

A P P E N D I X 1

Internal Organization and Constitution

of the

H I G H C O M M I S S I O N

## I. THE HIGH COMMISSION.

1. All decisions in matters within the competence of the High Commission shall be made in the name of the High Commission.
2. All documents officially embodying or conveying decisions made in the name of the High Commission shall whenever the High Commission shall so decide, bear the signatures of the High Commissioners. They shall otherwise be signed by the President of the High Commission and countersigned by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General. In cases of urgency, when the President is absent, one of the High Commissioners shall sign for him. Correspondence of minor importance may be signed, by order of the High Commission, by the two Inter-Allied Secretaries General.
3. No High Commissioner of any one nation nor any member of his staff shall have the right to take decisions on matters within the competence of the High Commission alone.

## II. THE COMMITTEES.

1. The High Commission shall appoint such Committees as it shall consider necessary.
2. A Committee shall normally consist of one delegate of each High Commissioner. If necessary, the delegate may be assisted by technical advisers. The Inter-Allied Secretaries General shall have the right to attend the meetings of the committees.
3. The duties of the committees shall be: -
  - (a) to examine matters sent them for study and report, or as an exceptional measure for decision, by the High Commission;
  - (b) to examine and report direct on matters within certain categories laid down by the High Commission;
  - (c) as an exceptional measure to take decision on certain matters within other categories similarly laid down by the High Commission.
4. Matters within categories (b) and (c) mentioned above shall be submitted direct to the Committees by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General. A list of such matters shall be attached to the agenda of the next Sitting of the High Commission, accompanied by a copy or brief analysis of the relevant documents. Urgent matters shall be specially marked by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General. The High Commission may give instructions to any Committee without awaiting its report.

5. As far as possible, and except in cases of emergency, a High Commissioner shall not bring forward at a sitting of the High Commission matters within the categories (b) and (c) mentioned above, but shall cause the relevant papers to be passed to the Inter-Allied Secretaries General, who will forward them on a file, together with all necessary documents, to the Secretaries of the Committee concerned, to be placed on the Agenda of the Committee.
6. Decisions of a Committee taken upon matters within its competence shall go out in the name of the High Commission.
7. Decisions of Committees shall be taken by unanimous vote. Upon the request of any one member any question brought before the Committee shall be referred to the High Commission.
8. Any one member of a committee may present a separate report to the High Commission, explaining his personal views on any question brought before the Committee.
9. As far as possible, any proposal brought before the High Commission by a Committee shall be submitted in the definite form in which the Committee considers the decision, note, despatch or telegram should be sent out should its proposal be accepted.

### III. THE INTER-ALLIED SECRETARIES GENERAL.

1. The High Commission shall appoint two Inter-Allied Secretaries General, one French speaking and one English speaking.
2. (a) One French speaking and one English speaking member of the Inter-Allied Secretariat General shall be appointed to act as Inter-Allied Secretaries General whenever it is impossible for the Inter-Allied Secretaries General to perform their duties.  
(b) Whenever it shall be necessary he shall take the place of the Inter-Allied Secretary-General of his language and shall sign for him.
3. Subject to the President and the High Commissioners the two Inter-Allied Secretaries General shall be responsible for:-
  - (a) the internal working of the joint Inter-Allied services of the High Commission
  - (b) the co-ordination of the work of the Committees;

(c) the disposal of all matters presented for the consideration of the High Commission, the reception and distribution of all correspondence or documents intended for the High Commission, and the preparation and despatch of all correspondence or documents emanating from the High Commission;

(d) the preparation of the Agenda and the Minutes of the High Commission;

(e) the keeping of the Archives of the High Commission.

A. (I) The Inter-Allied Secretaries General shall supervise the working of the Inter-Allied Secretariat General and the Secretariat of the Committees.

(II) The Inter-Allied Secretaries General shall be authorized to submit for the approval of the High Commission or to institute themselves such internal measures of working as they shall consider will conduce to the prompt and efficient despatch of the business of the High Commission.

B. (I) The Inter-Allied Secretaries General shall be held responsible for seeing that the decisions of a Committee, insofar as they are not referred to the High Commission, do not conflict with previous decisions of the High Commission or of the Committees.

(II) In doubtful cases they shall withhold their signatures and refer the point in question back to the Committee concerned, or bring it to the attention of the High Commission or of the President.

C. (I) The Inter-Allied Secretaries General may annotate any document submitted to the High Commission or to a Committee with a view to mentioning any previous rulings on, or references to, the question therein raised.

(II) They shall present a weekly statement to the President of the matters which are in suspense before the High Commission or before the Committees.

Outgoing correspondence.

(III) The heading of documents signed by the four High Commissioners, or of the correspondence of minor importance signed by the two Inter-Allied Secretaries General, shall be "The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission to ... .."

(IV) The heading of documents signed by the President shall be, in conformity with diplomatic usage, "The President of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission to....." The text shall be drawn up in a way to show that the President is expressing himself "in the name of the High Commission."

- (V) Documents provided for in paragraph (IV) immediately above shall be signed on the right by "The President of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission" and countersigned lower down on the left by "The Inter-Allied Secretaries General". In the case of the President's absence, and where there is urgency, the document shall be signed for the President by one of the High Commissioners.
- (VI) Correspondence of minor importance shall be signed by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General alone under the formula "By Order of the High Commission, the Inter-Allied Secretaries General."
- (VII) The Ordinances of the High Commission shall be communicated to the Army Commanders by, or by order of, the Allied Commander in Chief.  
Communications between the High Commissioners and the various military authorities shall always take place through the channel of the Allied High Command.
- (VIII) The communications of the High Commission shall be drawn up in French. They shall be drawn up in English when they are addressed to an American or British Authority or individual. Communications addressed to the Inter-Allied High Command shall be accompanied by an English translation.
- (IX) Communications from the High Commission to any Inter-Allied Commission or Committee shall be addressed according to the usage in force.
- (X) Copies of all important letters despatched in the name of the High Commission shall be sent to the four High Commissioners for their information.
- (XI) Except as may in the future be otherwise prescribed, all communications from a Committee of the High Commission or from any authority whatsoever of the High Commission shall go out under the formulas and following the procedure laid down above.
- Incoming Correspondence.
- (XII) All communications for the High Commission shall pass immediately to the Inter-Allied Secretariat General.
- (XIII) Communications for a particular High Commissioner or member of his staff should be expressly addressed to him.
- (XIV) Communications intended in fact for the High Commission, but addressed or delivered to a particular High Commissioner, to a member of his staff or to a committee of the High Commission, shall be handed over immediately to the Inter-Allied Secretariat General.

(XV) Communications which only contain information shall be circulated or distributed to the High Commissioners by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General.

(XVI) Communications which require action shall be treated by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General as follows: -

(a) In principle the said communications shall be placed on the Agenda of the High Commission.

(b) Communications which fall within the categories (b) and (c) or paragraph 3 of Part II above, and which should be sent for the study, or as an exceptional measure, for the decision of the Committees, shall be forwarded without delay to the Secretaries of the Committee concerned.

(c) Reply can be given direct by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General to the questions of detail on matters of which the principle has already been settled by an earlier decision of the High Commission.

D. Agenda and Minutes of the High Commission.

(I) The Agenda for a sitting of the High Commission shall be decided by the President and distributed at least twenty-four hours before the sitting takes place. In consequence, documents to be placed on the agenda shall be received in the Inter-Allied Secretariat General at least two days before the sitting of the High Commission at which they are to be discussed.

(II) The Minutes shall be drawn up in French and in English. They shall in principle consist of:-

(a) a brief statement made in impersonal form of the material facts presented for the consideration of the High Commission, and a reference to the relevant documents.

(b) the decision of the High Commission. When a High Commissioner desires any statement made by him to appear in the Minutes he should expressly say so at the sitting.

E. The Archives of the High Commission.

(I) All incoming documents received by the High Commission shall be placed in the Inter-Allied Archives.

(II) All documents (or copies of them) which the High Commission or any of its Committees takes into consideration when reaching a decision, shall be placed in the Inter-Allied Archives.

(III) Copies of all documents sent out in the name of the High Commission shall be placed in the Inter-Allied Archives.

#### IV. THE SECRETARIES OF COMMITTEES.

1. Each Committee shall ordinarily possess one French speaking and one English speaking secretary who shall be members of the Inter-Allied Secretariat General.
2. All questions forwarded for the consideration of the Committee shall be sent, together with all necessary documents, by the Inter-Allied Secretaries General to the Secretaries of the Committees, to be placed on the Agenda of the Committee.
3. In principle the Secretaries of the Committee shall not receive direct communication of any documents forwarded for the consideration of the Committee, and shall transmit any documents wrongly so received in the Archives, to be sent to the Inter-Allied Secretaries General, nor, except in case of urgency, shall a member raise a question in Committee of which notice has not been given on the Agenda.
4. The Secretaries of the Committee shall be responsible for the preparation, adoption and proper distribution of the Minutes of the Committee.
5. The Secretaries of the Committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the documents sent by the Committee to the Inter-Allied Secretaries General for reference to the High Commission.
6. The Secretaries of the Committee shall be responsible for the preparation of any letters embodying decisions of the Committee, which, accompanied by the file containing all relevant documents and a minute signed by both Secretaries, giving the decision of the Committee, shall be sent by them to the Inter-Allied Secretaries General for signature and despatch.
7. The Secretaries of the Committee shall be responsible for the deposit in the Inter-Allied Archives of all documents taken into consideration by the Committee.
8. The Secretaries of the Committee shall present

a weekly statement of the matters which are in suspense before the Committee to the Inter-Allied Secretaries General for transmission to the President.

V. PROCEDURE FOR THE SITTINGS OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

1. The High Commission shall sit on the day and at the time fixed by it at the end of each Sitting.
2. The President, or in his absence one of the High Commissioners, can call an extraordinary sitting of the High Commission.
3. Notice shall be sent to the High Commissioners of an extraordinary Sitting by the Inter-Allied Secretariat General.
4. The President shall be the High Commissioner of the French Republic. In his absence, the other High Commissioners shall preside in turn.
5. The High Commissioners, or in the case of absence of one of them, his Deputy, shall alone have the right to vote at the Sitzings of the High Commission.
6. Technical Advisers and heads of departments may be brought to attend by each High Commissioner, and the High Commission may summon and give hearing to any person it considers necessary.
7. The Inter-Allied Secretaries General, or in their absence the acting Inter-Allied Secretaries General, shall act as Secretaries at the Sitzings of the High Commission. They shall be assisted by such a number of clerks or typewriters as they judge necessary.
8. The President shall declare the Sitting open. The proceedings shall begin by the adoption of the Minutes of the last Sitting, with or without modification.
9. The President shall then bring forward the various paragraphs of the Agenda in such order as, in agreement with the High Commission, he shall consider advisable.
10. The President shall give the right of speech to the members of the High Commission, in the order in which it has been asked. He may give the right of speech to the persons referred to in paragraph 6 above.

11. (a) Decisions of the High Commission shall be taken by a majority of votes.  
(b) Each High Commissioner shall have one vote, but in the case of equality of votes, and when the High Commissioner of the French Republic is present, the President shall have the right to give a casting vote.
12. With regard to the above paragraph, the dissenting High Commissioner, or High Commissioners, may appeal to their Governments, but such an appeal shall not, in cases of urgency delay the putting into execution of the decisions taken, which shall then be carried out under the responsibility of the members voting for the decisions.
13. When a decision shall have been taken it shall be recorded in the Minutes.
14. When the matters on the Agenda shall have been finished, the High Commissioners or their Deputies may raise a question and ask either that it shall be put on the Agenda of the next Sitting, or in urgent cases, be immediately discussed.
15. The President shall declare the Sitting raised.

## MEMORANDUM

regulating

THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES  
AND OF THE INTER-ALLIED RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION.

(Text approved by the Council of the Principle Allied Powers, June 13, 1919.)

### I.

Each High Commissioner shall be directly responsible to his own Government. Economic questions shall be brought up in the first instance by the High Commission before the economic Supreme Council, as long as it exists.

### II.

The ordinances of the High Commission shall be

communicated to the Commanders of the armies by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, or by his order.

### III.

When the High Commission enacts ordinances which affect the interests of the forces of occupation, and which were not inspired by the military authorities, it must, before so doing, consult the aforementioned authorities.

### IV.

Relations between the High Commission and the different military authorities shall always be effected through the Allied High Command.

### V.

The civil or official commissions which exist at present or are to be nominated by one or more of the Allied or Associated Governments and which are concerned with the civil administration or economic life of the civilian population in the Occupied Territory shall be placed, if maintained, under the authority of the High Commission.

### VI.

a) The nomination of each of the High Commissioners shall be submitted to the other Allied and Associated Governments represented.

b) The French member of the High Commission shall be president.

c) Decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.

d) Each High Commissioner shall have one vote, but in the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have the right to give a casting vote.

e) In either of these cases, the dissenting High Commissioners may appeal to their Governments, but, in urgent cases, such an appeal shall not delay the application of the decisions taken which shall then be carried out on the responsibility of the members having voted in the affirmative.

### VII.

When promulgating decrees or proclamations or when intervening, in any other way, in the civil administration during the state of siege, the Commander-in-Chief shall continue to act together with the High Commission and only with the approval thereof. It is understood that this procedure shall not apply to measures of a purely military character.

(Initialed) W.W.  
G.C.  
D.L.G.  
S.S.

A P P E N D I X 2.

Ordinances, Instructions and Important Decisions

of the HIGH COMMISSION

in 1920 and 1921

- as Contained in the Official Bulletins

Note: The Official Bulletins are in a separate volume which accompanies those containing the text.

A P P E N D I X 3.

Kreis Representatives.

Duties of Kreis Representatives.

Protests of German Authorities against the  
Powers of the Kreis Representatives.

Definition of the Functions of the Kreis  
Representatives.

Policy of the Various Departments of the  
High Commission with Regard to Kreis  
Representatives.

Organization of Kreis Representatives in  
the Respective Zones.

Assumption of Duty by Kreis Representatives  
in the American Zone.

## KREIS REPRESENTATIVES

In the course of the negotiations in the month of July, 1919 at Versailles, regarding the interpretation of the Rhineland Agreement, it was agreed that with the ratification of the Treaty, there would no longer be any administrative or supervising officials attached to the German authorities as was the case during the Armistice. It was further agreed that the High Commission could maintain fixed representatives with the duty of securing liaison between the local German administration, the local military authorities and the High Commission itself.

It was in view of this agreement that the High Commission, in its ordinances and instructions, provided for certain duties to be performed by its representatives. These duties are as follows:

1. Investigation of appeals for clemency. (Ordinance No. 2)
2. Transmission of reports from German courts concerning cases with respect to offences against the ordinances of the High Commission or against the persons or property of the armed forces of the Allies. (Ordinances Nos. 2 and 57)
3. Investigation of complaints of civilians against the armed forces of the Allies. (Ordinance No. 2)
4. Supervision of political meetings. (Ordinance No. 3)
5. Issuing of arms permits to German officials. (Ordinance No. 3 and Instruction No. 7)
6. Report on publications of a nature to prejudice public order or endanger the security or the dignity of the High Commission or of the troops of occupation. (Ordinances Nos. 3, 13, and 97)
7. Surveillance of the circulation of German military persons, German nationals from unoccupied territory and from points outside of Germany and all foreigners. (Ordinance No. 3)
8. Supervision of stocks of arms and ammunition in the hands of dealers. (Ordinance No. 3)

9. Reports on persons becoming permanent residents of the Occupied Territories. (Ordinance No. 3)
10. Reports on appointments and changes of German officials. (Ordinances Nos. 29 and 54)
11. Supervision of the display of flags. (Ordinance No. 30)
12. Reports on the food supply. (Ordinance No. 39)
13. Transmission of reports of payments made by the German authorities for billets placed at the disposal of the personnel of the High Commission and the members of the Allied armies. (Ordinance No. 49)
14. Transmission of requests for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation to settle industrial disputes. (Ordinance No. 53)
15. Supervision of associations and educational establishments in order to prevent military training. (Ordinance No. 65)
16. The receipt and transmission with observations of appeals from arrest or seizure by reason of political acts or commercial transactions during the period of the Armistice. (Ordinance No. 70)
17. Countersigning of passports of Allied nationals. (Ordinance No. 73)
18. Report on carrier pigeons. (Ordinance No. 79)
19. Report on the spread of venereal disease. (Ordinance No. 83)
20. Receipt and transmission with observations of appeals in customs cases arising out of the customs sanctions. (Ordinance No. 98)
21. Transmission to the military authorities of applications by the German authorities for the use of the Allied military forces in order to re-establish order. (Instructions 1 and 9)
22. Receipt of reports from the German authorities concerning public order, disturbances, strikes, industrial unrest, public meetings, elections and other matters which might affect public order. (Instruction No. 2)
23. Supervision of the execution by the German authorities of German sanitary police regulations. (Instruction No. 4)
24. Liaison between the German authorities and military authorities.
25. Inspection of prisons. (Instruction No. 14)

26. Compilation of monthly coal report for the information of the Coal Committee. (Minute 240 of 13th sitting of the High Commission)

27. Inspection of obsolete arms in possession of Germans and issuance of permits to retain same. (Minute 259 of the 15th sitting of the High Commission)

28. Control of import and export of ammunition, fire arms, explosives and war material; approval of sporting arms permits issued by the German authorities. (Ordinance No. 67)

29. Reports on local food and fuel situation. (Instruction No. 2 and Ordinance No. 39)

The general duty of the Kreis representatives is to see that all ordinances, instructions, orders and regulations promulgated by the High Commission and the military authorities are observed and enforced.

Very soon after the ordinances and instructions of the High Commission were published in January, 1920, the German authorities objected that the High Commission had conferred on its Kreis representatives a series of administrative powers of extraordinary and decisive importance. The German contention was that it was not ~~within~~ the role of a liaison officer to supervise and forbid meetings, to suspend newspapers and to supervise the carrying of arms, inasmuch as these powers were all of an executive and administrative nature. The Germans also protested that the High Commission had violated the promise given by the Allies to the effect that no supervising officials would be attached to the German authorities. The German Government always contended that the representatives of the High Commission should confine themselves simply to expediting transactions between departments and to transmitting the requests of one department to another. They should have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the German authorities, to check their

records, to supervise their orders and to issue instructions to them.

The German authorities later proceeded to file a series of protests against alleged violations of authority by the representatives of the High Commission. The most important of these protests are the following:

It was alleged that the representative of the High Commission in the district of Ludwigshafen required that all public meetings besides political meetings, should be notified 48 hours in advance.

The representatives of the High Commission at Kreuznach and Langenschwalbach were alleged to have demanded the right to participate in meetings of German self-governing bodies, such as the Kreisausschuss and the Kreistag.

The representatives at Trier, Euskirchen and Aachen were alleged to have required a detailed report from the German authorities on a great number of purely economic questions with which the authorities of occupation were not concerned.

The representative at Mönchen-Gladbach was alleged to have required reports from the chamber of commerce, although German chambers of commerce are representative bodies of an economic character and cannot be considered as government, state or municipal authorities.

The representative at Kreuznach was alleged to have requested the German authorities to issue police regulations concerning the suppression of infectious diseases.

The representative at Trier was alleged to have stated that he would be obliged to order the dismissal of certain German police and customs agents unless they performed their duties in a more

satisfactory manner.

In reply to these protests, the High Commission stated that they were unfounded and were formulated only in order to bring to discussion the powers of its representatives. However, it saw fit to define the powers of its representatives as follows:

The representatives of the High Commission are liaison officers between the German authorities and the population on the one hand and the High Commission and the military authorities of occupation on the other. They are the usual intermediaries in all relations between the High Commission and the German authorities and the population.

The role of liaison officer qualifies the representatives to transmit to the German authorities and to the population all ordinances, instructions and decisions of the High Commission and on their own initiative to address to the same persons all requests for information within the meaning of the ordinances, instructions and decisions of the High Commission.

The representatives of the High Commission are competent to transmit to the German authorities the orders, instructions and requests for information of the military authorities.

The representatives of the High Commission had no powers of administration or control which would enable them to interfere in German administration by approving or countersigning official documents.

It will be observed that the protests set forth above are directed almost exclusively against French representatives. Although the German authorities protested against the general extension of the powers of the representatives of the High Commission in all

the zones, there were only a few cases of protests against the representatives in the Belgian zone and none at all with respect to the conduct of the representatives of the British and American zones. This fact may be attributed in part to the natural animosity that exists between the French and German people, but is probably due in large part also to the tendency of the French representatives to interfere in local administration. This tendency is not disconnected from the separatist movement and the desire to create a buffer state in the Rhineland.

The policy of the American and British Departments has always been to limit the functions of the Kreis representatives to those of liaison officers, as has been agreed with the German Peace Delegation. The policy of the French Department and to some extent also of the Belgian Department has been to try to extend the jurisdiction of the representatives. This tendency has been restrained but it will be noted that almost every new ordinance carries with it an additional duty and therefore an extension of power for the representatives of the High Commission.

A striking instance of interference with German administration is furnished by the action of General de Metz, chief representative of the High Commission in the Palatinate. In the course of Communist disturbances at Speyer in September, 1921, General de Metz relieved the Regierungspraesident, and the chief of the German police and made known publicly that the town police were incompetent. He did this by publishing a proclamation and a decree. The proclamation stated that in view of incidents that had taken place, he felt compelled to assume responsibility for the maintenance of public order and that the German police force would be placed under the command of the French authorities of occupation. The decree specified that

the German police authorities of the district of Speyer should, until further orders, be under the command of the Town Major of Speyer; that the municipal police of Speyer should be dismissed until further orders, since their incapacity to perform any duties whatsoever had been duly proved; and that public order would continue to be maintained by the French authorities of occupation.

The action of General de Metz was justified neither by the Rhineland Agreement nor any of the ordinances and instructions of the High Commission. In accordance with Instruction No. 1, he should have forwarded the request of the Chief of Police for the use of the Allied military forces in order to re-establish order, to the military authorities in charge of the Allied troops concerned. In accordance with Article 13 of the Rhineland Agreement, the military authorities would then have had the power to take such temporary measures as might have been necessary for restoring order. Under no circumstances did General de Metz have the right to issue the proclamation or the decree referred to above. The German authorities immediately protested against the action of General de Metz.

The High Commission thereupon informed General de Metz that it was not his duty but that of the military authorities to take measures to restore order in accordance with Article 13 of the Rhineland Agreement. In the meantime, General de Metz had withdrawn his orders and permitted the German authorities to resume control of the police forces.

Although this is an exceptional case, it may well be used to illustrate the French policy of showing the population that the authorities of occupation and not the German authorities are in

**control of the Occupied Territories.**

In general, the High Commission has a representative in every Kreis, but this rule has been departed from, notably in the American zone. The American zone comprises 8 Kreise, which lie wholly within the Occupied Territories, and 3 Kreise which lie partly in the Occupied Territory and partly in the neutral zone. Representatives are maintained in the following Kreise:

Stadtkreis Coblenz.  
Cochon  
Montabaur  
Hayen  
Ahrweiler  
Neuwied

These representatives function directly under the supervision of the district representative at Coblenz. There is only one district representative in the American zone because that zone consists of only one district.

The Belgian zone consists of 18 Kreise. In principle, there is one representative for each Kreis. The zone is divided into two districts, known as the Regierungsbezirk Aachen, comprising 6 Kreise, and the Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf, comprising 12 Kreise. Each district is supervised by a district representative, who in turn reports to a superior representative.

The British zone comprises 8 Kreise. In principle, each Kreis has one representative, who functions directly under the district representative. The zone consists of one district, supervised by a district representative, known as the Cologne Commissioner.

The French zone of occupation comprises 51 Kreise, which lie wholly within the occupied area, and 2 Kreise which lie partly in Occupied Territory and partly in the Saar Valley. In principle, each Kreis has one representative, who is directly under the

**district** representative. The **zone** includes 2 provinces, 2 districts and two groups of Bezirke called districts by the French, in each of which there is a delegate superior, who reports directly to the delegate general.

During the last few months of the Armistice period, the Inter-  
allied Rhineland Commission maintained unofficial representatives in the various Kreise in the Occupied Territories. These representatives performed no official duties and limited their activities to observation of the functions of the officers in Charge of Civil Affairs. Their task was to familiarize themselves with the duties they would be called upon to perform at the time when the High Commission came into power. When the High Commission assumed authority, on January 10, 1920, its representatives began to function officially in the Belgian, British and French zones. In the American zone, it was not quite clear what duties the Kreis representatives should perform as the Commanding General of the American Forces in Germany considered it advisable to maintain an officer in Charge of Civil Affairs in each Kreis for the time being.

On January 17, 1920, Major General Allen reached an agreement with Mr. P. B. Noyes wherein the duties of the Kreis representatives and the officers in Charge of Civil Affairs were defined. It was agreed that the representatives of the army and of the High Commission should jointly inspect German prisons. This procedure was adopted in order to insure that the German authorities concerned might take no advantage of the peculiar situation to raise any questions as to the respective authority of the army and the High Commission. German officials should give one copy of all reports to the Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs and one copy to

the the representative of the High Commission. Notification of meetings should be given to the military authorities and in case of political meetings, the Kreis representatives should be at liberty to attend with the representative of Civil Affairs. Permits to carry fire arms should be issued by the Provost Marshal instead of by the Kreis Representative. Applications by the German authorities for the use of the Allied military forces in order to reestablish order should be sent to the Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs instead of to the Kreis Representatives.

Instructions to this effect were sent to the Officers in Charge of Civil Affairs on January 20, 1920. The Officers in Charge of Civil Affairs were at the same time informed that it was particularly desirable that German officials be given no opportunity to raise any question as to the respective authority of the army or of the representative of the High Commission in any Kreis, and that the Officers in Charge of Civil Affairs should confer with the representatives of the High Commission freely and frankly on any questions that might arise. All officials were to be informed that any instructions received from the representatives of the High Commission falling within the ordinances of the said commission, must be observed the same as military orders emanating from the Commanding General (1).

By General Order No. 19, dated March 4, 1920, Instruction No. 7 of the High Commission was published for the information and guidance of all persons whom it concerned. The publication of this instruction meant that the control of permits to carry fire arms passed from the hands of the military authorities to the representatives of the High Commission. On June 7, 1920, the authority of the

Kreis representatives was further extended when they were permitted to supervise economic and political questions as defined by the ordinances.

On October 21, 1920 the Officers in Charge of Civil Affairs in the Kreise were relieved, their duties being taken over by the representatives of the High Commission. Since that date, the Kreis Representatives in the American zone have had the same authority and performed the same duties as the representatives in the other zones.

A P P E N D I X 4.

Action of the High Commission with Respect to  
German Officials.

Power of the High Commission to Remove and Veto  
the Appointment of German Officials.

Protest of the German Authorities against This  
Power.

Number of Officials Removed from Office in 1920  
and 1921.

Number of Vetoes of Appointments of Officials in  
1920 and 1921.

Attitude of the Respective Departments of the High  
Commission with Regard to Officials.

ACTION OF THE HIGH COMMISSION

WITH RESPECT TO

GERMAN OFFICIALS

Article 5 of the Rhineland Agreement provides that the German authorities shall be obliged, under penalty of removal, to conform to the ordinances issued by the High Commission for the purpose of securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the Allied and Associated forces. In the course of the negotiations at Versailles in June and July, 1919, the German Peace Delegation protested against this provision, stating that it was unnecessary because all German officials would obey ordinances lawfully issued. It was further requested that if it were found necessary to dismiss an official, the dismissal should take place through the German Commissioner, who would be responsible for the examination of the case. (1) The Allied reply was that the request put forward in the German note would involve an alteration in the text of the Agreement. It was further admitted that, except in cases of urgency, officials might on the orders of the High Commission be dismissed without undue delay either by the German Commissioner or by the competent German authorities. The High Commission reserved in all cases its right itself to dismiss officials whenever necessary. (2)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Rhineland Agreement referred to above, the High Commission issued an ordinance, number 29, regarding the right to veto the appointments and remove German officials in the Occupied Territories. This ordinance provides that the High Commission may veto the appointment

(1) Volume IV, Appendix 51, page 126.

(2) Volume IV, Appendix 51, page 139.

of any German official designated to serve in the Occupied Territories if, in the opinion of the High Commission, such action is necessary for securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the Allied and Associated forces. This ordinance further provides that any German official serving in the Occupied Territories may be removed from office by order of the High Commission if, in the opinion of the High Commission, such action is necessary for securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the Allied and Associated forces, or when such official fails or refuses to conform to the ordinances of the High Commission.

The German authorities immediately protested against this ordinance, claiming that the appointment of officials was a right which belonged only to the German authorities and that the right of veto assumed by the High Commission constituted interference in the administrative sovereignty of the German Government in the Occupied Territories. Exception was taken especially to the provision that officials might be removed if they failed to conform to the ordinances of the High Commission. In this respect the German authorities urged that German officials were only bound to submit to the instructions of German authorities superior to them and that it was not within the province of the High Commission to prosecute officials who conformed with instructions received from their superiors.

The High Commission replied that the German Peace Delegation had admitted that the right of dismissal was vested in the High Commission and that it followed that the High Commission had the power to veto the nomination of officials whose introduction might stir up disorder. The German request for the withdrawal of Ordinance 29 was therefore not complied with.

In accordance with Ordinance 29, twenty-three officials were removed from office during 1920 and 1921. Sixteen of these were removed at the request of the French authorities, four at the request of the American authorities, two at the request of the Belgian authorities and one at the request of the British. The four officials whose removal was requested by the American Department were Herren Klett, Strasser, Müller and Maurer. They were all officials of the Administration of State Property (Reichsvermögensverwaltung) and had refused to obey lawful orders received from the military authorities. The circumstances attending their removal have been described above. (1)

During 1920 and 1921 the appointments of twenty-three German officials were vetoed by the High Commission; nineteen of them at the request of the French Department and nine at the request of the Belgian Department. The American and British Departments did not request the veto of any appointments during this period.

From these figures it will appear that the French and Belgian authorities exercise a much closer supervision over German affairs than is the case with the American and British authorities. There is a tendency on the part of the French representatives in particular to supervise even unimportant administrative acts and to report trifling errors of omission or commission with the recommendation that the official concerned be admonished, punished or removed. Such an attitude naturally generates friction and is possibly responsible for the unwillingness of German officials to cooperate with the authorities of occupation. The attitude of the American, and British authorities toward German officials has been to treat them strictly and even severely, but at all times fairly and

(1) See above, page 27.

impartially. The result is that there have been far fewer cases calling for disciplinary action against German officials in their zones.

During the latter part of 1921 the authorities of occupation noticed an ever increasing tendency of the German authorities to appoint officials who were not natives or residents of the Occupied Territories. The reason adduced by the German authorities for this increase was that a large number of Catholic officials had lost their positions through the cession by Germany of certain territories whose population was almost exclusively Catholic, notably Alsace-Lorraine, Posen and parts of Silesia. The Rhineland being preponderantly Catholic, it was considered advisable to transfer Protestant officials from the Rhineland and replace them with Catholics. The authorities of occupation, however, were of the opinion that this influx of non-resident officials was to be ascribed to a desire to maintain Prussian influence by means of appointing reactionary Prussian officials. With this in mind, the authorities of occupation began to veto a large number of officials, especially school teachers who came from East Prussia and Silesia. In the case of school teachers this action may be justified in that it prevents the spread of reactionary ideas among children. It is to be anticipated that the number of appointments that are vetoed in 1922 will be greatly in excess of the number for 1921.

A P P E N D I X 5.

Ordinances and Important Decisions  
with regard to Customs Revenue  
is Published in the Bulletin  
of the Customs Managing Board.

Note: The Bulletin mentioned as published in  
a separate volume which accompanies those  
containing the text.

A P P E N D I X V

Table of Licenses Granted  
from  
April 20, 1921 - to - December 30, 1921.

Licenses granted for imports to and exports from the Occupied Territory during the sanctions. from April 20th, 1921, to September 30th, 1921.

(Amounts in paper Marks).

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports.</u>	<u>Trade Balance.</u>	
			<u>Debit.</u>	<u>Credit.</u>
France.....	1,057,997,948	394,373,292		663,124,656
England.....	653,821,378	672,362,482	19,040,604	
Belgium.....	818,536,423	480,774,053		337,762,365
Italy.....	77,858,986	142,359,917	64,500,931	
United States....	554,717,884	222,512,079		332,195,805
Holland....	757,699,585	1,768,286,430	1,010,586,845	
Switzerland.....	52,768,312	211,767,460	158,998,648	
Spain.....	74,330,948	106,147,928	31,816,980	
Other countries..	327,246,115	1,579,412,032	1,252,165,917	

A P P E N D I X 7

Action of the High Commission with  
Respect to the German Press.

Authority of the High Commission to  
Prohibit, Exclude and Suspend  
Publications.

Number of Publications Prohibited,  
Excluded or Suspended during  
1920 and 1921.

---oOo---

ACTION OF THE HIGH COMMISSION  
WITH RESPECT TO THE GERMAN PRESS.

In Ordinance No. 3, the High Commission provided that all newspapers, pamphlets or publications of a nature to prejudice public order, endanger the security or the dignity of the High Commission or of the troops of occupation, were forbidden, and if published, might be seized by order of the High Commission, or in case of emergency, by order of the representative of the High Commission in the Kreis. In the case of a daily publication, the representative of the High Commission in the Kreis might order its suspension or exclusion from the Occupied Territories for three days. The High Commission might also order newspapers or periodicals to be suspended or excluded from the Occupied Territories for a period not exceeding three months.

In enacting this ordinance, it was not the intention of the High Commission to subject German publications to censorship prior to their publication. It was, however, considered wise to make provision for any cases of slanderous attacks affecting the armies or the High Commission.

In 1920, it was found necessary to exclude, suspend or prohibit 42 publications; in 1921, such action was taken with respect to 55 publications. In 1920, such proceedings were taken in 34 cases at the request of the French; in 4 cases at the request of the English; in 3, at the request of the Belgians; and in one, at the request of the Americans. In 1921, action was taken in 45 cases at the request of the French; in 6 cases, at the request of the English; and in 4 cases at the request of the Belgians. During this year, the American

authorities did not find it necessary to ask for prohibition, suspension or exclusion of any publication.

The above figures indicate that most of the requests for action on the part of the High Commission emanated from the French authorities. This resulted from the fact that the German press has conducted a systematic campaign against the French troops of occupation. Almost all the evils of the occupation are attributed to the French, while the other armies are left in comparative peace, probably as a result of orders from Berlin. The colored troops who form a large part of the French army of occupation are the favorite subject for attacks in the press, and these attacks have been responsible for the majority of suspensions, prohibitions and exclusions of publications.

It can hardly be said that the maintenance, safety or requirements of the armies of occupation are seriously endangered by the statements that appear in German publications, but the High Commission has adopted the attitude that slanderous statements might cause friction between the population and the troops and thereby cause a disturbance of public order. If this is not taken into consideration, it will necessarily appear that the High Commission has, at times, been unduly severe in its attitude towards the press. In September, 1921, the High Commission found it necessary to publish Ordinance No. 97, modifying its ordinance concerning the press. The principle new provision is to the effect that any periodical publication which has been suspended or excluded more than once may, in the event of a subsequent offence, be suspended or excluded for an indefinite period. This action was necessary because a number of publications which had been excluded or

suspended several times, persisted in their attacks; it, therefore, appeared that suspension or exclusion for three months was insufficient.

A P P E N D I X 8

INDUSTRY AND LABOR.

## INDUSTRY AND LABOR<sup>1</sup>

Industrial labor troubles were expected to increase at the beginning of 1920 owing to the rapid depreciation in the value of the mark and the consequent increase in the cost of living and the almost prohibitive price of clothing. Added to this was the fact that in many important industries wage agreements were due to terminate on January 1 and January 31, 1920. New demands were made by employees for higher wages and bonuses with which to meet the increased cost of living. In some cases the men went on strike before the expiration of the existing wage agreements and before bringing their cases to the Boards of Arbitration as normally prescribed by German law. In other cases strikes were started by workers against the wishes of their own leaders who no longer had control over their men.

The most important strikes in the Occupied Territories in the early part of 1920 took place in the British zone. One of these strikes was that of the laborers employed in the railway workshops at Cologne. This strike began on January 2d and spread to the other railway workshops in the British zone. It arose out of the demand of the workmen for 3.30 M. per hour instead of 3 M. which they were receiving. It was found necessary for both the British authorities and the German railway authorities to issue proclamations calling upon the men to return to work because, under the terms of the Armistice, railway employees were subject to military law, as the safety of the Armies depended upon the operation of the railways. This strike was settled when it became known that the German Railway Administration was willing to

<sup>1</sup>A.M.G., Volume I, Chapter 10.

grant the increase demanded.

A more important strike was that of the workers in the brown coal mines. The cessation of work by the miners meant that a number of plants supplying the Belgian and British zones of occupation would have to cease to operate. The authorities of Occupation were, therefore, directly affected. This strike was engineered by agitators and was largely political. Attempts were made to compel men who were willing to work to go on strike. This led to serious conflicts and the military authorities were called upon to intervene. A number of arrests were made by the British authorities who also issued a proclamation calling upon the men to resume work in view of the suffering they were inflicting on thousands of innocent people who were depending upon them for a supply of coal. The leaders of the Miner's Union agreed that the strike was unjustified and succeeded in persuading the strikers to resume work.

Much unrest was created among railway employees throughout the Occupied Territories when the German Railway Administration announced its intention to close down railway workshops whose output was not satisfactory until the workmen agreed to accept the piece-work system of pay. It was found necessary to take this action because production had shown a continuous downward curve since the revolution of 1918 and no efforts had succeeded in raising it. A number of workshops were closed as a result of this decision but the laborers almost without exception accepted the new conditions and returned to work.

In the early part of 1920 there was much unemployment in the Occupied Territories but the situation there was not

nearly as serious as in Unoccupied Germany; moreover the number of unemployed in the Occupied Territories constantly decreased with the lapse of time.

The chief causes for unemployment were lack of coal and raw materials. In the latter part of 1919 the return of former prisoners of war slightly increased the number of unemployed but this factor was never very important as the men soon found employment. The shortage of fuel, however, had very serious consequences. A number of large factories had to close down their works temporarily owing to coal shortage and many firms could only work short hours or three to four days a week for the same reason. The shortage of raw materials was felt particularly in the steel and textile industries, although these industries were also affected by the lack of rolling stock and transport facilities.

During February 1920, the labor situation improved very considerably. This improvement may be ascribed to a number of causes. In many of the more important industries new wage agreements were concluded at the end of January and almost invariably increased wages and bonuses were granted. Moreover, the workmen began to show a greater willingness to work. This was specially the case with the coal miners who on their own accord undertook to work extra shifts in view of the national necessity for increased output of coal.

The continued rises in prices of foodstuffs and clothing carried with them considerable increases in wages but, generally speaking, wages did not increase in proportion to the cost of living. The average increase in the cost of living at the beginning of 1920 over the cost of living in 1914 was about 800%; the increase

in wages, however, amounted to only about 550%. From this it is apparent that the workmen were in most cases justified in asking for further increases.

Although the cost of production had increased enormously as compared with pre-war days, the employers of labor in large industries were usually able to meet the demands for high wages without fear of bankruptcy, as in many cases they had accumulated vast profits during the war and were still making large profits in those industries which were producing goods for export.

The Kapp revolution and the following disturbances had very little influence on industrial life in the Occupied Territories except insofar as the supplies of coal and essential products were interrupted by the almost complete cessation of railway traffic in the adjoining Ruhr district. There was very little sympathy among the laboring classes for the Communists who were opposing the Reichswehr. There were also a number of demonstrations in various parts of the Occupied Territories against the short-lived new government established by Kapp. A large number of laborers in the districts adjoining the Ruhr Basin ceased work, crossed the frontier and helped the Communists but they returned to work as soon as they saw that the movement was a failure.

A serious situation for German industry arose in the summer of 1920 through the very substantial improvement in the value of the mark. In the early part of the year the mark had fallen as low as 100 to the dollar. The result was that the prices of raw materials, foodstuffs, clothing and practically all other articles rose tremendously. It was only natural that the workmen should demand high wages and receive them. When the

mark improved in June to 35 and 40 to the dollar, there was no pronounced decrease in prices. This placed German manufacturers in an unfavorable position in their relations with foreign countries. Many concerns were unable to compete with foreign firms because of high wages and the high price of manufactured goods. The cancellation of foreign orders crippled the smaller factories who had no reserve capital or stocks. The larger factories were able to continue operating with a reduced output because they had stocks of raw material which they worked off and stored in the hope of an improvement. The closing of many factories and the reduction in the number of working hours brought about a substantial increase in unemployment. Other factors that affected industry disadvantageously at this time were the shortage of water power caused by an unusual drought and the lack of coal in sufficient quantities to supply the deficiency. The trades which suffered most were the metal, furniture, and leather industries. The big factories engaged in making bridges, engines, machinery, tubes, and other heavy goods were not so seriously affected because they had contracts for long periods ahead and also large reserves of coal.

The situation was still further complicated by the enactment on June 25 of a law providing for the deduction of 10% of a man's wages as income tax to the State. The enforcement of this law called forth many protests from the workmen and in some localities brought about a series of strikes. In several cases important manufacturing concerns were forced by the workmen under threats of strike to pay the income tax themselves. There were also instances where the workmen immediately demanded a 10% increase in

wages. The attending unrest together with the conditions discussed above resulted in a partial stagnation of industry for several months. At a later date the income tax was slightly modified so that it was less objectionable to the workman. This change and a general increase in wages helped to allay the discontent.

In August 1920 the employees of an important electrical power plant in the British zone of occupation demanded an increase in pay and, as the increase was not granted immediately, went on strike. This plant supplied power to factories scattered over a very large area. The industrial life of the surrounding district and the safety of the Armies of Occupation were dependent upon it. The I. A. R. H. C. informed the representative of the employees that a strike in this plant could not be permitted until certain regulations had been observed, because the operation of the plant was of vital necessity to the safety of the Armies and the maintenance of public order. The men were ordered to return to work and to bring up their case for settlement before a Board of Conciliation in the prescribed manner. Instead of heeding this admonition the men decided to continue the strike. A number of the ring leaders and agitators were thereupon arrested by the authorities of Occupation. Shortly afterwards the workmen accepted the compromise offered by the employers and the strike came to an end. This is one of the few instances in which German workmen deliberately disobeyed orders given by the authorities of Occupation.

The improvement in the value of the mark in the early summer proved to be of short duration and the autumn months showed another drop. The result was a resumption of activity in the

industries (manufacturing for export, but the industries) dependent upon raw materials purchased abroad and producing for inland consumption were placed at a disadvantage. There was immediately a rapid increase in the cost of living with the result that the demands for increased wages again became numerous. In most cases the mens' demands were partly or wholly granted with the net result of an increase of about 10% over the existing scale for the first half of the year. The smoothness with which most of these wage disputes were settled indicates that the working classes were becoming tired of the perpetual agitation of the extremist element and were desirous of seeing settled conditions.

The prospects for both industry and labor appeared to be good at the beginning of 1921. In the majority of enterprises wage increases had been granted and even if the laborers were not as well off as before the war, they had escaped from the misery to which they were reduced in the summer of 1920. While all the industrial countries of Europe were struggling in a serious economic crisis, industrial and commercial conditions in Germany were improving. This situation was attributed to the fact that Germany could manufacture and sell at prices far below those prevailing in other countries. Wages although rather high in marks remained far below wages paid in countries with a more favorable rate of exchange. Furthermore the price of coal in Germany was only about sixty percent of the price in adjoining countries and it was becoming easier to procure raw materials. In fact, the year began with a decrease in the price of almost all raw materials. Manufacturers, especially those producing for export, anticipated a period of prosperity.

However, this hope was not destined to be realized at once. As early as February there was a decrease in production with corresponding increase in unemployment. Strikes again became more numerous and the reduction of working hours assumed serious proportions. It was obvious that the universal economic crisis had reached Germany. Orders placed by foreign firms in the previous year had been filled and were not renewed. As time went on the situation became worse because the employers could not or would not comply with the demands of the workmen.

It was at this inauspicious moment that the customs sanctions established by the London Conference came into effect. It was expected that the erection of a customs frontier between Occupied and unoccupied Germany would have a most disastrous influence on industry. It can not be denied that industry was adversely affected but there was no economic disaster as had been prophesied by the German press. Until the end of June the situation remained unfavorable. In the textile and metal industries which are among the most important in the Occupied Territories, working hours were reduced considerably. The tobacco industry was crippled not only because of the new customs line but also because of the imposition of new taxes.

The progressive and continuous decline of the mark which began in earnest in July gave a new impulse to industry. July saw a renewal of activity in plants manufacturing railway material, metal products, shoes, and textiles. This resumption of work helped to alleviate the problem of unemployment which had assumed serious proportions. Employers again began to call upon the workmen to work overtime, and skilled labor was at a

premium. This period of comparative prosperity lasted throughout the rest of the year.

In the month of November economic activity reached its highest level as a result of the fall of the mark. December marked the first stage of a period of depression which had been prophesied for several months. Enterprises which were dependent upon foreign trade noticed that orders from abroad were becoming scarce. The rush to buy in Germany which had been the feature of the market in October and November began to slacken. Furthermore, a lack of coal and coke, especially in the metal industry, together with an increase in the price of raw materials, compelled some establishments to reduce their production. The end of the year was therefore characterized by a slight reduction of economic activity and by increasing uneasiness concerning the immediate future. There were, however, no indications of an industrial crisis and there was no reason to believe that the slight industrial depression would become more serious.

In the course of 1921 strikes were particularly numerous. In the Belgian zone alone, there were forty strikes involving more than five hundred laborers each, making a total of sixty thousand strikers. In addition to actual strikes, there were a large number of threatened strikes which were obviated by Boards of Conciliation appointed by the German authorities and by the Interallied Rhineland High Commission.

One of the most serious strikes occurred at the coal mines in the district of Moers. This strike was brought about largely by agitators from unoccupied Germany who sought to cause

A P P E N D I X 9

AMERICAN POLICIES

# AMERICAN POLICIES

by

MANTON DAVIS

American Legal Adviser

Interallied Rhineland High Commission

---o---

The outstanding feature of American action on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission was its disinterestedness. This was recognized by Germans and Allies alike. America had no territorial, political, economic or financial purposes to serve through its representation on the High Commission. This representation from the beginning was unofficial. The representative was not a High Commissioner but an "unofficial observer." Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the American Forces in Germany, was from June, 1920, the American Representative.

The influence General Allen exercised on the High Commission resulted not only from his country's disinterestedness and his own but also from the fact that he had under his jurisdiction a definite part of the occupied territories.

When the Treaty of Peace came into effect and the Rhineland Commission began to function, it became General Allen's delicate duty to determine how conflicting authority in the American zone of occupation might be harmonized. The other nations participating in the occupation were at peace with Germany while America continued to be technically at war. Those nations forthwith began to apply and to be governed by the Treaty of Peace and the Rhineland Agreement while America continued in occupation under the Armistice Convention. The Rhineland Agreement contemplated no such confused state of affairs. It did not provide for the contingency that one of the occupying powers might not accept the Treaty. As against the Germans, the Rhineland Commission, under the Rhineland Agreement, had jurisdiction over the whole of the occupied territories including the American zone. As against the Germans, the American Commanding General, under the Armistice Convention, had jurisdiction to govern the American zone. No instrument defined the powers of these authorities as between themselves.

General Allen announced in the beginning that insofar as it was practicable the American area would be governed by the same laws and ordinances and in the same manner as the other areas were governed. This decision made necessary a larger participation in the deliberations of the High Commission than the position of unofficial observer apparently justified. The High Commission accepted the situation with the best of spirit and always accorded to the views

of the American Representative the same weight as if he had been an official member.

The guiding principle of American policy was to permit the Germans to govern themselves without interference except insofar as military occupation made interference necessary. This principle was declared in the Rhineland Agreement and appears therein as Article 5. The Rhineland Agreement and the government of the occupied territories by the civilian commission it established had been reluctantly accepted at the Peace Conference. As the occupation continued, not infrequent efforts were made in the High Commission and by the military authorities to extend control beyond the limits set by the Rhineland Agreement. American effort was consistently directed toward restraining these encroachments, at the same time rigidly exacting from the German authorities and people obedience to established laws and ordinances. Disobedience or defiance of constituted authority on the one side and harsh measures applied in excess of treaty-given right on the other would inevitably have created and perpetuated ill will between the nations concerned. General Allen's influence was always exerted toward preventing so unhappy a result. Specific incidents illustrating the application of this influence follow:

#### I. THE RHINELAND REPUBLIC - THE CASE OF DR. DORTEN.

In 1919 there was concocted a revolution contemplating the establishment of a separate Rhineland republic. Its capital was to be Coblenz. Proclamations to this effect were issued and distributed. Separation of the Rhineland from Germany had been urged at the Peace Conference as a measure necessary to the safety of the Allied nations. The advance party of this embryo government came to Coblenz. The American Commanding General caused the leaders of this party to be arrested and they were tried and convicted for attempting to incite public disorder. This ended that effort to establish a Rhineland republic. The leading German spirit in this movement was a certain Dr. Dorten of Wiesbaden. In the proclamations issued he was named as the President of the Rhineland Republic.

The incident above related amongst others gave rise to certain observations at the Peace Conference. In a reply to the German note regarding the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine it was stated:

"On the other hand, Allied and Associated Governments, who are anxious to avoid the introduction of a disturbing element in the occupied territories, can not admit that legal proceedings should be instituted by the competent German authorities in respect of political or commercial acts relating to the armistice period, when these acts have not given rise to legal proceedings on the part of Allied and Associated authorities."

- (Documents relative to the control of the Rhineland territories during the military occupation, paragraph 9. Referred to hereafter as "Versailles Notes").

One of the first ordinances promulgated by the High Commission provided that without the consent of the High Commission no judicial proceedings should be instituted against any person in the occupied territories for any administrative or political act done during the period of the armistice. (Ordinance 2, Article 31.) This ordinance prevented the Germans from prosecuting Dr. Dorten for treason.

On 24th July 1920 armed police from Frankfurt in the unoccupied territory abducted Dr. Dorten and took him out of the occupied territories. This act, of course, was a violation of the authority vested in the High Commission as the supreme representative of the Allied and Associated powers in the occupied territories. The High Commission took strong and immediate action. The Regierungspraesident of Wiesbaden and the Deputy Chief of Police of Wiesbaden were dismissed from their respective offices and expelled from the occupied territories for their supposed guilty knowledge and probable complicity in this transaction.

General Allen sent for the Commissioner representing the German government with the High Commission (Reichskommissar) and told him that this action was an attempt to flout the authority of the High Commission and would probably result in serious consequences if the German government did not immediately cause Dr. Dorten to be returned to his home. General Allen at the same time advised the Reichskommissar that the German government would be well advised to apologize to the High Commission. The Reichskommissar received this advice with poor grace at first, but after a long discussion accepted it and acted upon it. As a result of this advice Dr. Dorten was returned to his home and on 6th August 1920 Herr von Starck, the Reichskommissar, appeared formally before the High Commission and stated that by direction of the German government he expressed to the Rhineland Commission the regret of the Central German government that, contrary to the ordinances in force in occupied territory, the apprehension of Dr. Dorten had taken place.

General Allen thereupon advised the High Commission that in his opinion the German government had made proper amends and that since it did not appear that the Regierungspraesident of Wiesbaden was directly concerned in this transaction, the High Commission should permit him to return to the occupied territories and should reinstate him in his office. After much delay and discussion the High Commission at its 60th meeting, on 1st November 1920, ordered that the Regierungspraesident be reinstated.

## II. THE RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

The Rhineland Agreement, Article 10, provides that the personnel employed on all railways shall obey any orders given by or on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and Associated

armies for military purposes. Among the first ordinances promulgated by the High Commission was Ordinance No. 6 concerning railroads. This ordinance was drafted prior to the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace. Its preparation involved much discussion and many meetings. It was argued that the railroads of the occupied territories should be controlled by the military authorities: that the only way to ensure that military orders to railroads would be obeyed would be to put the railroads entirely under military control. This position was stated at the meeting of 31st December 1919 as follows:

"I think it is not a good position to say that the Germans can come to the High Commission and dispute an order given by the military authorities. I think they should first be compelled to obey it. I think the High Commission should say to the armies: 'It is your business to do so, go ahead and run the railroads'."

The American contention was that the only proper authority which the armies could exercise over the railroads resulted from Article 10 of the Rhineland Agreement and must necessarily be "for military purposes". Attention was called to paragraph 3 of the Fourth Versailles Note, which reads:

"It is understood that the civil administration of railroads shall be exercised by the German authorities, with the reservations provided for by Article 10 of the Agreement of June 28th."

The High Commission finally accepted this point of view and consequently the railroad ordinance was drafted on the theory that the armies of occupation might not control the railroads except to issue orders "for military purposes".

### III. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The High Commission maintained a local representative in each Kreis (practically a county). These officials were contemplated by the First Versailles Note paragraph 29, in which it was stated that they would have no duty of supervising the German authorities in the local administration, but that the High Commission might have the power of maintaining such representatives to secure liaison between the German administrations, the local military authorities and the High Commission itself. When the scheme for the organization of the occupied territories was first discussed one of the High Commissioners announced his intention of having military persons perform this service who would report through the military hierarchy so that reports would reach the High Commission through the Army Chief of Staff.

The American contention was that the High Commission was a civilian body and that its local representatives should be civilians under no military control. The British High Commissioner stated that his local representatives in some instances would be military officers but that all of them would be under the sole control of the High

Commission and in no sense under the control of the military authorities.

After much discussion it was determined that the Kreis representatives whatever their status, whether military or civilian, should be under the control of the High Commission in the performance of their duties and that if they were military persons they would be subject to military authority only for military discipline.

The Kreis representatives were the eyes and ears of the High Commission in the outlying districts. The High Commission was often embarrassed by the fact that in certain areas these representatives were military persons and more disposed to promote the policies of the military authorities than those of the High Commission. Had the contention prevailed that those representatives should report to the High Commission only through military channels and ultimately through the Army Chief of Staff, much delay would have resulted and many matters important to the High Commission would never have come to its attention at all.

#### IV. MILITARY ORDERS.

During the Armistice period each of the armies issued orders for the control of civilian officials and the civilian population. In some zones this control was exercised in minute detail. In the First Versailles Note, paragraph 24, it was stated that

"It is the intention of the Allied and Associated authorities to regard the various decrees issued by the military authorities in the occupied territories during the armistice as having lapsed after coming into force of the Treaty of Peace. Nevertheless, it belongs exclusively to the High Commission to decide on the necessary transition measures."

The High Commission was organized really, though informally, long prior to coming into force of the Treaty of Peace on January 10, 1920. On the day the treaty went into effect the High Commission promulgated a number of ordinances and instructions. Despite this argument was made in the High Commission that while all military orders inconsistent with the ordinances of the High Commission should be deemed to have lapsed, yet all of those military orders which were not inconsistent with those ordinances should be considered still in effect.

The High Commission at its third meeting, January 14, 1920, decided that all military orders should be deemed to have lapsed and invited the military commanders to make suggestions at the earliest possible moment to the High Commission respecting matters concerning which new ordinances should be issued. In spite of this ruling, again and again it was called to the attention of the High Commission that the military authorities in certain zones were continuing to enforce their military orders for the government of the civilian

authorities and population. Not only this, but it was again and again argued that the military authorities after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace had the power to issue orders in cases not covered by the ordinances of the High Commission. The American contention, always to the contrary, prevailed and became the accepted position of the High Commission.

In making their contentions the American authorities were embarrassed no little by the situation of the American Army, which continued to occupy its area under armistice conditions after the coming into effect of the Treaty of Peace and maintained de jure its right to govern its area. General Allen originally took the position which he consistently maintained that, regardless of his legal position, he would publish the ordinances of the High Commission in his area and would govern the area in every practicable way exactly as the other areas were governed.

#### V. CENSORSHIP.

In the First Versailles Note, paragraph 21, it was stated:

"Freedom of communication by letter, telegraph and telephone will be re-established between the occupied territories and unoccupied Germany, subject to a general reservation of the rights of the High Commission, etc."

After the Treaty of Peace came into force the military authorities frequently requested the High Commission to give to them the power of postal censorship over large areas of the occupied territories, asserting that this was necessary for the safety of the armies. The first application was from the French Army and was considered by the High Commission on 4th February 1920. The request was for the power to institute a general censorship in the districts of Wiesbaden and Ludwigshafen. The French representative stated:

"General Degoutte says that his command is in danger; that he can not be responsible for the safety of his army unless permitted to take necessary measures to foresee and forestall these dangers."

The American position was that a postal censorship was an easy and a lazy way for army intelligence police to do their work but that it would be at the expense of the convenience and liberties of the people and that it would do much more harm than good; that a special censorship over the mail of a particular person or persons should be authorized by the High Commission whenever a necessity for it was shown to exist, but that no general censorship should be instituted except under circumstances where the High Commission might find it necessary under Article 13 of the Rhineland Agreement to declare a state of siege. In this case, of course, control would pass to the military authorities who could do substantially as they pleased.

This contention consistently prevailed and became the established policy of the High Commission.

#### VI. GERMAN LAW CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COUNCILS.

The High Commission examined all new German laws prior to their going into effect in the occupied territories. Whenever the maintenance, safety or requirements of the armies would apparently be prejudiced by any such law, the High Commission forbade or modified the law as occasion required.

On 4th March 1920 there came before the High Commission a newly enacted law concerning workmen's councils in industries (Betriebs-raetegesetz). This law provided for an advisory council in every business organization, which council should have rather large rights to examine into the affairs of the company and to advise concerning the relations between employers and employees, both being represented on the council. This was one of the body of new German laws more or less socialistic in tendency. It was strongly contended that the High Commission should forbid the application of this law in the occupied territories. The power of the High Commission to forbid or control German law was, of course, limited to the needs and circumstances of military occupation and could properly be exercised only for the maintenance, safety and requirements of those armies. The contention was that this law was an experiment and its application would doubtless result in disorder to the prejudice of the safety of the armies.

The American contention was that the safety of the armies would probably be much more prejudiced by the anger aroused should the High Commission interfere in the application of a law which the German working people regarded as highly beneficial and even necessary to themselves. It is probable that the reason for opposing this law was that it was socialistic in the tendencies and that its application near to the Allied frontiers might cause trouble in the Allied countries.

The High Commission decided that it would not interfere.

#### VII. VETO OF THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS BY REASON OF THEIR PAN-GERMANIST TENDENCIES.

From the beginning the High Commission required that German authorities notify it of the appointment of German officials who were to serve in the occupied territories. Along with the notification the High Commission required that it be furnished with certain information concerning each appointee. It was contended in the High Commission that if a person were a Pan-Germanist this was sufficient to cause a veto of his appointment. The first conspicuous case to come before the High Commission was that of a certain Dr. Momm, appointed Regierungspraesident of Wiesbaden. It was said that this man had very pronounced Pan-Germanist ideas and that he had a son-in-law who had been a U-boat commander. During the period of the American occupation at Trier, Dr. Momm was the Regierungspraesident of the Bezirk and the Americans found his conduct satisfactory. The American Representative contended that being a Pan-Germanist was, from the German point of view, merely being a patriotic German and that such views should not be a sufficient reproach to justify a veto.

This matter came before the High Commission on 5th March 1920. Up to that time no question had ever been put to a vote in the High Commission. Every decision had been taken unanimously. The High Commission decided by a vote of three to one not to oppose the appointment of Dr. Momm. The French representative expressed his regret but stated that under orders he was compelled to record his opposition. In order not to break the solidarity in the decisions of the High Commission this case was at once reconsidered and ordered postponed. It came up for discussion again on 16th April 1920. The French representative then stated that he very much regretted that the strongly expressed recommendation of the French High Commissioner and the French Army should not be accepted by the High Commission; that he was unable to vote with the High Commission but to prevent the matter from appearing on the minutes as having been decided against the French vote he requested permission to withdraw from the agenda of the High Commission his recommendation concerning the veto of Dr. Momm. This suggestion was accepted.

For a long time this action of the High Commission was followed as a precedent but later the opposite view prevailed and Pan-Germanist views were sufficient to bring about a veto.

VIII. ARREST IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES BY ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF GERMANS CHARGED WITH THE COMMISSION OF WAR CRIMES.

After the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace the Allied military authorities arrested several Germans in the occupied territories whose names appeared on the lists of the Allied governments compiled in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty of Peace. This article of the treaty provided that the German government should hand over to the Allied powers all persons accused of war crimes. A conspicuous example of this action occurred in the American area where the American military police at the request of the Belgian military authorities arrested a certain Dr. Hermann of Neuwied and delivered him to the Belgians who sent him into Belgium for trial. This was a mistake on the part of the American police. The American authorities at once set about trying to undo the error.

The High Commission received a protest from the Reichskommissar against the arrest of these persons. The Reichskommissar contended that the right of arrest and the duty of delivering persons accused of war crimes was in the German government and that the mere fact of the presence of the Allied armies of occupation in Germany did not change the German government's duties or responsibilities under this article of the treaty and that nothing in any treaty permitted the Allied armies of occupation arresting such persons. One of the High Commissioners proposed replying to von Starck's letter saying that the matter was not within the competence of the High Commission and that if so advised the Reichskommissar or the German government might take these questions up with the governments concerned.

The American contention was that the arrest of such persons was no business of the High Commission but that the conduct of the armies of occupation in the occupied territories was the business of

the High Commission since the High Commission was named in the Rhineland Agreement as the supreme representative of the Allied and Associated governments in the occupied territories; that, since the Rhineland Agreement made the ordinances of the High Commission law alike to the German authorities and to the military authorities, the High Commission could not entirely avoid responsibility for unauthorized military action. This contention prevailed and the High Commission issued orders to the armies of occupation that no further arrests should be made by them of persons charged with war crimes. This policy thereafter continued without interruption.

Dr. Hermann above referred to was removed to Belgium and was tried and by the lower court convicted. Pending an appeal strong representations were made to the Belgian government who responded that they had no power to release a person held by the judicial authorities of Belgium. The case was subsequently reversed on appeal, remanded to the trial court and, if the writer is correctly informed, a nolle prosequi was there entered whereupon the authorities of Belgium returned Dr. Hermann to Neuwied.

IX. THE REMOVAL OF HERR VON STARCK AS REICHSKOMMISSAR AND THE OPPOSITION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR.

When the Treaty of Peace came into effect and the Interallied Rhineland High Commission entered upon its duties there was accredited to it by the German government a civil commissioner called the "Reichskommissar". This official represented not only the Central Government, but also the several German states, the territories of which, in whole or in part, were occupied according to the provisions of Part XIV of the Treaty of Peace. This office was mentioned in paragraph 5 of the First Versailles Note, 29th July 1919. The office was not referred to in the Treaty of Peace or in the Rhineland Agreement, but in the Versailles note aforesaid the consent of the Allied and Associated governments was given to the appointment of such an official.

The Reichskommissar was of great assistance to the High Commission. His activities, however, had impeded the separatist tendencies so long and so earnestly encouraged by certain of the Allied authorities. Herr von Starck was personally not well qualified for his duties. He was of the old-school Prussian type, not very tactful and much given to legal arguments asserting that the decisions of the High Commission could not be performed.

From the very beginning, however, it was apparent that it was not so much the official as the office to which there was objection. Such a case was built up against Herr von Starck, he assisting, that no reasonable opposition could be made to the demand that the High Commission should request the Allied governments to withdraw their consent to his appointment. At the same time insistence was made that the High Commission should recommend that the office be abolished.

General Allen very strongly opposed this demand. He argued that the Reichskommissar represented not only the Central Government, but also the six states occupied in whole or in part; that inconvenience and confusion would attend any effort to transact business separately

with these different states; that the district officials of the High Commission, through whom some of these states would be compelled to approach the High Commission, would be disposed to decide on their own responsibility questions of grave concern which might never come to the knowledge of the High Commission at all; that such decisions had been taken in several cases and like decisions would often be taken in the future were the several German states compelled to address the High Commission through the district officials; that helpful discussions of questions important to good relations between the Allied authorities and the German authorities and population had often been held between the Reichskommissar and the High Commission or the various High Commissioners; that these discussions would be manifestly impossible were seven German states separately represented; that the work of the High Commission would be multiplied to confusion if parallel correspondence were carried on with seven separate states; and that separate relations would injuriously affect the unity of the Central German government and would encourage the separatist movement.

This argument prevailed. Herr von Starck resigned but the governments concerned after discussion between themselves consented to the appointment of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildanburg as Herr von Starck's successor.

#### X. RAILWAY STRIKE IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

In the early part of January 1922 a general strike was called on the railways of the occupied territories. Ordinance No. 53 of the Interallied Rhineland High Commission required that before any strike or lockout might occur in any public utility which in any manner served the armies of occupation, the parties should bring their controversy to the attention of the Interallied Rhineland High Commission to the end that a board of conciliation, appointed by it, might attempt to bring the parties together. This strike was called without complying with this ordinance. Before the strike order actually went into effect the High Commission was assured both by the railroad directions and by the strikers themselves that every train would be operated which the military authorities designated as being necessary for their requirements. All parties further assured the High Commission in advance that there would be no disorder.

The High Commission on 4th January 1922 convened representatives of the railroad managements and also representatives of the strikers and told them that the strike would be forbidden and would not be permitted until the provisions of Ordinance 53 were complied with. The representatives of the workers responded that the strike order had been issued and that if they then attempted to recall it, the strike would nevertheless go on and the only consequence of such an effort would be that they would lose their positions; they repeated the assurances previously made that there would be no disorder and that every train would be operated which the military authorities or the High Commission should designate.



taken in these particular cases may serve to illumine and to disclose the guiding policies of the American Representative on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission.

A P P E N D I X 10

Biographies of the Commissioners and Their Deputies.

American Department: Major General Henry T. Allen  
Colonel David L. Stone  
Mr. Manton Davis  
Mr. P. B. Noyes  
Mr. W. H. Day

Belgian Department: Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns  
M. Fernand Cattoir  
Count Raoul de Liedekerke

British Department: Sir Harold Stuart  
Mr. Malcolm Arnold Robertson  
Lord Kilmarnock  
Lt. Col. Rupert Sumner Ryan

French Department: M. Paul Tirard  
M. Amedee Roussellier

German Commissioners: Herr von Starck  
Prince von Hatzfeld-Wildenburg

(These biographies were prepared by  
the respective departments and have  
not been changed in any respect.)

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN.

General Allen was born at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, on April 13, 1859. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native state and at the Peekskill Military Academy in New York. (In 1898 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Georgetown College in Kentucky and in 1920 the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Lincoln Memorial University.) He was then appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated on June 13, 1882, as a Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry. During the years 1885 and 1886 he was engaged in explorations in Alaska, the details of which he published in book form. On June 22, 1889, he was promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, and during 1889 and 1890 he was an instructor at the United States Military Academy.

From 1890 to 1895 General Allen served as Military Attache to the American Embassy in St. Petersburg. In 1897 he was appointed Military Attache to the American Embassy in Berlin, remaining there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. Returning to the United States, he was appointed Major and Adjutant General; but he accompanied the American forces to Cuba and commanded a troop of the Second Cavalry in the field throughout the Santiago campaign. After his service in Cuba he served a short time as Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, then he returned to Berlin, and in November 1898 was promoted to the grade of

Captain in the Regular Army. In 1900 he was sent to the Philippine Islands as Lieutenant Colonel of the 43rd Infantry and for several months in 1901 he was Governor of the Island of Leyte. In July of that year he was assigned to the duty of organizing the Philippines Constabulary, becoming its first Chief. In 1903 he was given the grade of Brigadier General, and Chief of Constabulary by special act of Congress. In April 1907 he was promoted to the permanent rank of Major. He remained Chief of the Philippines Constabulary until 1907 when he returned to the U. S. and served in the Yellowstone Park and in Arizona. He was called to Washington in 1910 and appointed to the General Staff in charge of the Cavalry Section, where he remained for four and one half years. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in August 1912. In August 1914, he was sent to Europe on the U.S. S. "Tennessee" to assist in the return to the United States of the numerous Americans to whom the outbreak of the World War had caused great difficulties. After his return to the United States he served with the 11th Cavalry and on July 1, 1916 he was promoted to the grade of Colonel. With his regiment he participated in the Punitive Expedition which entered Mexico in 1916 under the command of General Pershing.

Shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he was promoted to Brigadier General in the Regular Army and organized a cavalry brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas. In August 1917 he was promoted to Major General in the National Army and in September was assigned to command the 90th Division at Camp Travis, Texas. He organized and trained this division, brought it to France and commanded it during its service in the Toul Sector, in the

St. Mihiel offensive and in the Muese-Argonne campaign. Immediately after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, General Allen was assigned to the command of the 8th Army Corps at Montigny-sur-Aube, France, where he remained until April 1919 when he was transferred to the command of the 9th Army Corps at Nogent-en-Bassigny. Less than a month later he took command of the 7th Army Corps at Wittlich, Germany. In July, 1919 he was selected to command the American Forces in Germany, relieving Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett. In addition to his Military duties, in June 1920 General Allen assumed the duties of American Representative with the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, vice Mr. P. B. Noyes relieved. In July 1920 General Allen received his promotion to the rank of Major General in the Regular Army.

General Allen has been awarded the following campaign medals and decorations:

- Spanish War.
- Philippine Campaigns.
- Mexican Punitive Expedition.
- Distinguished Service Medal.
- Grand Officer, Legion of Honor (France).
- Croix de Guerre with Palm (France).
- Grand Officer, Order of Leopold of Belgium.
- Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium).
- Grank Gordon, Order of the Crown of Italy.
- War Cross (Italy).
- Grand Officer, Order of the Oak Crown of Luxembourg.
- Order of Danilo of Montenegro (Plaque).
- La Medalla de la Solidaridad, First Class (Panama).

COLONEL DAVID L. STONE.

Colonel David L. Stone, General Staff, was born at Stoneville, Mississippi, August 15, 1876. He was educated at the United States Military Academy, from which institution he graduated on April 26, 1898. He saw active service in Cuba and during the Filipino Insurrection; then assisted in organizing civil government in the Philippine Islands.

He participated in many engagements with Generals Lawton, Wheaton and Funston. In the campaign against the Moros on the Island of Mindanao, he was wounded in action. At a later date, he was in charge of the Quartermaster construction work at Fort Crook, Nebraska and at Fort Omaha. He also built Fort Sill in Oklahoma and Camp Lewis at American Lake, Washington.

During the World War, he served on the General Staff of the Third Division in France, participating in the major engagements at Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. At a later date, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the Second Army.

As a result of his distinguished services, he received a Third Division Citation, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre with palm and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

During the American occupation of Germany, Colonel Stone was at first on duty with the First Brigade, A.F. in G., and in January, 1920, he was assigned as Military Advisor to the American Commissioner on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission. When Major General Allen became American Representative in June, 1920, he appointed Colonel Stone his deputy and representative on the High Commission. In addition to his duties with the Rhineland Commission, Colonel Stone, in September 1920, also was appointed Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, a position which he still holds.

The Belgian Government expressed its appreciation of Colonel Stone's work with the High Commission by making him an officer of the Order of Leopold.

MR. MANTON DAVIS.

Manton Davis, son of Robert Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth Davis, was born at Mayfield, Kentucky, 15 July 1876. His academic education was received in private schools and at West Kentucky College. He studied law at University of Virginia, graduating June 1901 with degree of Bachelor of Laws. He engaged in the general practice of law at St. Louis, Missouri, from 1901 until the entry of the United States into the World War; entered the first officers' training camp at Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 1917; commissioned Captain of Infantry August 1917 and assigned to 89th Division then in process of formation at Camp Funston, Kansas; continued with this division throughout its training, came with it to France and remained with it until after the Armistice and the occupation of Germany; commanded at various times Company A, Machine Gun Company, Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, all of the 354th Infantry; participated in St. Mihiel Defensive, St. Mihiel Offensive and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. On the occupation of Germany in December, 1918, he was relieved from duty with troops and was made Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, 177th Infantry Brigade, ~~Prim~~, Germany; was transferred April, 1919, to Headquarters, 3rd Army, and made Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, Coblenz; promoted to Major, Infantry, May 1919; September 1919, was appointed Legal Adviser to Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, American Forces in Germany.

In October, 1919, preparation was begun for the taking over the control of the Occupied Territories by the Interallied

Rhineland High Commission provided for in the Rhineland Agreement annexed to the Treaty of Peace. The principal work of preparation was the drafting of ordinance to become operative when the treaty of peace should enter into effect. The services of Major Davis were loaned by the American Army to the Rhineland Commission to assist in this work. He was demobilized 1st November, 1919, and appointed American Legal Adviser to the Interallied Rhineland High Commission. In June, 1920, General Allen was made American Representative, I.A.R.N.C., Mr. Noyes and Mr. Day, respectively, Rhineland Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner returning to the United States. When this change was effected in addition to his duties as Legal Adviser, Mr. Davis was made Executive Officer of the American Department, and has continued so to serve.

MR. PIERREPONT B. NOYES.

Mr. Pierrepont B. Noyes was born on August 18, 1870 at Oneida, N. Y. He graduated from Colgate University in the class of 1892. In 1896 he became General Manager of the Oneida Community and in 1910, became president of the concern. In 1909, he was President of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association.

During the war he was assistant to the Coal Administrator, H. A. Garfield, and Director of Conservation in the Fuel Administration from August, 1917 to December, 1918. He was a member of the Industrial Priority Board of the War Industries Board during 1918. As a member of the Joint War Labor Board, he was appointed to draft for President Wilson the national war labor policy.

He was nominated by the Democratic Convention of 1918 for Congress from a New York constituency, but declined to run. While the peace negotiations were still in progress, he was appointed American Delegate to the Interallied Rhineland Commission, on April 28, 1919, and held that position until his return to the United States in June, 1920.

MR. WALLACE H. DAY.

Mr. Wallace H. Day was born on October 4, 1891 at Leesville, Connecticut. Previous to the war, he engaged in business in New York City as Manager and Director of Day & Meyer, Inc.

During the war, Mr. Day was Chief of Customs and Postal regulations of the United States War Trade Board, from November, 1917 to January, 1918, at which time he was appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Customs and Trade Adviser to the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board, in charge of regulations pertaining to railroads, steamship lines, customs service, postal control and shipments in transit.

In February, 1919, Mr. Day was appointed a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, as a special assistant to Mr. Vance C. McCormick. In March, 1919, he was appointed American Representative on the Interallied Economic Committee for Occupied Territory at Luxemburg and representative of the United States War Trade Board in the Occupied Territories of the Left Bank of the Rhine.

On May 10, 1919, he was appointed Deputy American Commissioner on the Interallied Rhineland Commission. He held this

office until his return to the United States in June, 1920.

BARON ROLIN-JAEQUEMYS.

Baron Rolin Jaequemys, Belgian High Commissioner in the Occupied Territories, was born at Ghent in 1863. His father was Minister to His Majesty, King Leopold II, and his grandfather, Minister to His Majesty, King Leopold I.

Monsieur Rolin Jaequemys attended school in Ghent and Paris (Lycee Charlemagne) and then studied natural sciences and law at Brussels University.

Doctor of Laws and Counsellor to the Cour d'Appel (Court of Appeal) in Brussels, he made a specialty of international law, in which branch his father had built up a great reputation for himself.

His inclinations led him to study foreign political questions, and in 1889 he was one of the delegates to the first Peace Conference at the Hague, where he played a prominent role as examiner and reporter of the rules of land and naval warfare.

For more than twenty years, he edited the "Revue de Droit International" (International Law Review), the publication of which was interrupted for the entire duration of the German occupation of Belgium; he was successively elected member of the Institut de Droit International (Institute of International Law), of the Commission for Diplomatic Inquiry attached to the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, of the Superior Council of the Congo, and of the Colonial Council.

At the very beginning of the war, inspired by the precepts of the rules of land and naval warfare to which he had contributed,

under the auspices and with the active assistance of the Countess Jean de Merode, wife of the Lord Marshal of the Belgian Court, he founded the Belgian Agency of Information and Relief for Prisoners of War, which, through the war, was the intermediary approved by the Belgian Government and authorized by the Germans between Belgian private relief and all the Belgian and Allied prisoners of war who had their homes in Belgium. The donations sent by this society amounted to some 50,000,000 francs and many French and English people were thus assisted.

During the Peace Conference, Baron Rolin Jaequemyns held the office of Secretary-General to the Belgian Delegation, then that of Plenipotentiary.

Baron Rolin Jaequemyns is a Commander of the Legion of Honor and of the Russian Order of St. Anne; and a Grand Officer of the Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. In addition, he is a Commander of the Order of Leopold and is authorized to add the gold bar to this decoration because of services rendered during the war.

#### MONSIEUR FERNAND CATTOIR.

Monsieur Fernand Cattoir was born in Brussels on December 4, 1873. Doctor of Laws and Counsellor to the Cour d'Appel at Brussels, he specialized in the study of public and administrative law. In 1910, he became the Chef de Cabinet of the Minister for Home Affairs, Monsieur Paul Berryer.

During the war, he accompanied the Belgian Government to Antwerp and to France, where he directed the Administrative Section of the Ministry for Home Affairs and participated in the drawing up of the law decrees of Le Havre. He then became Chef de Cabinet of

the Count de Broqueville, Minister for Home Affairs after the Armistice.

In the month of June, 1919, he was made "Advocate Counsellor" (Avocat-conseil) to the Minister for Home Affairs and to the Bureau for the Devastated Regions.

At present he is secretary to the "Carnegie Hero Fund" for Belgium.

For several years, he was Professor of Civil Law at the Advanced School of Commerce of the Institut St. Louis.

Since 1902, he has been a member of the Council of Mines and of the Litigations Board of the Ministries for Industry, Labor, and Agriculture.

Nominated deputy of the Belgian High Commissioner in the Rhineland Territories, Monsieur Fernand Cattoir took an active share in drawing up the first ordinances of the High Commission and helped to bring all the preliminary work to a successful finish. Recalled to take up the office of Chef de Cabinet to Monsieur Berryer, Belgian Minister for Home Affairs, in the month of January, 1922, Monsieur Cattoir was at the same time the recipient of a most unusual honor by being raised to the highest rank of the Belgian Administration, that of Director General.

Monsieur Cattoir is an Officer of the Ordre de la Couronne (Order of the Crown), an Officer of the British Empire, an Officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold (Knight of the Order of Leopold.)

COUNT RAOUL DE LIEDEKERKE.

Count Raoul de Liedekerke, Deputy of the Belgian High Commissioner, was born in Brussels on November 14, 1882.

Doctor of Laws, he was called to the Bar in Brussels and became collaborator of Monsieur Beernaert, Cabinet Minister, and of Monsieur Delacroix who has been Prime Minister since the war and who is now Belgian Delegate to the Reparation Commission.

He became a member of the Royal Cabinet.

He enlisted in the army at the time of the German invasion and took part in the 1914-1918 campaign.

He has been attached to the Interallied Rhineland High Commission since the month of February, 1920, and succeeded Monsieur Cattoir as Deputy High Commissioner on the departure of the latter in the month of January last.

SIR HAROLD ARTHUR STUART

SIR HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., born July 20th, 1860. A retired officer of the Indian Civil Service. Served as Under Secretary to the Government of India under Sir M. E. Grant-Duff and Lord Connemara; was Secretary under Lord Ampthill, and was Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Havelock. Inspector General of Police in Madras, 1898; Secretary to the Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon in 1902; First Director of Central Criminal Intelligence Department, India, 1904; Home Secretary to the Government of India, 1908-1911. Member of the Executive Council, Madras, 1912-1916. Served in the Ministry of Food in London 1916-1918. Was appointed first

British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission on August 1st, 1919; resigned on October 9th, 1920. In 1921 was appointed as His Majesty's Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission, Upper Silesia.

MR. MALCOLM ARNOLD ROBERTSON.

MALCOLM ARNOLD ROBERTSON, C.M.G., born September 2, 1877. Entered Foreign Office, 1898. Was in attendance on the Representative of Honduras at the Coronation of King Edward VII, August 1902. Received the Coronation Medal. Appointed an acting Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and was attached to Berlin from January 1, 1903 to December 31, 1904. Appointed Second Secretary at Peking, November 23, 1905. Transferred to Madrid, December 16, 1907, and to Bucharest, March 29, 1910, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires from September 2 to November 27, 1910, and from January 11 to October 9, 1911. Transferred to Rio de Janeiro February 10, 1912. Promoted to be First Secretary, November 23, 1912. Transferred temporarily to Monte Video to take charge of the Legation, November 1, 1912; and acted as Charge d'Affaires there from November 21, 1912 to September 24, 1913. Transferred to Rio de Janeiro, October 11, 1913, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires from October 29, 1913 to April 27, 1915. Made a C. M. G. June 3, 1915. Transferred to Washington, October 14, 1915, and to The Hague, June 24, 1918. Acted as Charge d'Affaires from September 9 to October 18, from December 15, 1918 to February 15, 1919, and July 1 to October 26, 1919. Promoted to be Counsellor of Embassy in H. M. Diplomatic Service, September 13, 1919; appointed Deputy British High Commissioner on the Interallied

Rhineland High Commission, December 1, 1919, and British High Commissioner on October 10, 1920. Transferred to Tangier, December, 1921, as His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

LORD KILMARNOCK.

LORD KILMARNOCK, C.M.G., born October 17, 1876. Nominated an Attache, April 7, 1900. Appointed to Brussels July 15, 1901. Promoted to be Third Secretary, July 4, 1902. Acted as Charge d'Affaires at Brussels from July 7 to 8, 1903. Transferred to Vienna, July 4, 1906. Promoted to be Second Secretary, July 4, 1906. Transferred to the Foreign Office, October 1, 1907, and to Stockholm, September 15, 1909, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires for various periods from November 3, 1909 to February 1, 1913. Promoted to be a First Secretary, July 4, 1913. Transferred to Havre, November 21, 1915, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires for various periods from July 27, 1915 to November 13, 1917. Transferred to Copenhagen, July 10, 1918, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires from October 5, 1918 to March 9, 1919. Made a C.M.G. June 3, 1919. Promoted to be a Counsellor of Embassy in H.M. Diplomatic Service, September 15, 1919, and appointed H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, January 10, 1920. Transferred to Cochenz, December 1, 1921, as British High Commissioner on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RUPERT SUMMER RYAN

Lieutenant Colonel RUPERT SUMMER RYAN, D.S.O., born May 6, 1884. Entered Royal Field Artillery December, 1905 as Second

Lieutenant. Promoted Lieutenant December, 1908; Captain, September 1914; Major, September 1916; Brevet Lieut. Colonel June, 1919. Served with R.H.A. Great Britain 1906-1912; Egypt 1913-1914; France, 1914-1915; joined General Staff 1915 and served successively with 7th Division, 13th Corps, Cavalry Corps. Appointed Chief of Intelligence 1st British Army in August 1917; served in this capacity until Armistice. Appointed to Staff of Military Governor, British Occupied Territory of Germany, November 1918 and became Chief of Staff, August 1919. Appointed to Interallied Rhineland High Commission as Commissioner at Cologne January, 1920, and transferred to Coblenz as Deputy British High Commissioner, October, 1920.

MONSIEUR PAUL TIRARD.

MONSIEUR PAUL TIRARD, born in 1879, was educated at the College of Nogent-le-Rotrou, where he was a brilliant student.

As student at the School of Political Science, he came out second, a "Laureate of the School"; he performed his military service at Chartres, at the Marceau barracks; in 1902, he passed his examination for the Conseil d'Etat; he then became a Professor at the School of Political Science in Paris and was first made councillor and then Master of the Court of Claims of the Conseil d'Etat.

In 1912, General Lyautey who had been appointed Resident-General in Morocco, asked him to be his chief civilian assistant in the organization of Morocco, over which France had just assumed a protectorate. M. Tirard played a prominent part in this great work, the success of which is well known; it is based on a generous conception of the alliance of the advantages of European colonization with

the respect of the rights and customs of the natives. General Lyautey conferred on him the rosette of an "Officer of the Legion of Honor".

In 1914, M. Tirard asked to be allowed to go to the Front. He was at first a lieutenant; later a captain. General Joffre entrusted the administrative organization of reconquered Alsace to him. At his own request, he was put in command of a company of Chasseurs alpins (66th Battalion); he was created an Officer of the Legion of Honor for military services, obtained three citations, one of them being at Army orders, giving the right to wear a palm. Meanwhile, the Government entrusted an important economic mission to Russia to M. Tirard.

At the time of the Armistice (November, 1918) Marshal Foch entrusted M. Tirard with the general control of the administration of the territories occupied on the left bank of the Rhine by the Allied armies. After one year of this work, the government appointed M. Tirard as High Commissioner of the French Republic in the Rhineland. In this capacity, he acts as President of the Interallied High Commission.

He was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, for military services, in July, 1921.

#### MONSIEUR AMÉDÉE ROUSSELLIER

Monsieur AMÉDÉE ROUSSELLIER, born in 1879, was educated at the Lycée Condorcet where he was a brilliant student. On leaving the Lycée, he studied law at the University of Paris where he obtained the diploma of Doctor of Political and Economic Science; at the same time he was finishing his course of study at the School of Political Science from which he came out second and a "Laureate of the School".

After having performed his military service at Nîmes, he prepared for the Conseil d'Etat, was received in 1904 and became in turn councillor and master of the Court of Claims.

In 1913, the Secretary of the Navy chose him as chief deputy in his council; he then became head of the council of the Under Secretary of State to the Ministry for War.

Mobilized on August 2, 1914, as Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Department, he was promoted first to the rank of Lieutenant, then to that of Captain. Detailed to a division which was fighting in Artois, he was given charge of the military administration of the town of Thann in Alsace, which had just been delivered by French troops.

As early as April, 1915, M. Roussellier, for war services, had been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, with a citation at Army orders giving the right to wear a palm. The following year he was sent on a mission to Italy, from which he was recalled in 1917 to fill the office of Chef de Cabinet to the Ministry of the Colonies.

At the time of the Armistice, he was attached to M. Tirard as Deputy Controller General of the Rhineland Territories and was appointed Deputy French High Commissioner when the Interallied Rhineland High Commission was constituted on January 10, 1920.

M. Roussellier was promoted to the grade of Officer of the Legion of Honor in September, 1920.

#### HERR VON STARCK.

Carl von Starck, who retired last summer, (1921) was born in Cassel (Hesse-Nassau) in 1857. After completing his studies, which took him to England, France and Switzerland, he was appointed

junior official (Regierungsassessor) in the Prussian administrative service, was assigned to duty in the Landrat's office in Memel (East Prussia) and was on duty as Aide in the National Bureau of the Interior (now the National Ministry of the Interior) from 1896 to 1900. In 1901 he was appointed Landrat in Hörde (Westphalia) and in 1905 Assistant Superintendent of Police of Potsdam and later Superintendent. His appointment as Administrator (Regierungspraesident) of the Cologne District followed in 1917. Herr von Starck was able in a high degree to gain the sympathies of the population during his term of office in Cologne. In the summer of 1919 he was appointed National and Prussian State Commissioner for the Occupied Rhenish Territories. In this capacity he succeeded in mediating with great skill between the often conflicting interests.

Herr von Starck married a lady of a family of Rhenish industrials, and they have several children. At present, Herr von Starck is living on his estate located near Cassel.

Prince von Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

The Prince of Hatzfeld-Wildenburg, a son of the well-known diplomat, the Count of Hatzfeld, whose last post held was a long assignment as German Ambassador in London, was born on June 30, 1867. The Prince served a short time as officer but speedily transferred to the diplomatic service and was attache from 1891 to 1901 at the London Embassy, and rose to the grade of Third Secretary and subsequently Second Secretary of the Embassy during his father's incumbency of the post of Ambassador. As Second Secretary he was transferred to Paris in 1902. From 1906 to 1908 he was Counsellor to the Washington

Embassy and took a conspicuous part in bringing about conclusion of the German-American Trade Agreement. He was on duty as Diplomatic Agent in Cairo from 1909 to 1912 and while there concluded the Trade Agreement with Egypt. In 1911 he married the only daughter of the former ambassador to Madrid, Baron von Stumm (of the well-known Rhenish family of industrials of that name). In 1912 he left the service and devoted himself to the management of his estates. During the war he was a Red Cross delegate to the German Governor General of Belgium and later Red Cross delegate in Sofia. In 1918, he acted as Germany's diplomatic representative at the Anglo-German negotiations concerning the exchange of prisoners and was able to bring them to a favorable close. The Prince, while sitting in the Prussian Upper House, was an adherent of the so-called Liberal faction.

In the autumn of 1921 he was appointed to succeed the retiring Herr von Starck as National and Prussian State Commissioner for the Occupied Rhenish Territories.

A P P E N D I X 11

P e r s o n n e l

o f t h e

A m e r i c a n D e p a r t m e n t .

Personnel of  
American Department, I.A.R.H.C.,  
from the time of its inception  
December 31, 1921.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Allen, Henry T., Major General, Antoine, Germaine,	American Representative, Intelligence,	June 1920 to date. March 1921 to date
Backman, Stanley G.,	Kreis Representative,	July 1919 to Aug. 1920.
Baker, Alvin R., Ballas, Marcelle,	Kreis Representative, Stenographer,	July 1919 to date. Mar. 1920 to June 1920.
Barton, Alfred I., Bean, Marion O.,	Secretary, Chauffeur,	July 1920 to date. Nov. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Benton, Thomas R., Bird, Clarence, Bissell, H. B.,	Clerk, Intelligence, Kreis Representative,	May 1919 to date. Mar. 1921 to date. Nov. 1920 to Nov. 1921.
Eledsoe, W.J.,	Mechanic	Sept. 1919 to Dec. 1919
Boex, Alice Bohrmann, Catherine, Borrett, Theo.,	Intelligence, Intelligence, Kreis Assistant,	Mar. 1921 to date. Mar. 1921 to date. July 1919 to Dec. 1920.
Buerger, August W.,	Kreis Assistant,	Nov. 1919 to Mar. 1921.
Cahill, Walter J., Cravens, Jack, Conrad, Michael, Cotterell, Isabelle Crooks, Adrian R., Cross, John R.,	Clerk, Chauffeur, Mechanic, Translator, Stenographer, Secretary,	July 1921 to date. Oct. 1920 to date. July 1921 to date. Jan. 1921 to date. Sept. 1919 to date July 1919 to Dec. 1921.
Day, Wallace H.,	Deputy Commissioner,	May 1919 to June 1920.
Davis, Manton Davis, Nathaniel F.,	Legal Adviser, Kreis Representative,	Nov. 1919 to date. July 1919 to Sept. 1920.
D'Armil, Eileen,	Clerk,	Aug. 1920 to Oct. 1920.
Dolan, John A.,	Kreis Executive,	Oct. 1919 to date.
Ealy, Harry A., Earny, Albert	Stenographer, Chauffeur	May 1920 to date. Sept. 1919 to Dec. 1919.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Easterbrook, Gladys,	Clerk,	Sept. 1919 to May 1921.
Ermst, Homer H.,	Clerk,	July 1919 to Aug. 1920.
Evans, William S.,	Office Assistant,	Sept. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Fieker, Theodore F.,	Kreis Representative,	Dec. 1920 to date
Flint, Addison M.,	Kreis Executive,	July 1919 to June 1920.
Florin, Andrew,	Secretary,	Mar. 1920 to date.
Furlong, Mary,	Stenographer,	Oct. 1921 to date.
Fyfe, Edith M.,	Clark,	Aug. 1919 to Nov. 1921.
Gane, Henry,	Assistant Legal Adviser,	Oct. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Grayot, Virgil,	Chauffeur,	July 1919 to Mar. 1920.
Gebhardt, Fred W.,	Kreis Assistant,	Nov. 1919 to date.
Gilvin, Jesse C.,	Mechanic,	July 1920 to Sept. 1921.
Hansen, C. E.,	Kreis Representative,	July 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Haller, Eugene H.	Kreis Representative,	July 1919 to date.
Hampe, Adolph,	Kreis Assistant,	July 1919 to Mar. 1921.
Happel, A. P.,	Assistant Legal Adviser,	July 1919 to date.
Hartung, Albert,	Kreis Assistant,	Sept. 1919 to Mar. 1921.
Hilleglass, P.R.,	Clerk,	Sept. 1920 to Dec. 1920.
Holt, Joseph R.,	Kreis Representative	July 1919 to date.
Hostetter, Aaron T.,	Mechanic,	Oct. 1920 to date.
Hovde, Bennie O.,	Chauffeur,	July 1920 to Sept. 1921.
Ireton, Robert E.,	Assistant Legal Adviser,	Nov. 1920 to date.
Jamieson, Natt F.,	Kreis Representative,	July 1919 to Dec. 1920.
Johnson, E. M.,	Stenographer,	Oct. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Kaczinski, Max,	Messenger,	Sept. 1919 to date.
Kandel, Emil,	Messenger,	June 1921 to date.
Kauer, Otto F.,	Translator,	Sept. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Kearney, William R.,	Kreis Representative,	Dec. 1920 to Mar. 1921.
King, Arthur R.,	Chauffeur,	Dec. 1920 to May 1921.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Kingston, Harry L.,	Chief of Administration and Finance,	Aug. 1919 to date.
Kiley, H. P.,	Stenographer,	July 1921 to date.
Knox, W. C.,	Commercial Adviser,	May 1919 to Oct. 1919.
Landt, Ernest C.,	Kreis Assistant,	Oct. 1919 to date.
Larson, Uno L.,	Intelligence,	Oct. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Ludlum, Mrs.	Clerk,	Feb. 1920 to May 1920.
Massey, A. P.,	Intelligence,	Mar. 1921 to date.
Mattson, Hugo L.,	Chauffeur,	July 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Michel, I.C.A.,	Stenographer	June 1919 to Jan. 1920.
McLennan, Christian,	Stenographer,	June 1920 to May 1920.
Morgan, William,	Mechanic,	Feb. 1922 to date.
Murphy, Clarence J.,	Stenographer,	Oct. 1919 to Aug. 1920.
Mussaesus, William T.,	Intelligence,	July 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Nichols, Bruce S.,	Director Motor Transportation	Oct. 1921 to date.
Niels, Herman F.,	Night Watchman	Jan. 1921 to Mar. 1921.
Noyes, Howard H.,	Secretary,	Oct. 1919 to June 1920.
Noyes, Pierrepont B.,	Commissioner,	April 1919 to June 1920.
Noyes, H. T.,	Financial Adviser,	July 1919 to Oct. 1919.
Onow, Tatiana,	Translator,	Oct. 1920 to Dec. 1921.
Pierce, Irene	Stenographer,	Sept. 1919 to date.
Pritchett, Julius W.,	Messenger,	July 1919 to date.
Reay, Charles R.,	Messenger,	July 1920 to Dec. 1920.
Reese, Walter,	Chauffeur,	Aug. 1920 to Sept. 1921.
Reeves, Roscoe R.,	Chauffeur,	July 1919 to Jan. 1921.
Raynes, Maitland A.,	Office Assistant,	Oct. 1921 to Feb. 1922.
Reilly, George,	Mechanic,	April 1921 to Sept. 1921.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Rennon, P. J.,	Messenger,	Dec. 1920 to Sept. 1921.
Richmond, Harriett,	Clerk,	Mar. 1921 to date
Richmond, Mary,	Clerk,	Mar. 1921 to date
Rivers, Frank H.,	Translator,	Oct. 1920 to date
Robinson, Charles J.,	Chauffeur,	April 1921 to date.
Robins, J. G.,	Night Watchman,	Mar. 1921 to Feb. 1922.
Roemer, Matthias C.,	Clerk,	Oct. 1919 to date
Roche, Raymond T.,	Secretary,	July 1921 to date
Rowan, Aileen F.,	Clerk,	Aug. 1919 to Dec. 1921.
Rust, Ella,	Stenographer;	Mar. 1921 to date
Ryder, Maud,	Stenographer,	Sept. 1919 to July 1920.
Sahlman, B. A.,	Kreis Assistant,	Sept. 1919 to Mar. 1921.
Sanford, Francis T.,	Office Assistant,	Oct. 1920 to June 1921.
Sanders, Albert,	Kreis Assistant,	July 1919 to Mar. 1921.
Seebach, Oscar,	Kreis Representative	Aug. 1919 to date
Schettini, Rene C.,	Intelligence,	July 1919 to June 1920.
Siff, Harry H.,	Clerk,	Dec. 1920 to date
Small, Lawrence A.,	Office Assistant	July 1919 to Jan. 1920.
Smith, Willye A.,	Stenographer	Feb. 1920 to date
Stone, David L., Colonel,	Deputy Representative	June 1920 to date
Stroube, Esthel O.,	Kreis Assistant,	July 1919 to June 1920.
Tenetti, Virgilio,	Messenger,	Feb. 1921 to date
Turnbull, Doris R.,	Stenographer,	Dec. 1920 to Mar. 1921.
Teurneur, Marcelle,	Stenographer,	June 1919 to date
Walz, Louis G.,	Translator,	May 1921 to date.
White, Clyde W.,	Kreis Representative,	Oct. 1920 to date
Wilton, Willem B.,	Secretary,	Nov. 1919 to date
Wolsker, Frank J.,	Chauffeur,	Oct. 1919 to Dec. 1919.
Youde, Mary	Clerk,	Jan. 1920 to June 1920.
Young, Horace H.,	Messenger,	July 1919 to date
Zaiser, Carl O.,	Chauffeur & Mechanic	July 1920 to date.
Zingg, John,	Chauffeur,	July 1921 to date.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION IN OCCUPIED GERMANY 1920-1921

Vol. I

CORRECTIONS IN FOOTNOTES TO CONFORM TO MIMEOGRAPHED EDITION:

Page 148, fn 1 AMG, IV, 280

" 149, fn 2 AMG, I, 306 and IV, 277

" " , " 3 AMG, I, ch 18, 310

" 152, fn 2 AMG, IV, App. No. 51, p. 279 (not printed)

" 153, fn 1 AMG, IV, App. No. 51, p. 279 (not printed)

" " , " 2 Ibid.

" " , " 3 Ibid.

" " , " 4 Ibid.

" 154, fn 1 AMG, I, ch 18 and IV, pp. 275 ff.

" 159, fn 1 AMG, IV, p. 275

" 161, fn 1 AMG, IV, App. No. 51, p. 279 (not printed)

" " , " 2 Ibid.

" 168, fn 1 AMG, I, ch 15, p. 256

" 176, fn 1 AMG, I, ch 10, and III, App. No. 24, p. 210

" 217, fn 1 AMG, IV, pp. 295-97

" 220, fn 1 Conference des Preliminaires de paix, Commission de la Rive  
Gauche du Rhin, Proces-Verbaux, p. 126

" " , " 2 Ibid., p. 139

" 222, fn 1 See above. pp. 178-80.