

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 760050
By EK NARA Date 7/8

RG

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Entry Dec-Files
1945-49

File 800.515/11-1047

Box 4237

345972

FEB 6 1947

SAC

I acknowledge receipt of your Embassy's note No. 51/32-6
 of November 14, 1946, referring to the claims of the General
 Government Occupation Emission Bank against the German Reichsbank
 and the removal of gold reserves from Poland by the German
 authorities during the occupation of Poland.

It is understood that your Government will be given an
 opportunity in the near future to submit to the Tripartite
 Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold detailed informa-
 tion with respect to Polish gold losses during the German occupa-
 tion. Subsequently, and in accordance with Part III of the Paris
 Reparation Agreement, the Allied Governments concerned will deter-
 mine the right and extent to which your Government should partici-
 pate in the distribution of gold by the Gold Commission.

With respect to the claims of the General Government Occupa-
 tion Emission Bank against the Reichsbank under Article 2, Part I

The Honorable

DCR OFD Unit

Janusz Zlotowski,

Minister Plenipotentiary

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Poland.

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Authority NND 760050
By EK NARA Date 7/8

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Entry Dec-File 1945-49

File 800.515/11-1047

Box 4237

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- 2 -

of the Paris Reparation Agreement all governments signatory to that Agreement waived their claims of similar nature against Germany. I wish to suggest that it would appear appropriate for your Government to consider taking similar action in view of the reparation to Poland provided under the Potsdam Protocol, and the subsequent arrangements between your Government and the Soviet Government.

I regret that it is not feasible to consider your Government's request that its representative be permitted to take part in the Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Under the terms of Part III of the Paris Reparation Agreement this Commission is made up of only the representatives of the governments of the United States, France and the United Kingdom.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

800.515/11-1446

CR SP
30 1946

GA:JAT:dd:PJ

12/27/46

ESP

Cleared with:
FN EUR EE CE

See attached file

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By EK NARA Date 7/8

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Entry

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Dec-Files

1945-49

File 800.515/11-1047

Box 4237

345974

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note No. 51/82-6 of November 14, 1946, referring to the claims of the General Government Occupation Mission Bank against the German Reichsbank and the removal of gold reserves from Poland by the German authorities during the occupation of Poland.

It is understood that your Government will be given an opportunity in the near future to submit to the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold detailed information with respect to Polish gold losses during the German occupation. Subsequently, and in accordance with Part III of the Paris Reparation Agreement, the Allied Governments concerned will determine the right and extent to which your Government

His Excellency

Oskar Lange, *Chairman*
Ambassador of Poland.

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Anthony NND 760050
by EK NARA Date 7/18

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Entry Dec-Files 1945-49
File 800.515/1-1047
Box 4237

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- 2 -

should participate in the distribution of gold by the Gold Commission.

With respect to the claims of the General Government Occupation Emission Bank against the Reichsbank, under Article 2, Part I of the Paris Reparation Agreement all governments signatory to that Agreement waived their claims of similar nature against Germany. I wish to suggest that it would appear appropriate for your Government to consider taking similar action in view of the reparation to Poland provided under the Potsdam Protocol, and the subsequent arrangements between your Government and the Soviet Government.

I regret that it is not feasible to consider your Government's request that its representative be permitted to take part in the Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Under the terms of Part III of the Paris Reparation Agreement this Commission is made up of only the representatives of the governments of the United States, France and the United Kingdom.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

800.515/1-1446

GA:JAH:bdo:PJ
CIO

12/6/46

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Authority NND 760050
By EK NARA Date 7/8

RG

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Entry Dec-File 5
1945-44
File 800.515/4-1247-
800.515/4-1747-

Box 4226

Form DS-302
(7-2-46)DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION COPY

Seal

INCOMING TELEGRAM



3

Action: ESE
Info:
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Control 4471

Rec'd April 15, 1947
11:26 p.m.

	ACW	EMP
A	P	L
	S	2
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	JK	

FROM: London
TO : Secretary of State
NO : 2216, April 15, 6 p.m.

Moscow's 155 of April 14 to London (to Dept as KOSMOS 35) on gold protocols most helpful. Embassy accordingly in touch with British FONOFF re proceeding with plans to communicate the two Italian protocols and the Polish protocol to Italian and Polish Govt representatives in London. Documents are then to be signed here as soon as Italian and Polish Govts have studied them.

Quoted below is text of Polish protocol supplied by FONOFF. Dept's urgent confirmation of correctness of text would be appreciated.

We gather that Austrian protocol follows (mutatis mutandi) wording of Polish protocol, except that a paragraph along the lines quoted in paragraph six of Moscow's telegram under reference is to be added.

Following is text Polish Protocol:

"The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France, hereinafter referred to as "the Allied Governments concerned", on the one hand, and the Government of Poland on the other, have through the undersigned duly empowered representatives, agreed as follows:

One. The Allied Governments concerned agree that Poland should receive a proportional share of the gold distributed pursuant to Part III of the agreement on reparations from Germany, on the establishment of an Inter-Allied Reparations Agency and on the restitution of monetary gold signed at Paris on January 14, 1946, on the same basis as the

countries

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APR 30 1947
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By EK NARA Date 7/8

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Entry Dec-Files
1945-49File 800.515/4-1247-
800.515/4-1747

Box 4226

SECRET

-2-, #2216, April 15, 6 p.m., from London

countries signatory to the said agreement to the extent that Poland can establish that a definite amount of monetary gold belonging to it was looted by Germany, or, at any time after 12th March 1938 was wrongfully removed into German territory.

Two. Poland adheres to the arrangement for the restitution of monetary gold set forth in Part III of the aforementioned agreement and declares that the portion of the monetary gold accruing to it under the agreement is accepted in full satisfaction of all Polish claims against Germany for restitution of monetary gold.

Three. Poland accepts the arrangements which have been or will be made by the Allied Governments concerned for the implementation of the aforesaid arrangement.

Done in London, this ----- day of -----1947, in the English, French and Polish languages of which the English and French texts are authentic."

Sent Dept only.

DOUGLAS

WFS:ABC

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by EL NARA Date 7/8

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Entry Dec-Files
1945-49
File 800.515/4-1947
4-23-47
Box 4226

FILE NO.

800.515/4-1947

DESP. 109 FROM MOSCOW

DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM!

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THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DG/R FOR FILING.

--000--

DEC 16 1947
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Authority NND 760050
By EK NAPA Date 7/8

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Entry

Dec-Fil 125
1945-49

File

800.5 15/4-1847
4-23-47

Box

4226

Rec'd R.W.L.
May 3, 1947DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERSACTION:
ESPINFO:
OCD
TO:
DCR
EUR
OJD

No. 109

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
April 19, 1947

MAY 12 1947

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Treas

M-O-O-O

UNRESTRICTEDSUBJECT: Note from the Polish Government
concerning the Restitution of Monetary
Gold found in German Territory.

The Delegation of the United States of America to the Council of Foreign Ministers has the honor to transmit herewith for whatever action may be deemed proper a copy of a note addressed to the American Ambassador in Moscow on April 17, 1947 by the Polish Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Moscow and the original copy of the enclosure thereto, together with a copy of the reply which has been sent to the Charge d'Affaires of Poland, with regard to the desire of the Polish Government to participate in the distribution of monetary gold found in German territory.

Copies of this correspondence have been forwarded to the American Embassy in Brussels for the information of the United States representative on the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency.

Enclosures:

- 1- From the Polish Charge d'Affaires, April 17, 1947, with original enclosure--note from the Polish Government to Secretary of State, April 12, 1947.
- 2- To the Polish Charge d'Affaires ad interim, April 19, 1947.
- 3- To the American Embassy, Brussels, April 19, 1947.

VIAJES:dec

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UNRESTRICTED

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Authority NND 760050

By EK NARA Date 7/8

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Entry

Dec-Files
1945-49

File

800.515/4-18-47

Box

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(COMPARED)

The Polish Government beg to refer to the Questionnaire forwarded to them by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold concerning the formal registration of the basis and extent of claims to monetary gold found on German territory - and have the honour to submit to the Government of the United States of America their views on the subject and to request the United States Government to give their support to the same.

The Polish Government have already had the opportunity of requesting their participation in the distribution of the monetary gold found in Germany in accordance with the stipulations of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparations which provides the allocation of the said gold to despoiled countries as restitution of their gold in a ratio corresponding to the losses sustained in result of looting or wrongful removal of their gold to Germany. They have submitted their claims in notes delivered in October 1946 to the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France and to the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold in Brussels, on the basis of par.D. part III. of the

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HONOURABLE
GEORGE MARSHALL
SECRETARY OF STATE

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Authority NND 760050
By EK NARA Date 7/8

RG 59
Entry Dec-Files 1945-49
File 800.515/4-18-47
Box 4226

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(COPY)
(COMPARED)

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Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparations
of December 21st 1945.

The Polish Government beg to draw attention
to the following facts -

the above-mentioned part III of the Final
Act of the Paris Conference, while using the terms
"gold" or "monetary gold" contains no directive
as to the definition of gold which is to be subject
to restitution in favour of despoiled countries.

It was only the Tripartite Commission for the
Restitution of Monetary Gold in Brussels, which
in connection with the despatch of the above-men-
tioned questionnaire laid down the definition of
gold to be subject to recovery on the basis of res-
titution. In accordance with the definition estab-
lished by the mentioned Commission only monetary gold
is to be subject to restitution in proportion to
losses suffered through looting and wrongful remo-
val. The Commission attempts to define monetary gold
as -

" all gold which, at the time of its looting
or wrongful removal, was carried as a part of the
claimant country's monetary reserve either in the
accounts of the claimant Government itself or in the
accounts of the claimant country's central bank or
other monetary authority at home or abroad".

In connection with the foregoing, the Polish
Government wish to express the view that the gold
found in Germany which was in the possession of the

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Entry Dec-Files

by EK NARA Date 7/8

1945-49

File 800.515/4-18-41

4-23-47

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(COPY)
(COMPARED)

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Reichsbank is undoubtedly monetary gold. The claim to this gold should, however, be open to despoiled countries not only in all those cases, where they lost their monetary gold within the meaning of the Tripartite Commission but also in cases, where the gold in the shape of coins, bars and jewels was looted from the population in consequence of orders issued by the German occupation authorities, forced sales, confiscations during searches, in banks, safes and the gold robbed from millions of victims murdered in camps - and thus subsequently increased the amount of Germany's monetary gold or permitted her to maintain her monetary gold reserves.

The Polish Government are in possession of parts of evidence, which can be produced at any time and which prove that the gold

1. confiscated and forcibly purchased from the Polish population on the basis of orders issued by the occupation authorities,
2. acquired by the Germans by way of forcible opening of Polish bank safes,
3. acquired through looting of victims in concentration and death camps in Poland was turned over to the Reichsbank, thus increasing the German monetary gold reserve.

Apart from the above, looted jewels were sold in neutral countries and enabled Germany the purchase of gold or by supplying her with foreign exchange helped her to save and protect her own monetary gold.

Irrespective of the afore-mentioned, it is conclusive from the activities of the Reichskreditkassen, of the so-called Emissionsbank and the branch

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By EK NARA Date 7/8

Entry Dec-File 5

1945-49

File 800.515/4-18-47

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(COMPLETED)

offices of the Reichsbank, which were operating in Polish territory under occupation and in Polish areas incorporated into the Reich, that the mentioned bodies made use of gold looted from private individuals for the purpose of monetary gold which served as gold coverage for the banknotes circulated by them on Polish territory.

In consideration of the above, the Polish Government have, therefore, the honour to draw the attention of the United States Government to the fact that the definition of the gold which is to be subject to restitution adopted by the Tripartite Commission in Brussels deprives Poland of the possibility of participation in the distribution of the monetary gold found in Germany, thus seriously affecting Poland's interests which, according to estimates, amount to 134.000 kilograms of pure gold.

The Polish Government have, therefore, the honour to request that the definition of gold which is to be subject to restitution be fixed or extended in a manner which would enable the restitution of gold to despoiled countries also in those cases where the gold looted from them contributed to the increase of the German monetary gold reserve or to its maintenance.

The Polish Government have the honour to register at the same time their claim to the gold removed by the Germans from the "Bank von Danzig" and turned over to the Reichsbank. This gold is valued at 28.000 Danzig guilders. The Polish Government are basing their claim to the gold on the fact that -

1. Poland's sovereignty extended to the Free City of Danzig, to which Germany renounced her rights

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By EK NARA Date 7/8	File 800.515/4-18-47 4-23-47
	Box 4226

(COPY)
(COMPARED)

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in the treaty of Versailles (par.100)

2. Poland was a co-owner of the "Bank von Danzig", her share amounting to 25 % of the stock.

The Polish Government express the hope that the above-presented claims of Poland, in view of Poland having suffered enormous losses in all domains, including her gold reserve, will be taken into favourable consideration and her standpoint supported by the United States Government.

The Polish Government have the honour to inform the Government of the United States of America that similar notes have been submitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic.

Warsaw, the 12th of April 1947.

SEAL

MINISTERSTWO SPRAW

ZACZARNICZNYCH

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Anthony, NND 760050
by EK NARA Date 7/3

RG 59
Entry Dec-Files 1945-49
File 800.515/4-18-47
Box 4-2347
4226

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Moscow, April 19, 1947

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of your note of April 17, 1947 addressed to the American Ambassador in Moscow, enclosing a note dated April 12, 1947, presenting the views of the Polish Government with regard to the restitution of monetary gold found in German territory.

I have referred the note of the Polish Government to the Department of State in Washington for reply and have in addition brought it to the attention of the United States representative on the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency.

Accept, sir, renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

Henryk Wolpe, Esquire
Charge d'Affaires ad interim of
Poland.

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Authority NND 760050
By EK NARA Date 7/18

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Entry Dec-Files 1945-49
File 800.515/4-18-47
Box 4226

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Moscow, April 19, 1947

The United States Delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers presents its compliments to the American Embassy of Brussels and encloses for the information of the United States representative on the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency a copy of correspondence concerning the desire of the Polish Government to participate in the distribution of monetary gold found in German territory.

Enclosures:

- 1- Note from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland, April 17, 1947 with enclosure, note from the Polish Government, April 12, 1947.
- 2- To the Department of State, April 19, 1947.

VTR:dec

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800.515/7-1248

CS/V

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of Poland and has the honor to refer to the latter's visit to the Department of State on July 12, 1948, as well as to a memorandum of April 23, 1948 from the Polish Embassy concerning various questions currently being considered by the Governments of Poland and the United States. The Department has noted the Embassy's request that Poland be given a share of the non-monetary gold which was taken from inmates of concentration camps, a high percentage of whom were Poles.

In disposing of non-monetary gold found in its Zone of Occupation in Germany this Government is bound by Article 8 of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparation of 1945 and by the Agreement and Instructions for the implementation of this Article which were adopted by the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia at a conference in Paris in June 1946.

The essence of these agreements is that the non-monetary gold found in Germany shall be made available to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and its successors for the rehabilitation and resettlement

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File 800.515/3-668 3-548
Box 4247

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of the non-repatriable victims of Nazi action.

As the Embassy is undoubtedly aware the plight and number of these victims who include former residents or citizens of Poland and who cannot claim the assistance of any Government receiving reparation from Germany is considerable. In the face of the substantial need, however, the funds made available through the disposition of non-monetary gold are so small as to be almost insignificant, and from a practical point of view, if no other, it would be unrealistic to attempt to allocate any portion thereof to Poland or other countries whose nationals were persecuted in Nazi concentration camps.

Insofar as the Polish request may be prompted by the desire to give some compensation to Polish victims of Nazism who are now resident in Poland, the Department desires to point out that Poland is in the same position as other European countries which likewise do not have access to the non-monetary gold fund for the purpose of compensating their own unfortunate concentration camp victims.

Department of State,

345988

Washington,

KA
AUG 17 1948

cc - USPOLAD Berlin

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RE: CBLyon:VJohnson:mt
EP:AFKiefer:cmb

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O. T. F.
FN
Mr. Fletcher

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by EK NARA Date 7/8

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Entry Dec-Files
1945-49

File 800.515/6-2647

Box 4231

FORM DS-322
7-18-46

OUTGOING TELEGRAM 5517

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Charge Department

Department of State

SECRET

Charge to

Washington

Classification approved: O.J.L.

AMEMBASSY,

SECRET

JUL 23 1947

BRUSSELS.

1040

FOR DORR

800.515/6-2647

Total monetary gold holding Polish Central Bank amounting 70 million dollars outbreak of war was successfully shipped out of country; namely, 67 millions to UK, US, Canada about equally divided and 3.2 millions to Roum (urtel 1020 June 26). Br deducted 12 million from portion deposited with them for Polish war debt. Remaining UK deposit and US Canada deposits totaling 55 millions at free disposal Poles. Negotiations with Roum re deblocking 3.2 millions underway.

Above info for limited confidential use only. Received from member Polish Emb Wash confirming Depts intelligence.

Marshall

(O.J.L.)

CS/A

800.515/6-2647

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7/22/47

Cleared GA-Todd

FN Cleared 6E

Cleared in
Mr. Elbrick
W. G. Gray

CLEARANCE

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JUL 23 1947 FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 1947 - 786332

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BY EK NAPA Date 7/8

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File 800.575 4-1147-

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FORM DS-322
7-18-46

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INDICATE

Collect

Charge Department

Charge to

Department of State

370

AUG 1 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

8 P.M.

AMEMBASSY

XRS 11/14/47

WARSAW

XRS 10/00/00

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860C.4C/4-1447

U-E

Reurtei 559 following transmitted at request of
Treasury with Department's concurrence:

QUOTE No message yet received by Federal Reserve Bank from Gosbank. Polish Embassy reports Gosbank takes position that since shipper of gold is Financial Counselor of Polish Embassy Moscow and the receiver of gold is Financial Counselor of Polish Embassy at New York, authority of latter to sell gold is entirely internal concern of Poland, and Gosbank therefore cannot confirm authority of Financial Counselor at New York to sell gold. Deptel 559 apparently misunderstood by Gosbank. Since it is understood that gold has been lent by the USSR to Poland, U.S. Treasury, as normal and usual precaution against possible adverse claims, desires some assurance before buying such gold that terms of Russian-Poland Gold Loan permit Poland to sell the approximately \$10,000,000 gold just arrived and additional amounts coming from Leningrad. Treasury suggests either Gosbank cable to Federal Reserve Bank of New York certified copy of joint Russian-Polish statement at time of gold loan or Gosbank or other official assurance to you or Department that under the terms of the loan of gold to Poland the USSR and Gosbank have no property interest in gold in question and that such gold

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1945-46
File 800.515 4-1147-
4-1147

Box

59FORM DS-322
7-18-46

CLASSIFICATION

INDICATE

Collect

Charge Department

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Washington

-2-

is free for sale to the United States by Poland. In the alternative, Treasury suggests a certified copy of loan agreement showing Poland may freely dispose of gold loan will suffice. If you judge Poles unwilling or unable to obtain necessary documents or assurances from Russians suggest you communicate Embassy Moscow and ask them to take matter up directly with Russians. END QUOTE

Sent to Warsaw as Dept's 648, repeated to Moscow
as Dept's 1552.

Marshall
NFL

JULY
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On file

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Authority NND 760050

RG 59

Entry Dec-Files

1945-44

File 800.575 4-1147

4-1147

By EK NAPA Date 7/8

Box 4226

B 60 C 18 / 4-1147
5239
Inform Polish Government to
concerned with supplying
various foods to people who
support DB.
X R - \$ 60,00
X R - \$ 111,40
U.E.

345992

Advise	Note & Return
Approve & Return As You Requested	Note & File
Attention	Per Telephone Talk
Attach File	Previous Correspondence
Comment & Return	Priority Action
Consider	Reconsider
Copying	Recommend Action
Correct	Record
File	Reply
Follow-up	Return to Sender
Hold	Rewrite
Initials Needed	Signature Required
Investigate & Report	See Me
Instruct	Take Action
Justify	Transfer
Keep Me Advised	Type
Legal Matter	Verify
Memo Required	Reply for Signature of
Not Interested	
Note & Destroy	
Note & Forward	

REMARKS:

Perhaps language should be hedged, to be certain that Embassy does not construe us as authority to engage lawyers at Govt expense, or otherwise become involved in financial responsibilities.

Also, re-penultimate sentence of Warsaw's despatch, if we are to take on appreciable personnel workload, FSP should know.

From

DS - DR. Flaherty

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Authority NWD 812044

By JA NARA Date 7/6

THE

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RG	59
Entry	COF 1944-45
File	360C(115)
Box	1753

No. 468

AMERICAN EMBASSY

parties to be do / 62
the 26th of July 25, 1948
CONFIDENTIAL relative
dated of questions of interest
during the German occupation of Poland
Subject: Difficulties Encountered by American Citizens
caused to in the Assertion of Property Rights in Poland
newspaper article

ACTION
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F.U.R.

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Authority NJA 812044

By JA NARA Date 7/6

RG 59
Entry COF 1944-45
File 360C.1151
Box 1753

345994

360C.1151-2648
DCE/R Central File

360C.1151-2648
CSV

Confidential File

...the interested
parties may seek restitution of their property through the assistance of a relative or a friend residing in the neighborhood where the property is located. In cases where the restitution procedure is not complicated by questions of inheritance, sale under duress during the German occupation, possibility of German citizenship of a claimant, or some other legal problem, the title to the property may be gained without recourse to formal court proceedings and with comparative ease. This fact is also mentioned in the enclosed newspaper article.

The Embassy has been observing the problems which have arisen, owing to the necessity in a number of cases for the services of an attorney in order to gain restitution. These problems were acute at the time the official rate of exchange was 100 zlotys to the dollar. All fees charged in terms of zlotys were excessive when converted into dollars, and, as a result, Polish attorneys frequently requested goods for their services instead of monetary payment. Complaints were received by the Embassy in several cases. For instance, an attorney requested a certain grade of furs to be shipped to him in return for his assistance. Another attorney refused to represent an American citizen because he had received vanilla which he had requested in the form of sticks instead of flakes. Now that the official exchange rate is at 400 zlotys to the dollar, such questions no longer arise, and attorney fees appear more reasonable to the claimants.

The position of an attorney in Poland is often complicated by the fact that he finds it necessary to meet certain expenses in representing property interests, such as traveling expenses and costs of repairs needed immediately in order to comply with governmental regulations. The attorney may be willing to advance money for such expenses, but an advance might be construed here as a transaction of a nature forbidden by Polish exchange laws. An attorney in Warsaw informed the Embassy that Polish lawyers have been advised by their association that it was preferable not to make such advances to American citizens.

In view of the difficulties encountered by attorneys in certain cases in obtaining advance payment and the fact that under present circumstances the property would often be of no value to the owner after the question of title has been cleared, some attorneys are not eager to represent American claimants. In this connection it may be mentioned that a prominent Warsaw attorney requested that his name be removed from the Embassy's list of attorneys. This situation is, of course, not general, and the Embassy has knowledge of numerous instances where Polish attorneys are representing their American clients in a satisfactory manner.

The Embassy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

345995

RG 59

DECLASSIFIED	Entry COF 1944-46
Authority NDA 812044	File 3606.1151
By JA NARA Date 7/6	Box 1753

The Embassy has investigated insofar as possible whether pressure has been brought to bear on attorneys not to represent American interests by the Polish government through the Polish bar or other agency and has not found definite evidence of such nature. Only one attorney, the Warsaw attorney referred to above, has indicated that strong hints reached him indicating that the Polish government does not look favorably on his activities. This attorney, however, has not frowned upon accepting cases involving nationalization of industrial property where large fees are asked. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Embassy knows of no instances where large American interests familiar with legal procedure have encountered serious difficulties in securing Polish legal talent. Polish attorneys representing American interests, however, should not expect to appear for their clients in an atmosphere of friendliness and cooperation. The very nature of the present Polish government forbids such atmosphere and cooperation, but, taken as a whole, Polish officials are not entirely uncooperative. It remains, however, to be seen to what extent the services of Polish attorneys may be effective. As stated by a Warsaw attorney, it may be wiser for certain American claimants not to spend their good money in an effort to recuperate their investments or properties in Poland. This situation may explain why a number of claimants desire to use the free services of the Department and the Embassy to the fullest possible extent.

The Embassy has given attention to the possibility of establishing a schedule of attorneys' fees and has reached the conclusion that any schedule which might be established would be of no practical value. The variety of services requested are numerous, and the facts and questions involved in the various cases are of a nature not readily reduced to monetary values. Conditions vary in the different parts of Poland, and it would be most difficult to establish a general classification of services and related fees.

The Embassy has explored the possibility of bringing to the attention of the Polish government the claims to property interests of American citizens. Consideration was given to a plan that individual cases might be reported to a qualified governmental agency in Warsaw. Representatives of the Embassy discussed the matter with the Director of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 25, 1948. The entire subject was brought to his attention, and the difficulties encountered by American citizens in attempting to assert their legal rights and interests in Poland were particularly stressed. It was mentioned to this official that the Ministry might be interested in establishing a procedure by which the interests of the American citizens concerned could be reported to a

designated

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designated office where records might be maintained. Thereupon the Director of the Economic Department called in his legal adviser to whom he explained the entire question in the presence of the Embassy representatives. It was decided that the question would be studied by the Ministry and that the Embassy would receive an informal reply in the near future. The legal adviser mentioned, however, that the registration of the claims with the Ministry or any other agency of the Polish government might not eliminate the necessity of the claims to property being made before the competent agencies in accordance with the Law of March 8, 1946.

After considerable delay occasioned by travel in various European countries by the legal adviser, a representative of the Embassy was informed verbally by him on July 15, 1948 that the question had been taken up with various officials of the Polish government, particularly with the Ministry of Justice. The legal adviser mentioned also that he had consulted the author of the Law of March 8, 1946. He explained that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not find it practicable that the Embassy report the interests of American citizens in abandoned property or other such property to the Polish government. He added that the reports would be too numerous and that the recording of the property interests with the government would serve no useful purpose. It could not dispense compliance with the Law of March 8, 1946. He further stated that the question of the interests of small property owners was quite different to the interests involving nationalization of large property, especially industrial property. The latter class of property involves only a limited number of cases which the Embassy has already reported to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In discussing the several aspects of the American owners asserting their claims to property, the legal adviser also stated that it was not necessary to employ a lawyer where the owner of the property could be represented by a relative or friend. He added, however, that a representative of some sort was necessary and that the owner could not file his claim by letter with the District Liquidation Office or the court. The legal adviser suggested that a representative of the Embassy might act in behalf of the interested American citizens. In this connection it was explained that representatives of the Embassy are, as a rule, not permitted to act as attorneys for American citizens.

In view of the circumstances as outlined above, the Embassy is of the opinion that no marked departure should be made from the present procedure which meets

the demands

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the demands of the claimants in the majority of cases. An effort will be made to add the names of lawyers to the list of attorneys who would be interested in representing small claims at reasonable fees. The names of attorneys not interested will be deleted. With the Department's approval, it might prove profitable for the Embassy to actually select attorneys in cases where the claimants are unable themselves to secure legal services. The usual waiver of responsibility would, of course, have to be made most clear where a lawyer is selected by the Embassy.

The taking over of a more active role by the Embassy in representing American interests might be explored further. It is the opinion of this office, however, that representatives of the Embassy should not undertake to act as attorneys for the claimants. Apart from the many questions of law and other complicated matters, there would also exist matters of handling funds and accounting therefor. The acceptance by the Embassy of a few cases at the beginning would later become a general practice and would require the expansion of the limited facilities here. It goes without saying that additional funds for employing additional personnel would be required.

The Embassy would appreciate receiving the Department's views.

Enclosures: att w

1. Newspaper article
2. Translation of newspaper article

350 General
JHMadonne/JAN/lm
To Department in original and ozalid ✓

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NARA Date 716	Box	1753

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE LEGAL ADVISER

August 23, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF
PROTECTIVE SERVICES

AUG 26 1948

1C DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DS
EP
EE
360C.115/7-2648

FROM: L/C - Samuel Herman - 4048.

RE: Despatch No. 468, Warsaw, July 26, 1948.

L/C would appreciate receiving the benefit of your views on the above despatch.

The problem is of substantial practical and general importance. The despatch is fairly comprehensive. Your attention is directed to the suggestion, among others, that a representative of the Embassy might act in behalf of the interested American citizens. It must be evident that nullification of the remedies of American citizens, and of the activities of the Department on their behalf, by default in Poland (or elsewhere), is not desirable.

8/23/48 ADW
L/C

CC: EP
EE
SM

L/C: SHerman: mcd
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Authority NAA 812044

By JA NARA Date 7/6

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L/C - Mr. Herman

EP - EE

DS - Hawley L. Smith

Sept. 7, 1948

Comments re Despatch No. 468, Warsaw, July 26, 1948.

1. This Division concurs with the Embassy in that no marked departure should be made from present procedure.
2. Under no circumstances should Embassy act as custodian of property or as attorney for claimants without specific directions from the Department.
3. Frequently revised lists of attorneys should be made available to American citizens in order to give all possible assistance to claimants in gathering evidence of ownership and in obtaining documents to support claims of inheritance, claims for compensation for property nationalized, expropriated or confiscated, or for the purpose of recovering control of such property when and if possible under Polish law.
4. Embassy might explore the possibility of Poland permitting a limited number of legal representatives of American property owners to reside in Poland on a temporary basis in order to examine records, obtain evidence and procure depositions from witnesses concerning claims of ownership by American citizens.
5. This Division views with concern the large number of requests for assistance, in connection with small claims to property in Poland through inheritance or by purchase, which presently appear to be dormant and totally without constructive action by the Department or the Embassy.

During the recent Satellite Treaty Conference in Rome, the writer discussed on several occasions the problems arising in the protection of American property in Rome with Mr. Henry C. Ramsey, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Warsaw. Despatch #468 and this memo reflect those conversations.

CON: DS: H. L. Smith: cf

Copy to: DS - Mr. Hunt

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By JA NARA Date 7/6

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10/26/48

THE LEGAL ADVISER

L.H.C. Mr. Sherman.

D.S. has sent you proposed note to Poland to me with the attached note. D.S. is troubled over the question as to whether or not selection of attorneys may not, unless qualified, give rise to an obligation on the part of the Dept. I wonder if you would consider it desirable to advise the Embassy that if it does select attorneys for claimants, such claimants should be specifically advised that the Dept. accepts no responsibility in the matter.

In this connection please look at Foreign Service Regulations

X 3 & X 4. This would, of course, hardly seem to be a proper situation for the Dept. to employ attorneys under Sec 103 of the F.S. Act

S H Fay.

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360C-115/7-2648

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CS/

No.

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,

Warsaw.

360C-115/7-2648

The Acting Secretary of State acknowledges the receipt of the Embassy's despatch No. 468, dated July 26, 1948, regarding difficulties encountered by a number of American citizens in the assertion of their property rights in Poland.

The Department appreciates the peculiar difficulties faced by small American property holders in effectively asserting claims for restitution or compensation in Poland. The Embassy cogently reviews these problems in the aforesaid despatch and clearly indicates the limitations upon effective action by the Embassy. The Department must, however, continue to view with concern the large number of requests for assistance, in connection with small claims to property in Poland which appear to be dormant and seemingly without constructive action. The Department concurs with the Embassy's observation that large American interests do not seem to encounter serious difficulties in securing legal representation in Poland. Active consideration should, however, continue to be given to overcoming the inherent practical limitations upon small American claimants in asserting claims in Poland and the degree to which the Embassy might aid in effectuating the discharge of this Government's responsibilities to such claimants.

The Department cannot contemplate with satisfaction any situation in Poland where an American national, in good faith attempting to assert rights under Polish law, is precluded from effective assertion of such rights by his practical inability to secure representation. This is particularly true where Polish legislation requires a local representative and the American national, resident in the United States, has no other recourse than to rely, as a practical matter, either upon professional legal representation or upon the American Embassy.

The Department would favor any efforts made by the Embassy to revise the current list of Polish attorneys so as to include and identify attorneys who would be interested in representing small American claimants at reasonable fees and would not disapprove of the actual selection by the Embassy of Polish attorneys to represent American claimants, where the claimants

are

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are unable to secure legal services. Claimants, under such circumstances, should be advised that neither the Department nor the Embassy can assume responsibility for the legal services rendered, or for payment therefor. In no event should the Embassy act directly as custodian of property, or as attorney for claimants, without the specific authorization and direction of the Department. If such representation by the Embassy is sought by the claimant, or thought by the Embassy to be warranted to avoid palpable injustice and harm to American claimants in danger of forfeiture or default through no fault of their own, the instructions of the Department should be sought.

The Department has noted the attempt of the Embassy to establish a modus vivendi with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with respect to notice and filing of American claims in a designated central office of the Polish Government. The Department favors continued effort in this direction, calling the Embassy's attention to the fact that other Governments having requirements of local filing and representation in certain categories of claims have permitted such filing to be made with the American Embassy, notice to be given by the Embassy to a designated central office of the Government. An illustration is war damage claims in Yugoslavia. Whether this is feasible in Poland and whether efforts should be continued to induce relaxation of the requirements of the Law of March 8, 1946, in connection with the claims of foreign nationals, are questions better to be evaluated by the Embassy. This line of approach impresses the Department as being logically sound in connection with claims of foreign nationals not resident in Poland. The Embassy could be deemed the representative of all American nationals whose claims it files centrally. Legal services, if required, could be furnished by Polish attorneys selected by the Embassy subject to the necessary reservations indicated above as to non-assumption of responsibility by the Department or the Embassy.

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal

360C.115/7-2643

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NOV 10 1948
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L/C.S.Herman:jw

L:

Oct. 29, 1948

DS EP EE L/A

After corrections
cleared by tele-
phone with
Mr. Salter

Dist.

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PROTECTIVE SERVICES is assigned to
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OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 102

LEGAL ADVISER

AMERICAN EMBASSY

CONFIDENTIAL FEB 28 1949 Warsaw, Poland, February 10, 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Subject: Difficulties Encountered by American Citizens
in the Assertion of Property Rights in Poland

The Ambassador has the honor to refer to the Department's instruction No. 111 of November 18, 1948 containing suggestions for the Embassy's consideration in order to protect more effectively the property interests of American citizens in Poland. An early case upon the classification in which the present occupant would

The Department has noted the attempt already made by the Embassy to establish a modus vivendi with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as reported in despatch No. 468 of July 26, 1948, with respect to notice and filing of American claims in a designated central office of the Polish government. Representatives of the Embassy discussed the matter fully with the competent officials of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and every effort was made at the time to interest the Ministry in establishing a procedure whereby certain property claims or interests of the American citizens concerned might be reported to a designated office where records would be maintained. The informal reply received, after long delay, was entirely negative, and the Ministry indicated that it did not find the suggested procedure practicable.

The Embassy invites the Department's attention to a fact which may have been overlooked, namely, that central offices have already been designated by the Polish government for the filing of two major types of property claims: Claims for compensation for nationalized property, which are filed at the Office of the Legal Adviser, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and claims for war losses compensation, which are filed at an office known as Department VIII, Ministry of Finance. The latter office also accepts claims for deposits in former German banks. The original efforts of the Embassy were, therefore, made in regard to claims for the restitution of abandoned property in the United States. The Embassy gave full requests an explanation from the authorities. As most of the inquiries received by the Embassy pertain to claims for restitution of abandoned property, representatives of the Embassy called recently on the Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, a specialist on questions involving property rights, and discussed with him the problems involved in this type of claim. This official stated that the Polish government is eager to be relieved of the

responsibility.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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AMERICAN EMBASSY IN POLAND

RECORDED IN THE RECORDS

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CONFIDENTIAL FEB 3 8 1948 WESTWING BUREAU DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NO. 105

TECHNICAL ADVISER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- 2 -

responsibility of managing properties which were found abandoned at the end of the war and that the Decree of March 8, 1946 was drawn up to provide a procedure as simple as possible for the granting of restitution to persons able to produce evidence of ownership. District Liquidation Offices were put in charge of the management of the properties and of the granting of restitution by the simplified procedure. Recourse to the liquidation offices was available to persons of all of the allied nationalities provided applications were filed prior to December 31, 1948. As rightful owners may still gain restitution by recourse to normal court procedure, at least until December 31, 1953, the Polish government, according to the Legal Adviser, does not see a need for establishing a central office for filing restitution claims. After 1953 or 1955, depending in each case upon the classification in which the present occupant would be considered, it would be possible for the actual occupants to gain title to the properties by prescription, thus causing the property rights of other claimants to be forfeited. A claimant has not with difficulty obtained the obtaining the consent of a Polish attorney. In view of the fact that the court facilities described are available to American claimants, the Embassy is of the opinion that after the interested persons have been informed of the present status of the properties and of the procedure to be followed, the responsibility for further action should rest with the persons concerned except in the limited cases where it is established that adequate legal assistance cannot be obtained.

In an effort to assure adequate legal assistance to the claimants, the Embassy has endeavored, especially during recent months, to learn of any attorneys whose names are included on its list of attorneys who are not willing to serve American claimants to the best of their ability. Thus far, however, this office has learned of only one such attorney, and his name was immediately removed. On the other hand, information is frequently received by the Embassy from attorneys in Poland indicating that many of the property owners, including those with small claims, do secure the services of local attorneys, and there are no serious indications that such services are not generally satisfactory. The number of complaints received by the Embassy has been comparatively small.

Upon receipt of a complaint from the United States, the Embassy as a rule requests an explanation from the attorney involved. The explanations thus far received contain information regarding the action which has been taken and reasons for the failure of the attorneys to communicate promptly with the claimants or their United States attorneys. In numerous cases, it appeared that the property owners were rather unreasonable in the services they

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they demanded from the Polish attorneys and often failed to make adequate remuneration. These matters have caused certain attorneys to discontinue the handling of a few cases. A recent example of a Polish attorney having difficulty in obtaining payment for his services from clients in the United States is contained in the enclosed copy of a letter dated January 19, 1949 received from Dr. Stanislaw Nikoley.

Evidence of the fact that many property claimants are communicating with attorneys in Poland and are obtaining adequate assistance is contained in the enclosed copy of the letter of January 15, 1949 from Dr. Adam Nagorski, Warsaw attorney. Dr. Nagorski briefly outlines the action which he has taken in twenty-eight property cases for American citizens. Because of unsatisfactory experiences in the past, he also mentions his concern about the possibility that remittances sufficient to cover expenditures incurred and to cover fees for his services may not be received.

In accordance with the Department's suggestion, the Embassy is prepared to seek a competent attorney in any case where the claimant has met with serious difficulties in obtaining the consent of a Polish attorney to assist him in the assertion of his property rights. The claimant would, of course, be made to understand that neither the Embassy nor the Department of State can assume responsibility in any way for the services rendered or the fees which may be charged by the attorney selected.

With regard to the Department's observation that there are a number of claims to properties in Poland which appear to be dormant, it should be born in mind that probably many of these claims involve estates of persons killed in the ghettos or in the German concentration and extermination camps in Europe. To gain title to these properties usually requires unending search for relatives who may still be alive and for death records and other vital statistics records, many of which were destroyed during the war. This would involve considerable effort and expense which very possibly would be greater than the value of the properties if recovered.

Today small property holdings in Poland are generally worth only a fraction of their prewar values, and it is safe to assume that much of the property for which claims are received would be worthless if recovered by the claimants. Most of the buildings which were not completely destroyed during the war were damaged or suffered from pillage and lack of up-keep. Heavy expenditures would have to be met for reconstruction and repairs. Rentals are held at a low level by law and strict controls and in addition are taxed to such an extent that the balance left to the owners is often not sufficient to cover maintenance costs. Sale values, owing to the present political situation in Poland, are proportionately small, and the proceeds therefrom cannot be withdrawn from this country due to restrictions of the Polish Foreign Exchange Commission.

note
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By <u>JA</u>	File <u>360C.1151</u>	
NARA Date <u>7/6</u>	Box <u>1753</u>	

RECEIVED A RECENTLY EXAMINED COPY OF THE REPORT OF CERTAIN ATTORNEYS TO DISCOURSE AND PREDICTING OF THE MAKE SPEEDY REMOVAL FROM THESE WAPPERS AS THEY WOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE BY

The Embassy would appreciate an opportunity to investigate specific complaints lodged with the Department and ascertain what the facts are here in Poland, either with regard to accusations against individual attorneys or failure by the Embassy to take action in specific cases. It is felt at this office that some claimants are perhaps unwilling for various reasons to handle their own claims and would prefer the gratis services of the Department and the Embassy.

The officer in charge of the Consular Section of the Embassy is familiar with the subject of this report and is proceeding to the United States on home leave beginning March next. He will call on the interested officials in the Department during this consultation period and will gladly furnish any further information which may be desired.

My dear friend please be kind enough to get from our American friends Mr. Galef and Jacob, from 12th Street, New York, in order to protect the interests of Polish-American Citizens Mr. and Mrs. Rosinicki.

The above-mentioned case is known to the Embassy concerning the letter from Dr. Decemsky, Dr. Adamowski, Kielce, Jan/28, I got from the Embassy.

In spite of my having corresponded with Mr. Galef and Jacob from 12th Street, I have not yet received the case relating to lot of work, etc., sent from Mr. Rosinicki from the Company Mr. Galef and Jacob. The questions of fact in letters sent in their behalf to both Embassy remained unanswered.

I dare to urge the American Embassy to request Mr. Galef and Jacob to furnish me the facts adduced in their defense.

With great confidence I send in these documents
Enclosures:

- (1) Copy of letter from Dr. St. Nikolay
(2) " " " " " Adam Nagorski

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Dr. Nikolay

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JHMADONNE/JANIEDERJOHN/zp
To Department in original and ozalid

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	Box 1753

(C O P Y)

Dr. Stanislaw NIKOLAY
adwokat
Bydgoszcz, Al. 1 Maja 28/14
Telefon 20-16

19 January 1949

To the American Embassy
Consular Department

Warsaw reference to my letter of the 16th inst., I
beg to confirm that, in view of time limit provided by
the simplified proceedings in respect of the repossessions
of abandoned properties, I have filed, previous to the
list according to your wish the Polish Lawyers Council
forwarded you the list of Polish Lawyers able to cor-
respond in the English language.

My name being placed on that list I got from the
American lawyers Messrs. Gabriel Galef and Victor
Jacobs (22 East 40th Street New York 16, N. Y.)
the order to protect the interests of their clients
American Citizens Mr. and Mrs. Donimirski.

The above-mentioned case is known to the American
Embassy concerning the letter from 31 December 1947
(350 Donimirski Karol Jan/zp) I got from the Embassy.

In spite of my having corresponded with the lawyers
Mr. Galef and Jacobs from April 1947 until now and in
spite of the case taking me lot of work, I got neither
from Mr. Donimirski nor from the Lawyers Mr. Galef and
Jacob the smallest fee. My letters sent in this matter
to both lawyers remained unanswered.

I dare to beg the American Embassy to remind Messrs
Gabriel Galef and Victor Jacobs to forward me the fees
due to my work are requisite for the continuation of
Court action. In cases where I worked for a plaintiff

Considering the confidence I had in those Gentlemen
I resigned of any payments in advance, paid within
which to supplement my applications, and I am hopeful
that this will be remain by the course.

All claims Respectfully yours
I was only informed by me that I have been acting in their
interests and requested (signed) Dr. Nikolay
signature.

There is another category of claimants, including
persons who are not direct owners of properties which
they desire to repossess, but merely distant relatives
of the original owners, most of them deceased or killed
during the war. The case of these individuals must
be dealt with under the provisions of the aforementioned
Decree, and recent previous settlements of similar
proceedings, likely to be most complicated in a ruling
case.

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ora.

(C O P Y)

REF ID: A67849

(C O P Y)

Claimants under this Decree Dr. Adam Nagórski, Warsaw, 15th January, 1949
 and Adwokat asked that to let me know whether they have
 Warszawa, Koszykowa 14, in doing under the circumstances stated
 explanation.

I must further explain that, whereas claimants under the former category consist of either American citizens or of Polish citizens residing in the U.S.A.
 Dear Mr. Madonne, citizen American of German origin, son of whom enjoy U.S.A. citizenship, but now residing in
 With reference to my letter of the 16th ult., I beg to confirm that, in view of time limit provided for the simplified proceedings in respect of the repossession of abandoned properties, I have filed, previous to the 31st ult., with the competent local Law Courts, appropriate applications on behalf of a number of American claimants who had applied to me.
 Quoted to hand over one by one the names of the claimants I should like to reiterate that I was entitled to file such applications merely on behalf of individuals who complied with the provisions of the Decree of March 8, 1946, qualifying them for the benefits of simplified procedure.

In conclusion, I should like to say that I have been able to identify As you are aware, this category includes direct owners of properties in Poland, or their ascendants and descendants, as well as brothers and sisters.

In spite of most incomplete details provided by claimants in the majority of cases, I have gone to no little trouble in endeavoring to trace the location and details of the respective properties, and I succeeded in obtaining from local Land Records and municipal authorities from practically all parts of Poland substantial information and a number of documents. In several instances, I have also been able to obtain statements from Insurance Offices giving the assessed value of properties which details are requisite for the determination of Court charges. In cases where I was not in a position to provide adequate information and details, I applied to the Courts to grant me an additional period within which to supplement my applications, and I am hopeful that this will be granted by the Courts.

All claimants in the category referred to have been duly informed by me that I have taken action in their interests and requested to provide the necessary documents.

There is another category of claimants, including persons who are not direct owners of properties which they desire to reposess, but merely distant relatives of the original owners, most of them deceased or killed during the war. The cases of these individuals cannot be dealt with under the provisions of the aforesaid Decree, and require previous settlement of heritage proceedings, likely to be most complicated in a number of cases.

Claimants

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Claimants under this second category have also been duly advised by me of the legal position of their claims, and I have asked them to let me know whether they desire me to proceed with their claims under the circumstances explained.

I must further explain that, whereas claimants under the former category consist of either American citizens or of Polish citizens resident in the U.S.A., the latter category includes persons of German origin, some of whom enjoy U.S.A. citizenship, but obtained naturalization certificates since the war. Such persons are, in my opinion, not likely to be granted repossession under the provisions of the Civil Procedure.

As I am anxious that your office is, in future, fully informed of the position of the interests of American claimants, I enclose two lists of cases I was requested to handle, one containing cases under the former category, specifying with which Law Court the application for repossession has been filed, and the other applying to claimants under the latter category in whose cases action is still pending.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that the handling of the cases under reference entailed very considerable work, particularly in so far as preliminary investigations of Land Records, etc. were concerned, and, consequently, considerable expenses, moreso as certain of the Law Courts are requesting for payment of advance costs which I have to deposit within 7 days from receipt of the Court notice.

It remains to be seen whether the claimants will appreciate the efforts on my part and will remit to me necessary funds to cover expenditure already incurred on their behalf and Court charges, to say nothing of the fees for my services.

I regret to say that experience gained by me and by my colleagues in similar matters gives no assurance that clients will provide the necessary funds.

Yours truly,

(signed) Adam Nagorski

Mr. John H. Madonne,
American Consul General,
WARSAW.

cc. to/- Mr. James F. Hodgson, Commercial Attaché,
Mr. James A. Niederjohn, Vice-Consul.

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Authority NWD 812044

By JA NARA Date 7/6

L I S T

of cases for the repossession of properties in Poland
filed with the competent Law Courts on behalf of
residents of the United States.

1. Helen and Solomon Anusewitz (Anuszewicz), represented by I. Ben Greenman, Attorney at Law, New York.
2 applications filed with the Law Court in Warsaw.
2. Hubert Baronowski of Lake Mahopac-New York.
2 applications filed with the Law Court in Kluczbork.
3. Boruch (Ben) Bromberg, represented by E. Coke Hill, Attorney at Law, San Francisco.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Warsaw.
4. Jack Jeromsky (Jerozolimski) of Brooklyn, N.Y.
2 applications filed with the Law Court in Zomza.
5. Joseph Kęcik of Los Angeles.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Grudziądz.
6. Walter K. Lehmann of Chicago.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Zielona Góra.
7. Ruchla Lewin, represented by Walter J. Sidor, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Conn.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Sokolow.
8. H.F. Sachs of New York.
2 applications filed with the Law Court in Wrocław.
9. Morris Schwartz of New York.
2 applications filed with the Law Court in Lipno.
10. Abraham Schweitzer of Bronx, N. Y.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Czeladz
1 " " " " " " " " " " Bedzin.
11. Fajga Spiegelmann, represented by Ralph Nathanson, Attorney at Law, Oakland, Cal.
1 application filed with the Law Court in Warsaw.
12. Gertrude Zenses of New York.
1 application filed with the Law Court of Zielona Góra.

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Entry	COF 1944-49
File	360C.1151
Box	1753

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By JA NARA Date 7/6

L I S T

of cases, involving heritage proceedings, to be dealt with under normal civil procedure.

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1. Claimant (name unknown) represented by William Abbotts, Counsellor at Law, Trenton, N. J.
 2. W. H. Bonell, Astoria, L. I.
 3. E. H. Dau, Kenmore, N. Y.
 4. Wanda M. Haag, Lewiston, N. Y.
 5. Fritz Hailer, Lawyer, Detroit, representing unnamed claimant.
 6. M. Hochman, Bronx, N. Y.
 7. Helmuth Joel, Bronxville, N. Y.
 8. Max Kut, New York.
 9. Francis Pfotenhauer, New York.
 10. Theodor Roik, Atlantic City, N. J.
-
11. Martin H. Fath, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, representing unnamed client.
 12. R. Matusczak & Co., Chicago.
 13. Milton M. and Bernard Jacobs, Counsellors at Law, New York, representing Samuel Weisser.
 14. Herbert H. Prauer, Chicago.
 15. Joseph M. Paper, San Francisco, Attorney at Law, representing Henry Platt.
 16. Jack Stattmann, Attorney and Counselor, Detroit, representing a number of unnamed clients.

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