points to be included in a general settlement. Discussions took place accordingly on November 15, 17 and 22 on the Petersberg.

The discussions were animated throughout by the desire and the determination of both parties that their relations should develop progressively upon a basis of mutual confidence. Meanwhile, their primary objective is the incorporation of the Federal Republic as a peaceful member of the European community and to this end German association with the countries of Western Europe in all fields should be diligently pursued by means of her entry into the appropriate international bodies and the exchange of commercial and consular representation with other countries. Both the High Commissioners and the Chancellor appreciate that progress towards this objective must depend upon the establishment of a true sense of security in Western Europe and they have addressed themselves particularly to this end. In all these matters they have been encouraged to find a wide community of ideas and intention and they have in particular agreed upon the following:

I. The High Commission and the Federal Government are agreed to promote the participation of Germany in all these international organizations through which German experience and support can contribute to the general welfare. They record their satisfaction at the various steps already achieved in this direction citing German participation in OEEC, the desire expressed on both sides that the Federal Republic should be promptly admitted to the Council of Europe as an associate member and the proposed signature of a bilateral agreement with the Government of the United States of America covering ECA assistance.

II. The Federal Government, appreciating the desirability of the closest possible cooperation by Germany in the rehabilitation of Western European economy, declares its intention of applying for membership in the International Authority for the Ruhr in which, at present, the Federal Government is only represented by an observer, it being understood between both parties that German accession will not be subject to any special conditions under Article 31 of the agreement for the establishment of the Authority.

III. The Federal Government further declares its earnest determination to maintain the demilitarization of the Federal territory and to endeavor by all means in its power to prevent

the

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the re-creation of Armed Forces of any kind. To this end the the Federal Government will cooperate fully with the High Commission in the work of the Military Security Board.

IV. It is further agreed between them that the Federal Government shall now initiate the gradual re-establishment of consular and commercial relations with those countries where such relations appear advantageous.

V. The Federal Government affirms its resolve as a freely-elected democratic body to pursue unreservedly the principles of freedom, tolerance and humanity which unite the nations of Western Europe and to conduct its affairs according to those principles. The Federal Government is firmly determined to eradicate all traces of Nazism from German life and institutions and to prevent the revival of totalitarianism in this or any form. It will seek to liberalize the structure of government and to exclude authoritarianism.

VI. In the field of decartelization and monopolistic practices the Federal Government will take legislative action corresponding to decisions taken by the High Commission in accordance with Article 2 (B) of the Occupation Statute.

VII. The High Commission has communicated to the Chancellor the terms of an agreement reached by the three powers for the relaxation of the present restrictions on German shipbuilding.

The main provisions now agreed are as follows:

The construction of ocean-going ships excluding those primarily designed for passengers, and tankers up to 7,200 tons, fishing vessels up to 650 tons and coastal vessels up to 2,700 tons not exceeding 12 knots service speed may begin forthwith. The number of such ships to be constructed shall not be limited.

The Federal Government may, with the approval of the High Commission, acqu re or construct before December 31, 1950 six special ships exceeding these limitations of size and speed. Further particulars on this point were communicated to the Chancellor.

The Federal Chancellor raised the question of the construction and repair of ships in German shipyards for export. The High Commissioners informed him that this matter was not discussed by the Committee of Experts and that they were not in a position to give him a final decision on it. However, they will meanwhile authorize German shipyards to construct for export ships of the types and within such limits of numbers as are applicable to construction for the German economy; they will authorize repair of foreign ships without restriction.

VIII. On the question of dismantling, the High Commission has reviewed the present position in the light of the assurances given by the Federal Government and has agreed to the following modification of the programme. The following plants will be removed from the reparations list and dismantling of their equipment will cease forthwith.

A. Synthetic

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A. Synthetic Oil and Rubber Plants.

Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen (except for certain research equipment at Chemische Werke Huels)

Gelsenberg Benzin, A.G.

Hydrierwerke Scholven, A.G.

Ruhroel G.M.B.H., Bottrop

Ruhrchemie, A.G.

Gewerkschaft Victor

Krupp Treibstoff G.M.B.H.

Stenikohlenbergwerke

Dortmunder parafin

Essener Steinkohle A.G.

(These plants involving an important security element)

B. Steel Plants

August Thyssen Hute, Duisburg, Hamborn

Huttenwerke Siegerland, Charlottenhutte

Deutsche Edelstahlwereke, Krefeld

August Thyssen Hutte, Niederreinische Hutte

Klockner Werke, Duesseldorf

Ruhrstahl A.G. Heinrichschutte, Hattingen

Bochumer Verein Gusstahlwerke, Bochum

Except that electric furnaces not essential to the functioning of the works will continue to be dismantled or destroyed.

C. Further dismantling at the I.G. Farben plant at Ludwishafen will not take place except for the removal of the equipment for the production of synthetic ammonia and methanol to the extent provided for in the reparations programme.

D. All dismantling in Berlin will cease and work on the affected plants will be again rendered possible.

It is understood that equipment already dismantled will be made available to IARA except in the case of Berlin. The present modification of the reparations list will not affect the existing prohibitions and restrictions upon the production of certain materials. Dismantled plants may be reconstructed or re-equipped only as permitted by the Military Security Board and those plants at which dismantling has been stopped will be subject to suitable control to ensure that the limitation on the production of steel (11.1 million tons per annum) is not exceeded.

IX. The question

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IX. The question of the termination of the state of war was discussed. Although such termination may be as consistent with the spirit of this protocol, it presents considerable legal and practical difficulties which need to be examined.

X. The High Commissioners and the Federal Chancellor have signed this protocol with the joint determination to carry into effect the purposes stated in the preamble hereof and with the hope that their understandings will constitute a notable contribution to the incorporation of Germany into a peaceful and stable European community of nations.

Initialled:

B. H. Robertson

A. Francois-Poncet

J. J. McCloy

K. Adenauer

* * *

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Corresponde a la nota nº 364, de la Embajada de la República en los Estados Unidos de América, de fecha 23 de febrero de 1950

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Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

D.P.

D.D.A.

"AÑO DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL SAN MARTIN"

//////////Buenos Aires, 8 de marzo de 1950.

Agréguese a sus antecedentes.

M.

MINISTERIO de RELACIONES EXTERIORES
9 MAR 1950
Departamento de Política

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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FOLIO 89

Buenos Aires, 5 de diciembre de 1949.

D. P.

D. D. A.

478

OBJETO: Solicitar información.

A S.E. el señor Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República en Gran Bretaña,
Doctor D. RICARDO DE LABOUGLE.

L O N D R E S.

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a V.E. con el objeto de solicitarle quiera tener a bien disponer se remita por vía aérea y a la brevedad posible, con el fin de completar los antecedentes que posee esta Cancillería sobre Alemania, la documentación que, a continuación, se detalla:

a) tres ejemplares del acuerdo por el cual se dividió a Alemania en zonas de ocupación;

b) tres ejemplares del Estatuto de Ocupación;

c) todo otro elemento de juicio que sirva para ampliar los datos señalados en los apartados a) y b); y

d) tres mapas con especificación de las zonas de ocupación.

Dios guarde a V.E.

CARLOS ZANNONI
Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
5 DIC. 1949
Departamento Político

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
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20

Buenos Aires, 5 de diciembre de 1949.

D. P.

D. D. A.

OBJETO: Solicitar información.

692

A S.S. el Encargado de Negocios ad-interim de la República en Francia,
D. FEDERICO QUINTANA.

PARIS.

Señor Encargado de Negocios:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a V.S., con el objeto de solicitarle quiera tener a bien disponer se remita por vía aérea y a la brevedad posible, con el fin de completar los antecedentes que posee esta Cancillería sobre Alemania, la documentación que, a continuación, se detalla:

a) tres ejemplares del acuerdo por el cual se dividió a Alemania en zonas de ocupación;

b) tres ejemplares del Estatuto de Ocupación;

c) todo otro elemento de juicio que sirva para ampliar los datos señalados en los apartados a) y b); y

d) tres mapas con especificación de las zonas de ocupación.

Dios guarde a V.S.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
6 DIC. 1949
Departamento de Política

CARLOS ZAMBONI
Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores

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Argentina

C.1055

Dpto. Político D. A.

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FOLIO 31

Embajada de la República Argentina

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y
15 FEB. 1950
DIVISION MESA GENERAL DE ENTRADAS y SALIDAS

POR VIA AEREA

Guerra Europea 678

París, 4 de Febrero de 1950.
Año del Libertador General San Martin.

MESA DE ENTRADAS
RELACIONES EXTERNAS

OBJETO: Remitir documentación.

A.S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,
Doctor Don Hipólito J. Paz.
BUENOS AIRES.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
DEPARTAMENTO DE POLITICA
MESA DE ENTRADAS
21 FEB. 50
58157/50

N° 125-I

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. haciendo referencia a la nota DP-DDA, del 5 de diciembre ppdo., para remitirle, adjunto a la presente, la documentación que a continuación se detalla:

a) Conferencia de Yalta del 11 de febrero de 1945 articulos correspondientes a la ocupación y control de Alemania y Polonia (tres ejemplares).

b) Declaración del Gobierno Provisorio de la República Francesa y de los Gobiernos de Estados Unidos, Reino Unido y de la U.R.S.S., relativa al control de Alemania y de las zonas de ocupación (tres ejemplares)

c) Disposiciones tomadas en la Conferencia de Potsdam sobre Alemania y de la ciudad de Koenigsberg y región limítrofe y Polonia. (tres ejemplares).

d) Publicaciones de la Documentación Francesa N° 1135 en tres ejemplares, sobre los principales documentos relativos al estado de la Alemania Occidental.

e) Tres mapas con especificación de las zonas de ocupación en Alemania y Austria.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para saludar al Señor Ministro con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

FICHADO

Sin haberse recibido el anexo hasta la fecha
16-2-50

(Los anexos remitidos por la F.A.M.A.)

no llegaron

MR.
V.M.

Federico Quintana
Encargado de Negocios, a.i.

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Argentina

Corresponde a la nota n°125, del 4 de febrero de 1950, de la Embajada de la República en Francia.

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Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
D.P.

D.D.A.

"AÑO DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL SAN MARTIN"

//////Nos Aires, 6 de marzo de 1950.

Resérvese hasta tanto lleguen los anexos de referencia.

MINISTERIO de RELACIONES EXTERIORES
6 MAR 1950
Departamento de Política

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Argentina

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

OFICINAS DEL MINISTERIO.-

Expediente 8.- ANEXO :XXVI.- **Año** 1.948.-

Dirección de Personal solicita
informes referentes al Expte.:
86321 de la Caja de Jubila cio

FORM. 64

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Argentina

M: 7 C: 56

1949

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA EUROPEA.-

Expediente 679.- **Año** 1949.-

Reclamaciones sobre devolución de bienes incautados por el Gob. de los EE. UU. durante la reciente conflagación Mundial.-

679

FORM. 64

G. Europea 679/949.-

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948/49

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JUN 4 1949
División Traducciones

EMBAJADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
DE AMERICA

Güena Europea 679
49

FICHADO

NOTA VERBAL

La Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América presenta sus saludos al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina y tiene el honor de transmitir, para información del Ministerio y para la acción que éste desee adoptar, el texto de un comunicado de prensa publicado en los Estados Unidos de América el 28 de marzo de 1949, en el que se recuerda que las reclamaciones sobre devolución de bienes incautados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América durante la reciente guerra Mundial deberán ser presentadas ante la Oficina de la Propiedad Extranjera del Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos a más tardar el 30 de abril de 1949, salvo cuando hayan transcurrido menos de dos años desde la incautación de los bienes, en cuyo caso, la fecha de expiración para la presentación de las reclamaciones será a los dos años después de la fecha de la incautación.

La Embajada suministrará también una copia del comunicado a la prensa local.

La Embajada aprovecha la oportunidad para reiterar al Ministerio las seguridades de su más alta consideración.-

12 de abril de 1949.

L.S.

Anexo: Comunicado de Prensa
de fecha 28 de marzo de 1949.-

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la
República Argentina.-

MJM
MeC
HU

Es traducción
2 de junio de 1949.-

Serrano Redonnet

JORGE A. SERRANO REDONNET
Jefe de la División Traducciones

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Argentina

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
JUN 4
FOLIO 2
Dirección Traducciones

Anexo a la Nota Verbal de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de fecha 12 de abril de 1949.-

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COMUNICADO DE PRENSA - 28 de marzo de 1949.-

El Procurador General Tom C. Clark dió a conocer hoy una advertencia en el sentido de que las reclamaciones para la devolución de bienes incautados durante la II Guerra Mundial deberán ser presentadas ante la Oficina de Propiedad Extranjera del Departamento de Justicia, a más tardar el 30 de abril de 1949, salvo en los casos en que hayan transcurrido menos de dos años desde la incautación de los bienes. En tal caso, la fecha de expiración para la presentación de reclamaciones será a los dos años de la fecha de la incautación.

El Procurador General Adjunto, David L. Bazelon, Director de la Oficina de la Propiedad Extranjera del Departamento de Justicia, manifestó que el último plazo para la presentación de reclamaciones sobre devolución de bienes incautados está establecido por la Sección 33 de la Ley de Comercio con el Enemigo, enmendada por la Ley Nº 874 del 80º Congreso. El Sr. Bazelon manifestó que la Sección 33 establece también la fecha 30 de abril de 1949, o la de dos años después de la incautación, cualquiera que sea posterior, como la fecha a partir de la cual no se permitirá la iniciación de procedimientos legales para la recuperación de los bienes incautados, de acuerdo con la sección 9 (a) de la Ley de Comercio con el Enemigo. Sin embargo, señaló que al computar el plazo de dos

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años se excluye cualquier período durante el cual estuviera pendiente una reclamación sobre devolución.

La Notificación de Reclamaciones podrá ser presentada ante la Oficina de la Propiedad Extranjera del Departamento de Justicia, Washington, D.C., en el Formulario APC-1A. Previa solicitud, se suministrarán formularios en blanco a las personas que deseen presentar reclamaciones.-

Es traducción
2 de junio de 1949.-

MJM
MeL
HU

Serrano Redonnet

JORGE A. SERRANO REDONNET
Jefe de la División Traducciones

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CORRESPONDE a la nota de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América, de fecha 12 de abril ppdo., con anexo.-

D. P.

D. D. A. ////////////////////nos Aires, 10 de junio de 1949.

PASE a la Dirección Junta de Vigilancia y Disposición Final de la Propiedad Enemiga.

Sirva la presente de atenta nota de envío.

MINISTERIO de RELACIONES EXTERIORES
10 JUN. 1949
Departamento de Política

CARLOS ALBERTO CODAZZI
DIRECTOR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE POLITICA

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REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

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Expediente..... **Año**.....

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