

**Presidential Advisory Commission on
Holocaust Assets in the United States**

PCHA

Box 34

Financial Assets Documents

Folders 22 — 26

Documents 308816 — 311214



PRESIDENTIAL
ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS
IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
HOLOCAUST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

Edgar M. Bronfman
Chairman

Kenneth L. Klotzen
Executive Director

ATTENTION NARA:

THIS IS A COPY SET OF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: WMD 95088
 By PA NARA Date 7/20/71

RG 84
 Entry 21094- BRUSSELS
 File 711.2
 Box 18

CVR

file

Brussels, August 27, 1946.

M. Selleslags,
 Institut Belgo-Luxembourgeois du Change,
 National Bank of Belgium,
 Brussels, Belgium.

Dear Mr. Selleslags:-

On last Friday, I discussed with M. Ansiaux a memorandum given to him on June 8, 1945 by Mr. Marke concerning the proposal of the United States Treasury Department for the importation for the credit to the account of the National Bank of Belgium of any United States currency then in the possession of or subsequently acquired by the National Bank of Belgium.

I promised M. Ansiaux to write you in his absence a confirmation of our conversation at that time.

M. Ansiaux explained to me that the National Bank accepts from Belgian residents, United States currency in their possession for conversion, that it maintains a file on each individual who turns in such currency, and that it forwards such currency to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York at intervals. He stated that the Belgians who had turned the currency in for conversion are credited only after the account of the National Bank has been credited by the Federal Reserve Bank. He stated further that whenever currency in denominations of \$500.00 or more is turned in, information is forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank as to the name and address of the seller, and the series and serial number of each bill, and a statement as to the total amount turned in by such seller for transmission to the United States Treasury. Thus under your present system you have a complete dossier on each person who has turned in to you currency for conversion in the event the Treasury should desire information as to the source of the currency, and in the case of notes of \$500.00 or more you transmit such information with the notes themselves.

I discussed with M. Ansiaux the possibility of extending your present system to the Luxembourg government, and he stated that the Institut Belgo-Luxembourgeois du Change would be willing to take such action if the United States Treasury approves. I will notify the United States Treasury of the action you take at present concerning the United States currency turned in to you for conversion and the proposed plan for Luxembourg and immediately upon receipt of the Treasury's views, I shall notify you.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM E. MORAN, Jr.,
 Attaché, American Embassy

WEM
 WEM/rtc

308216

Airstream

Par

The Ambassador

SECRET

SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

No. 358 August 28, 1946

FROM: Brussels

DATED: August 28, 1946

Rec'd:

Reference is made to Department's A-236 of August 8 requesting that the Department be advised whether the subject of Deptel 2410 May 30, 1945 for Ball from Treasury, received Brussels as 453 had been discussed with Belgian authorities.

The contents of the first paragraph of reference telegram was brought to the attention of the National Bank of Belgium by a memorandum of June 8, 1945.

Mr. Hubert Ansiaux of the National Bank of Belgium advises that the National Bank has been accepting American currency for conversion from Belgian residents since the date of that memorandum under the following plan: A Belgian resident desiring to secure Belgian francs for American currency deposits the American currency with the National Bank of Belgium, which opens a dossier containing the description of the individual and of the currency in question. At intervals the National Bank of Belgium forwards to the Federal Reserve Bank at New York the currency which has been acquired in this manner. Upon notification that the American currency has been credited to its account, the National Bank then pays Belgian francs to the persons who have previously deposited the currency with the National Bank.

In those cases where the American currency deposited for conversion is in the form of notes in denominations of \$500.00 or larger, a special notation accompanies the notes when sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, and this notation consists of the name and address of the Belgian seller of the currency, the series and serial number of each bill of \$500.00 or more, and the total amount of currency sold by such person. M. Ansiaux stated that if this method of exchanging American currency is satisfactory, the National Bank would like to continue under the same plan.

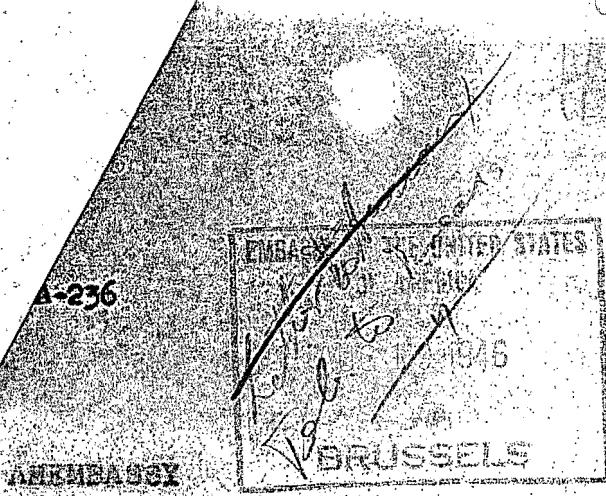
The matter of extending the plan of conversion of American currency to Luxembourg was discussed with Mr. Delbert Snyder, U. S. Treasury representative at Paris, who concurred. It was then discussed with Mr. Hubert Ansiaux of the National Bank of Belgium, who is also an official of the Institut Belgo-Luxembourgois du Change. He suggested that the same plan for conversion of United States currency be instituted for Luxembourg as is presently being followed by Belgium, and agreed that the National Bank of Belgium would be willing to act for Luxembourg in this matter if the United States Treasury would agree to it.

It is requested that the Treasury advise whether the plan suggested for Luxembourg is acceptable, and if it is acceptable, Mr. Ansiaux will be advised.

ALAN G. KIRK

WE Moran/rto

RG		Entry 81094- Sawmills	File 711.2	Box 8
<p style="text-align: right;">8/21</p> <p>REF ID: A11D795088</p> <p>Authority KLC NARA 2019-02-06</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED</p> <p>REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES</p>				



FOR ACTION TO: Mr. Mayor
ACTION TAKEN: _____

RESTRICTION TO PERFORMANCE

AMB

COONS.

~~FUL.~~
80M

→ ECON

CONS

PRESS

三、四
卷之二

N.Y.

卷之三

卷之三

Was subject DERTL 2410 May 30, 1945, for Fall from Treas
repeated Brussels as '45 been discussed with Belgian authorities?
(For Embassy from Treas) If not initiate action as outlined
para 1 thereof as Treas anxious to facilitate importation of
currency.

On being advised through you that procedure is satisfactory to Belgian Govt blanket license will be issued by Treas to any US bank designated by Banque Nationale de Belgique waiving provisions of General Ruling 5 with respect to any currency imported by and for its account. License will require statement accompany each shipment that currency is being forwarded pursuant to license number of which will be supplied to Banque Nationale de Belgique by its designated correspondent.

Subject to your concurrence it is suggested that you discuss with appropriate Luxembourg and Belgian authorities arrangements under which currency held in Luxembourg may be collected through Banque Nationale de Belgique.

Acknowledgments

~~87~~ Box File Entry 8109A-
RG 11-8 1955

BY *[Signature]* NARA Date *[Signature]*

FOR ACTION TO:

ACTION TAKEN:

FOR INFORMATION TO:

return to Embassy
Re Room

Card Index

RAM RECEIVED

16-22362-1

IC S

PRESS

M. A

CULT.

Date: May 30, 1945 5 p.m.

No.: 453

Received: June 1, 1945 7:45 p.m.

Code: SCOO - Secret

For Ball from Treasury.

Your 1091 of December 26, 1944.

We are now prepared to approve the importation, for credit to the account of the Bank of France, of any United States currency now in the possession of or subsequently acquired by the Bank of France for value, without placing any limitation of the amount acquired by the Bank of France from any one person. We would expect the French to agree, however, not to send to the United States any United States currency presented to the Bank of France for enemy account, including currency turned over to a custodian of enemy property in France, but instead to hold such currency pending a resolution of conflicting custodian problems. In this connection, please suggest to the French that they consider requiring sellers of U. S. currency to certify to the Bank of France that no enemy has any interest in the currency presented. We assume that the French will take precautions to see that purchases will not result in validation or consummation of any forced property transfers. Please request the French to keep in confidence our agreement to accept currency remitted to the United States by the Bank of France.

102.1 Treasury

We have discussed the above with Guinney, and he has indicated that such an arrangement would be completely satisfactory to him and that it would be desirable, from the standpoint of the French, in uncovering enemy-owned assets, to require sellers of currency to certify to the absence of enemy interest.

For our information, we should like to receive from the French the name and address of the seller of any United States currency in denominations of

88
711-3
File
Entry 81094-
REVERSE
RG

44-111275088
REF ID: A711275088
By NARA Dec 1945
AUTHORIZED BY
CLASSIFIED

308819

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OO-Secret - Secstate - M. 30, 1945.

- 2 -

five hundred dollars or over and the total amount sold by such person together with the series and serial number of each bill of five hundred dollars or over.

Information and detailed report concerning

(a) restrictions in France on dealing in or holding United States and other foreign currency and on the importation or exportation of any currency, including French francs,

(b) the plans of the French for investigating the background of substantial holdings of United States currency before purchase,

(c) any information available to the French indicative the extent to which looting of United States currency took place during the period of enemy occupation; and,

(d) the amount of United States currency now held by (1) the Bank of France, (2) other financial institutions in France and (3) the general public in France, indicating in each case, so far as practicable, the amounts held in each denomination of five hundred dollars or over.

Sent to Paris; repeated by cable to Brussels for Sachs with following sentence: "We are now prepared to enter into an arrangement with the Belgians comparable to that discussed in your telegram 203, February 22, question 2"; also to Athens for Patterson as Dept's 432, signed Grew Acting, with following sentence: "We are now prepared to enter into an arrangement with the Greeks comparable to that described herein. Your 94 of November 25, 1944 and 36 of January 11, 1945." Brussels and Athens please submit a comparable report. Sent by airgram to London for Mann.

GREW
Acting

Decoded by: gl & cf
Typed by: gl

87	Box
711-3	File
Entry 8109A - Brussels	By NARA Dec 22 1945
Authority	
RG	DECCLASSIFIED

308820

Ansel

Brussels, June 8, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR M. ANSIAUX

Reference is made to your memorandum dated January 23, 1945, inquiring whether the Treasury Department would be prepared to accept United States currency owned by residents of Belgium.

The Treasury Department is now prepared to approve the importation for credit to the account of the National Bank of Belgium of any United States currency now in the possession of or subsequently acquired by the National Bank of Belgium for value, without placing any limitation on the amount acquired by the National Bank from any one person.

The National Bank of Belgium would be expected to agree not to send to the United States any United States currency presented to the National Bank of Belgium for enemy account, including currency turned over to the Office des Sequestres in Belgium, but instead to hold such currency pending a determination of conflicting custodian problems. In this connection, the National Bank of Belgium may wish to consider requiring that sellers of United States currency certify to the Bank that no enemy has any interest in the currency presented. It is assumed that precaution would be taken by the National Bank of Belgium to see that purchases of such currency would not result in the validation or consummation of any forced property transfers.

The Treasury Department would desire to receive for its information the name and address of the seller of any United States currency in denominations of \$500 or more, including the total amount sold by such person together with the series and serial number of each bill of \$500 or more.

87 *[Signature]*

Box	81
File	711.2
Entry	81094- BELGIUM
RC	84
Authority	44-111275088
DECCLASSIFIED	BY [Signature] NARA Declassify

308821

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The Treasury Department would also desire information and a detailed report concerning the following:

1. The restrictions in Belgium on dealing in or holding United States and other foreign currency and on the importation or exportation of any currency, including Belgian francs;

2. The Belgian plans for investigating the background of substantial holdings of United States currency before purchase;

3. Any information available to the Belgian Government indicating the extent to which looting of United States currency took place during the period of enemy occupation; and

4. The amount of United States currency now held by

(a) The National Bank of Belgium;

(b) Other financial institutions in Belgium; and

(c) The general public in Belgium,

indicating in each case, as far as practicable, the amounts held in each denomination of \$500 or over.

The Treasury Department requests that any arrangement to accept currency remitted to the United States by the National Bank of Belgium be considered confidential.

Matthew J. Marks
U. S. Treasury Representative

87

Box	84
File	711.2
Entry	81094- BNS/ES/BS
RG	84
Authority	NY-NARA DSC/2009
DECLASSIFIED	44ND795088

308822

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.L. 1-11-72
By SR NARA Date 8-5-99RG 59
Entry 198A
Box 6817

6625151

862-5151/1982

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 840.48 Refugees/1067 FOR LetterFROM Shepard Morgan () DATED Nov. 17, 1938
N.Y.C. NAME 1-1127 apo

REGARDING:

Problem of the transfer from Germany of some substantial part of the assets of involuntary emigrants by means of special arrangements by which such assets could be realized from proceeds of exports from Germany, with permission of German foreign exchange authorities.

G
B

ml

308823

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.L. 1-11-72

By SR NARA Date 8-5-99

RG 59

Entry 1984

Box 6817

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 862.00/3809 FOR Despatch #139

FROM Belgium Davies) DATED Dec. 21, 1938
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: Exchange- Germany. Germany is now particularly feeling the pinch of shortage of gold and/or of free exchange. Gold or free exchange is vitally necessary to buy raw materials.

Germany now is feeling particularly the pinch of shortage of gold and/or of free exchange. Gold or free exchange is vitally necessary to buy raw materials. To manufacture for export, she must have raw material. Germany is struggling desperately to increase exports. Without a gold supply, it is only through excess of exports that she can buy raw materials that she must have. Either gold itself or a favorable balance of trade is the indispensable requirement. The last year disclosed a very heavy unfavorable balance of trade. The enormous purchases of supplies acquired in August and September reduced enormously the reserves of free exchange abroad, and Berlin feels this keenly.

fp

308824
1984-01-21
1938

QWAD

308824

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.L. 1-11-12
By SR NARA Date 8-5-99RG 59
Entry 1984
Box 6817

CVM

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

JR

A portion of this telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone.
(C)

Berlin

FROM

Dated January 12, 1939

Rec'd 7:40 a.m., 13th.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

31, January 12, 6 p.m. (GRAY)

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

JAN 13 1939

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2. FOR TREASURY FROM HEATH.

The Government has announced the subscription of the fourth Reich loan of 1938 of 1500 million marks. No mention was made of any oversubscription and increase of issue as occurred in the case of last three loans. It seems very certain that the loan has been unsuccessful as far as the public's subscription goes although the consortium banks will of course have to take their assigned quotas. Just what per cent of the loan is being saddled on the banks is not yet known. One private banker said that his bank had been able to dispose of only half its subscription. The securities taken by the Government in the confiscatory levy on Jewish property hang over the market with depressing effect despite governmental assurances that they will not be thrown on the market. Jews are still forbidden to sell securities. (END GRAY) Even if this situation did not exist it is not seen how the Government could ^{on} without compulsion/ the banks have floated this last issue which brings the total long term emission during

the

TIN
1939 CONFIDENTIAL FILE

GML

308825

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.I. 1-11-72
By SR NARA Date 8-5-99RG 59
Entry 198A
Box 6817

-2- #31, January 12, 6 p.m., from Berlin.

the current fiscal year to 6.7 billion marks as compared with total long term Government issues during the first five years of the National Socialist regime of only 8.9 billion marks. For the past year and a half the Government had fairly well succeeded in converting the bond market to a 4-1/2% basis. During the time of subscription of the last loan the quotations on Government bonds were maintained at the issue price of 98-3/4 but provincial and communal bonds fell to 98-1/2% and first rate 4-1/2% industrial bonds to 96 whereas the 5% issues were quoted at parity.

(GRAY) While the bond market has stiffened, the money market has been very liquid since the first of the year. Call money which had reached 3-3/4% at the end of December in view of the year end necessity for liquidity has now fallen to 2-1/4 to 2-1/2%.

The Reichsbank statement for the first week of January shows the high ratio of 115% reduction of Reichsbank credits granted during the second half of December. The Reichsbank bill holdings stood at 7,225 million marks a decrease of 800 million from the figure at the year's end. The total currency circulation on January 7 stood at 9,805 million marks as compared with the record of 10,388 million reached at the end of the year.

GILBERT

RR:CSB

308826

DECLASSIFIED

Authority SL 1-11-72
By SR NARA Date 8-5-99RG 59
Entry 198A
Box 6817

CVA

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

EDA

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased
before being commun-
icated to anyone (C)

FROM

BERLIN (PART AIR)

Dated February 7, 1939

Received 9:10 am. 8th

Secretary of State

Washington

102, February 7, 10 a.m.

6 copies
4 P.M.
FEB 8 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 7. FOR TREASURY FROM HEATH.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Brinkmann invited me to his home yesterday but our talk was interrupted by the arrival of members of the Reichsbank directorium and I was unable to put certain questions to him.

He said that Schacht's departure was due to the fact that he refused to go along with the government's program and placed himself in obstruction to it. He defended the practical consolidation of the Reichsbank with the Economics Ministry, insisting that it is necessary under modern conditions that the Central Bank be more closely connected with business and industry. He said that he was effecting a 40% saving in Reichsbank personnel and was planning to introduce simplifying improvements in its organization.

He said he had the complete backing of Hitler and the party for his projects, that he had spent an

entire

862-5151/2010

CONFIDENTIAL

GML

308827

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.L. 1-11-72

By SR NARA Date 8-5-91

RG 59
Entry 1984
Box 6817

EDA - 2 - #102, February 7, 10 a.m. from Berlin

entire day at Berchtesgaden with the Chancellor and that the Propaganda Ministry was going to work in closest liaison with Dr. Funk and himself regarding economic articles or articles capable of affecting German external economic relations appearing in German publications. He said that he personally would write all the economic articles for the Schwarze Korps, the organ of the S. S. which Brinkmann has joined. He is not a member of the S. A. (storm troopers which is a strictly party organization).

He asserted that the foreign exchange position would shortly be fully adequate, that he expected in the next few months to obtain 400,000,000 marks in foreign exchange but that he was not at liberty to indicate to me where it will come from. I have no good clues whence any such addition of foreign exchange might be forthcoming to the Reich. Possibly Russia is the source or one of the sources since trade negotiations are apparently still continuing with that country. I may remark here that I am informed that last August the Government had 210 million marks in foreign exchange including the 75 million gold and foreign exchange shown in the Reichsbank statements.

Brinkmann

GARRETTELLING

GML

308828

DECLASSIFIED

Authority S.L. 1-11-72

By SK NARA Date 2-5-91

RG 59
Entry 198A
Box 6817

EDA - 3 - #102, February 7, 10 a.m. from Berlin

Brinkmann insisted that Germany would shortly conclude arrangements which would assure her a sufficient petroleum supply from southern Europe. I said that I had understood that Rumanian availabilities were insufficient to cover German requirements, whereupon he finally said that oil fields had been discovered in Yugoslavia which would shortly be brought into production and that accordingly Germany would rapidly greatly increase the copper production of that country. I am told also that a new field is being brought in in Hungary.

He went on to say that although Germany in a short time would be able to obtain its minimum essential requirements of certain important raw materials from southern Europe, he was determined to do his best to restore and develop trade with the United States and that he believed it was essential from the standpoint of sound political development, as well as of economic advantage that there be flourishing commercial relationships across the North Atlantic.

He said that if the leading commercial nations made a "real" stabilization agreement and that if Germany at that time had a sufficient gold reserve of foreign exchange, it would immediately devalue the mark to "60 pfennigs". Without such a secure monetary and without

exchange

308829

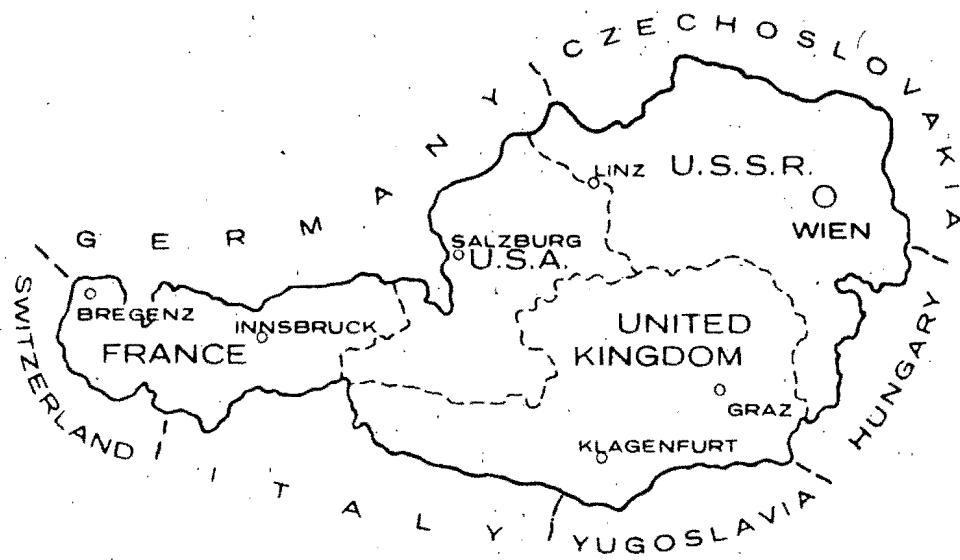


Hoover Archives
Austrian Subject File
File 1-13 Box 1

308830 (1)



MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUSTRIA



Report of the United States Commissioner

November 1945

No. 1.

308830

VIENNA AREA COMMAND

f. Demolition of Buildings. Three buildings were blasted in the International Zone.

g. Sewage. 1321 damaged places reported, 848 repaired, 98 being repaired. An average of 900 workmen, 40 contractors, 0 trucks and 24 horse-drawn cars were used daily.

h. Bridges. The Kagran bridge was opened on the 22nd of the month. Pavement on the Augarten bridge is about completed. The end of the Schweden bridge was raised 27 feet. Final repairs were made on Aspern bridge which was opened for traffic on 24 November 1945. Bridge work this month:

Completed	2
Under construction	13
Contractors	10 (average)
Workmen	211 (average)
Trucks	8

i. Streets. 218 craters repaired, 585 workmen (average), 5 contractors (average), 24 motor vehicles (average), and 100 wagons drawn by horse (average).

j. Snow Removal. The city has 76 small prime movers weighing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons equipped to tow trail plows. The street car company has cars fitted up with plows to clear tracks, and the U. S. Engineers have two six-ton trucks fitted with snow plows. All of this equipment is inadequate to clear the streets in case of a heavy snow fall. Fitting trucks with plows is not satisfactory since trucks heavy enough for this type of work are not available. Vehicles with steel tracks will slip on streets and bulldozers are not suitable. It has been determined that only trucks weighing 4 to 6 tons and on rubber tires will be suitable and efficient.

k. General. Progress of repairs of war damages in the American Zone in percentage of hours is as follows:

	<u>30 Nov</u>	<u>31 Oct</u>
Street repair	45.4%	35.3%
Water system	45.2%	40.0%
Sewage system	52.1%	41.0%
Building repairs	0.97%	0.8%
Debris clearance	49.6%	49.0%

PROPERTY CONTROL

a. Business enterprises, real estate and personal properties taken under the custody and control of this office during the month of November totaled approximately one hundred and ten. All of these property interests were owned by American nationals or nationals of the United Nations. One-third of these properties were posted with the protective notices. Of the remainder, investigations are in progress determining the American and United Nations interest involved. In all cases where Public Administrators have been appointed by the Austrian government, Property

NOVEMBER 1945



308833

VIENNA AREA COMMAND

Control continues to advise them of the new situation and responsibilities and duties involved. In compliance with Military Government Instructions No. 17, dated 8 September 1945, all properties under control of this office, where protective notices were issued, were allotted serial numbers for identifying purposes.

b. A list, showing the name and address of the American or United Nations national owner, the address or location of the property involved, and its general description has been prepared of all properties registered with this office located in Russian controlled Bezirks of Vienna.

c. Forms MG/APC 2 have been distributed to the Administrators and Managers of all property interests under control of this office where protective posters have been issued. It is expected that these forms will be completed and returned within the first week of December. Thereafter Forms MG/APC 2 will be completed for all other properties registered with this office.

d. The French Occupation Forces in Vienna have been serving notices on all business enterprises located in their zone of occupation requiring said business enterprises to submit inventories and financial reports. In some cases they have blocked the transfer or sale of raw materials and finished products. However, the French Occupation authorities have agreed to exempt American or United Nations nationals' property interests which are under control of the American Property Control Sub-Section.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

a. General Health. The general health of the civilian population of the city of Vienna is essentially unchanged from previous months. The final reporting on the death rate per 1000 people per month by the Social Ministry has not been received for the months of October and November 1945. For September, the civilian death rate was 3 per 1000 per month, which contrasts to the rate of 1.4 per 1000 per month for the month of September 1944. Thus the rate for all intents and purposes is essentially high. There is no reason to believe that it is any lower for October and November. However, between 80 to 90% of the deaths are falling in the age group over 60 years of age, and the increase in the civilian death rate is, for the most part, made up of individuals in this particular age group. The infant mortality rate for October was 142.58 per 1000 live births, which is in contrast to the rate of 50 deaths per 1000 live births of infants 0-1 year of age for October 1944. The general health of the population in spite of a diet which is minimal in caloric requirements and which fulfills none of the requirements for essential food stuffs, such as animal protein, vitamins (with the exception of the Vitamin B complex) and essential minerals, the public fail to show overt signs of extensive malnutrition, vitamin deficiency diseases, or even sub-clinical avitaminotic conditions. This is in short, a paradox, but must be held with some degree of reservation because an extensive and thorough investigation of this problem has not been conducted by the American Armed Forces since September 1945. To submit a brief statement, criteria based on

NOVEMBER 1945

308833

308832

REPARATIONS, DELIVERIES & RESTITUTION DIVISION

SYNOPSIS

The month of November 1945, has been a month of increased progress in taking under control properties of United Nations nationals and of the German Government and its nationals. The prevention of the dissipation of assets and the preservation of the income derived therefrom has been accomplished. A workable system of property control has been established with standardized and simplified property control forms, applicable to all Lands, having been issued. An increasing number of claims and inquiries have been received from both our State Department, representing the interests of its nationals, and from individuals. These claims and inquiries have been processed promptly, and the desired information furnished, whenever possible.

The locating of displaced art and cultural objects is nearing completion, with the major portion of the Non-Austrian objects in art collecting centers or restored to the rightful owners. Problems of transport and packing material were solved and the objects were removed from the various caches hidden in the mountains before the winter snows made the roads impassable. The Austrian collections of art and cultural objects will be turned over to the Austrian government when a responsible Austrian guard can be furnished for the various deposits. Military guards are being used on only two of these deposits at present. One shipment of paintings, tapestries, and sculpture has been returned to the Austrian government in Vienna. The more famous of these paintings will be shown in the exhibit at the Vienna Museum scheduled to open on 15 December.

Another important phase of the work of the Monuments and Fine Arts Branch is the restoration of war-damaged buildings of historic and artistic significance. As the major portion of these buildings are in the International Zone in Vienna, the projects are handled on a quadripartite basis. Temporary measures are being taken to preserve the interior of these buildings from the winter snows and rains, with the permanent repairs to be started as soon as weather will permit in the spring.

The progress in the salvaging archives has been retarded by a lack of properly trained personnel. This work involves a mass of detail and painstaking research.

Action on reparations has not been taken pending further interpretation of the Potsdam Protocol.

Restitutions have been limited to fine arts and cultural objects. Valuable collections of these looted objects have been returned to France, Netherlands, Russia, and Austria. These are to be followed soon by others. The Austrian restitution included the return of one of the largest radium collections in Europe, to the Radiological Institute in Vienna. There has been one exception to the policy of making restitution of art and cultural objects only to the Allied Nations. This exception was the return of the highly significant Sacred Hand of St. Stephan to the Hungarians. This gesture had a tremendous morale effect on the devout Hungarian people.

NOVEMBER 1945



R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

PROPERTY CONTROL

1. General.

In analysing the general mission of the property control function of Military Government it was realized that a priority rating must be set up for the work to be accomplished. The most important function of property control is the protection of property against undue loss, either through looting, dissipation of assets due to poor management, or lack of care and maintenance. As business enterprises will suffer the greatest loss of capital when improperly administered, the Land Property Control Officers were instructed to make a special effort to take that category of property under control, with real estate and farm lands following in that order of priority. Emphasis was next placed on getting as many pieces of property as possible under control by posting the property and appointing the Administrators and later securing the financial reports and statistical data for completed records. This has resulted in a condition where, although a great number of properties are actually under control, the completed records are not on file in the Property Control Branch of the Reparation, Deliveries and Restitution Division. This condition is illustrated graphically in Chart V.

Another prime reason for the necessity of a stringent priority system was the inadequacy of Property Control personnel, both in quantity and in experience. A temporary alleviation of this critical condition has been the securing of Officers and Enlisted Men, on a temporary duty basis, from tactical field forces to work under the direct supervision of the experienced personnel available. This is a stop-gap measure and real progress will be contingent on the securing of permanent personnel.

2. Categories of Properties:

Although many properties subject to control still remain outside the jurisdiction of property control officers, enough data has been accumulated to indicate a definite trend in the classes and categories of controlled properties. The following is a brief discussion, with related charts, of the various types of properties:

a. Business Enterprises. (See Chart I)

A total of two hundred and twenty-one (221) business enterprises have been taken under control as of November 30, 1945. Of this number, forty-three (43) are in Land Salzburg, one hundred seventy-seven (177) in Land Oberoesterreich and one in Vienna. These represent the most complicated of the properties to supervise and administer. The policy of Property Control provides for management through the appointment administrators, in such a manner as to realize the maximum benefits possible for either the United Nations' nationals owner or the ultimate reparation account.

b. Real Estate. (See Chart II)

A total of three hundred and one (301) real estate properties have been taken under control as of 30 November 1945. Of this number, one hundred seventy-nine were in Land Salzburg and one hundred twenty-two (122) were in Land Oberoesterreich. A large majority of these properties are either owned by Allied Nations' nationals, or are alleged to have been the subject

NOVEMBER 1945

308838

R.D. & R. DIVISION

MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS

of forced sale. The next largest category is that of property formerly belonging to Nazi Party members. This class of property is largely non-income producing and will probably revert, at a later date, to the Austrian government for disposition.

c. Currency and Precious Metals. (See Chart III).

A total of twenty-five (25) separate caches of currency, gold, silver, or other metals have been located and taken under control. This was largely the property of the German Government. This category will not show an increase unless additional caches are found.

d. Works of Art. (See Chart IV).

Seven collections of art and cultural objects have been taken under control with one collection having been returned to its rightful owner as of 30 November 1945. (See Part II - Monuments and Fine Arts for additional details).

e. Other Properties. (See Chart IV)

There have been thirty-nine (39) properties of a diversified or "catch-all" category taken under control as of 30 November 1945. Two (2) groups of this category have been returned to the rightful owners.

f. Summary

Properties of all classes and description under control as of the period covered by this report, total five hundred ninety (590).

	<u>Business Concerns</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Currency & Precious Met.</u>	<u>Art Objects</u>	<u>Other Property</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Allied Nations' nationals	12	52			2	66
Austrian State	3	21	3	3	2	32
Nazi Party & Party Leaders	67	175			24	266
Other Enemy Govts. & Nationals	11	10	6	2	5	34
German Govt. & Nationals	127	37	16	1	4	185
Other Property	1	6				7
Totals	221	301	25	6	37	590

II. MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

1. General.

The month of November 1945 brings the Monuments and Fine Arts work of the United States Forces in Austria into the "home stretch". The work which started prior to 1 August 1945, under the supervision of highly skilled and thoroughly experienced personnel, has been systematically carried to a point where the task of completing the restoration of displaced art and cultural objects in Austria is reduced to a few minor details.

There remains as unfinished work the restoration of the war-damaged buildings of historic and artistic significance. The preliminary work required

NOVEMBER 1945



308828

R.D. & R. DIVISION

MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS

to set up projects for restoration has been accomplished. The starting of actual construction is contingent on the availability of labor, material, transport and suitable weather. As the work is centered in the international zone of Vienna it is handled on a quadripartite basis. In the majority of cases provision has been made for the erection of temporary shelters to prevent further damage to the interiors from the weather.

2. Deposits.

Twenty-two (22) deposits were located in Land Salzburg and nineteen (19) in Land Oberoesterreich. Of the total of forty-one (41) deposits, twenty-eight (28) contained Austrian material only, and the remaining thirteen (13) contained both Austrian and Non-Austrian objects. The policy has been to clear those deposits which contain non-Austrian art and send the material to Collecting Points for later restitution to the owner nations. The Austrian museum officials have been encouraged to clear their own deposits as rapidly as possible, the necessary assistance being furnished by the United States MFA officers. The collections will be handed over to the Austrian Government at the earliest practicable time.

CLEARANCE CHART OF NON-AUSTRIAN COLLECTION

<u>Location</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Partially Cleared</u>	<u>To be Cleared</u>
Alt Aussee		X	
Bad Aussee	X		
Fischhorn		X	
Hallein	X		
Kogl			X
Leopoldskron			X
Lichtenberg		X	
Michealbeuren			X
Mittersill		X	
Mondsee			X
St. Florian			X
St. Gilgen	X		
Sieghartstein			X
Totals	3	4	6 *

* Four (4) of the six (6) deposits remaining to be cleared contain only a small amount of material. Kogl and Mondsee deposits have a considerable amount of material.

3. Collecting Points.

Three Art Collection Points are being used at present. The Collecting Point at Munich serves as the reception center for those art objects of Non-Austrian ownership which were removed from the mine at Alt Aussee.

The Abbey at Kremsmunster is the Collecting Point of the Austrian art material which is being returned to Austria from Munich.

The Property Control warehouse in Salzburg is used as the Collecting Point for all non-Austrian art evacuated from deposits other than the mine at Alt Aussee.

NOVEMBER 1945

4. Work Accomplished.

a. The first of the projects undertaken was the clearance of the mine at Alt Aussee. There was a two-fold reason for giving this collection first priority of attention.

- (1) The importance and great numbers of objects comprising the collection.
- (2) The mine at Alt Aussee is located in mountainous terrain and the approach of winter would render the roads hazardous for transport of art objects.

This project was started in July by specialists of the Third Army. When the command of this area was shifted to USFA, a slight delay was experienced while permission was being secured to continue the evacuation of the contents of the mine to the American Collecting Point for Displaced Art in Munich. The facilities available at Munich are such that the inventorying and cataloguing can be carried on with speed and accuracy due to the reference library available there. A representative of the MFA, USFA, was sent to Munich to supervise and control the project at the Collecting Point. Two officers were furnished by MFA, USFET, to supervise the actual operation at the mine. The trucks, truck crews, and packers were supplied by Third Army. Approximately five thousand (5000) objects were removed comprising eight-six (86) truck loads. The mine was completely cleared of Non-Austrian art on 2 November. The Library of the German Archaeological Institute, also stored in the Alt Aussee mine, comprising 15000 cases is now in the process of being removed.

b. The Hertziana Library which had been removed from Rome on orders from Hitler and stored in the salt mine at Hallein, near Salzburg, and in the castle of Lichtenberg, has been moved to the Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg. This operation was completed 9 November.

c. The entire contents of Villa Welz, at St. Gilgen, which included many French paintings, prints, ceramic and art literature, has been removed to the Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg. This collection was acquired by Herr Welz during the occupation of France by the Germans and was to be a part of the Landesgalerie in Salzburg.

d. The castle at Schloss Fischorne, which contained a large amount of material looted by the Nazis from the Museum and University Library at Warsaw, Poland, has been checked, inventoried and is being removed to the Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg. This operation will be completed by 15 December.

e. On 17 November a carload of paintings, tapestries, and sculpture was returned to Vienna and handed over to the Director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum as recipient for the Austrian Government. These objects had been stored in the mine at Lauffen, but had subsequently been removed by Nazi fanatics and were recovered by American troops and deposited in the Property Control Warehouse at Salzburg prior to being returned to Vienna.

f. On 27 November the first of several shipments of art objects belonging to Austria, which had been removed from the mine at Alt Aussee to the Collecting Point at Munich during the Third Army operation in July, was returned to the Collecting Point at Kremsmunster, Austria; when complete the collection will be taken over by the Austrian Government.

NOVEMBER 1945



R.D. & R. DIVISION

MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS

g. The famous painting "The Artist at Work" by the Dutch 17th century artist Jan Vermeer, and formerly in the Czernin Collection in Vienna, was returned to the Austrian Government. This painting had been appropriated by the SS for the Hitler Museum at Linz. It was later taken to Alt Aussee and eventually to Munich. Delivery was made to the Director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, who received it for the Austrian Government on 28 November.

h. A token delivery of art objects was made on 20 November by an officer representing the Netherlands. This delivery involved thirty-one (31) paintings which had been looted from the Netherlands during German occupation.

5. Work Remaining to be Done.

Work is in progress or projects have been set up on all remaining work of the Monuments and Fine Arts Branch.

a. A program of urgent repair projects for war-damaged buildings of historic and artistic importance has been drawn up by the MFA representatives of the Four Occupying Nations with the assistance of the Austrian Monuments officials. This program includes repairs and restoration of the following buildings:

- (1) The Stephansdom
- (2) The Augustinerkirche
- (3) The Salvatorkirche
- (4) The Rupprechtskirche
- (5) The Savoyische Damenstift
- (6) The Albertina
- (7) The Kunsthistorisches Museum
- (8) The Lichtenstein Winterpalais

The permanent repairs on these structures will start when the necessary materials, and labor are available and weather conditions will permit.

b. There remains at the mine at Alt Aussee, the Library of the German Archaeological Institute from Rome, packed in 1500 cases. This library will have been moved to the Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg by 15 December.

c. All material looted by the Rosenberg Organization and stored, at present, at Schloss Kogl, will be removed to the Collecting Point at Munich by 26 December.

d. The art material now in process of being moved from Schloss Fischhorn and Schloss Mittersill to the warehouse in Salzburg will be completed by 15 December.

e. The final shipment of Austrian art from the Collecting Point at Munich to the Abbey of Kremsmünster will be made on 14 December.

NOVEMBER 1945

308823

f. The musical instrument collection originally from the Museum at Nuernberg, now at Schloss Sieghartstein, will be moved to the Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg by 30 December.

III ARCHIVES.

Progress in the salvage of archives has been retarded by the absence of the Chief of Branch, who has been hospitalized for the past three months. He has now returned to duty and the staff has been further augmented by a civilian specialist from the States.

The Archives of the Court-Chancery, the Protocols of the Councils of Ministers, the Records of the Ministry of Justice, and the Patents of Nobility, are under control at Bad Ischl. These documents will be turned over to the Austrian Government when suitable housing and necessary transport are available for their return to Vienna.

Documents relating to militarism and Nazism have been turned over to the G-2 documents center.

Field inspections are in progress to check the handling of local archives in the Laender, by Military Government Teams.

IV. REPARATIONS.

The Potsdam Protocol established the general policy for reparations in Austria. It did not, however, deal specifically with German-owned property in Austria. There is a large amount of property in Austria held under German title which may be subject to reparations as German external assets. The validity of the German ownership must be established. Policy governing principles to be applied in determining ownership of such properties are now under consideration on a governmental level. Allotments or removals on account of reparations will not be approved until a high level policy is formulated.

An operating procedure for handling the mechanics of reparation is being developed.

V. RESTITUTION.

1. The initial restitution policy provided for only the return of identifiable works of art and cultural objects. In accordance with this directive the restitution of art and cultural objects, which were moved into Austria during German occupation, is being made and will be concluded at an early date.

2. Recent directives broaden the policy of restitution. Steps are being taken to implement the directives and to develop a uniform procedure. Under the interim policy the following governments have been invited to prepare consolidated lists of items taken by Germans in order to facilitate identification of such property in the United States Zone: France, Belgium, USSR, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia. Restitution during the interim period will be made only to the above mentioned countries. After each list has been examined by the Zone Commander, the several countries concerned will be permitted to send small missions into the Zone for identification of these items and to arrange for their return. To date, there have been no lists received from any nation. It is expected that these are being prepared for early submission.

3. All properties which may be subject to restitution are being taken under control, recorded and held pending developments.

NOVEMBER 1945



R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

177 BUSINESS CONCERN
LAND OBEROESTERREICH



43 BUSINESS CONCERN
LAND SALZBURG



CHART I

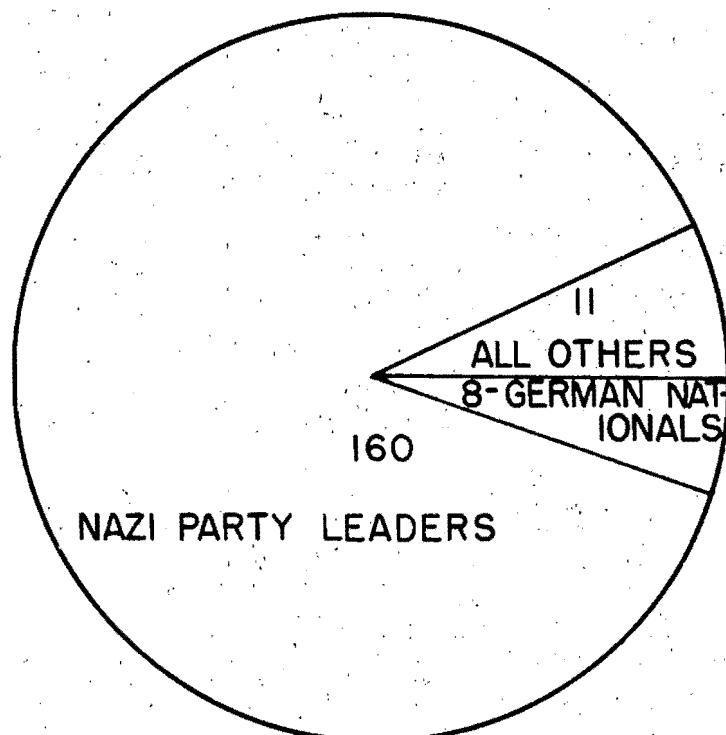
NOVEMBER 1945

308842

R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

179 REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES
LAND OBEROESTERREICH



122 REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES
LAND SALZBURG

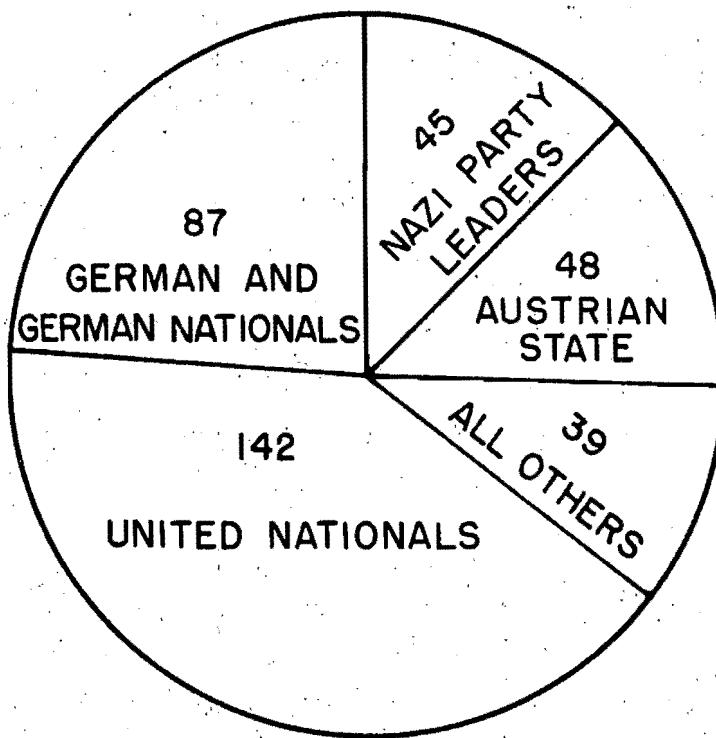


CHART 2

NOVEMBER 1945

308842



R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

308843

25 PROPERTY GROUPS CURRENCY & PRECIOUS METALS

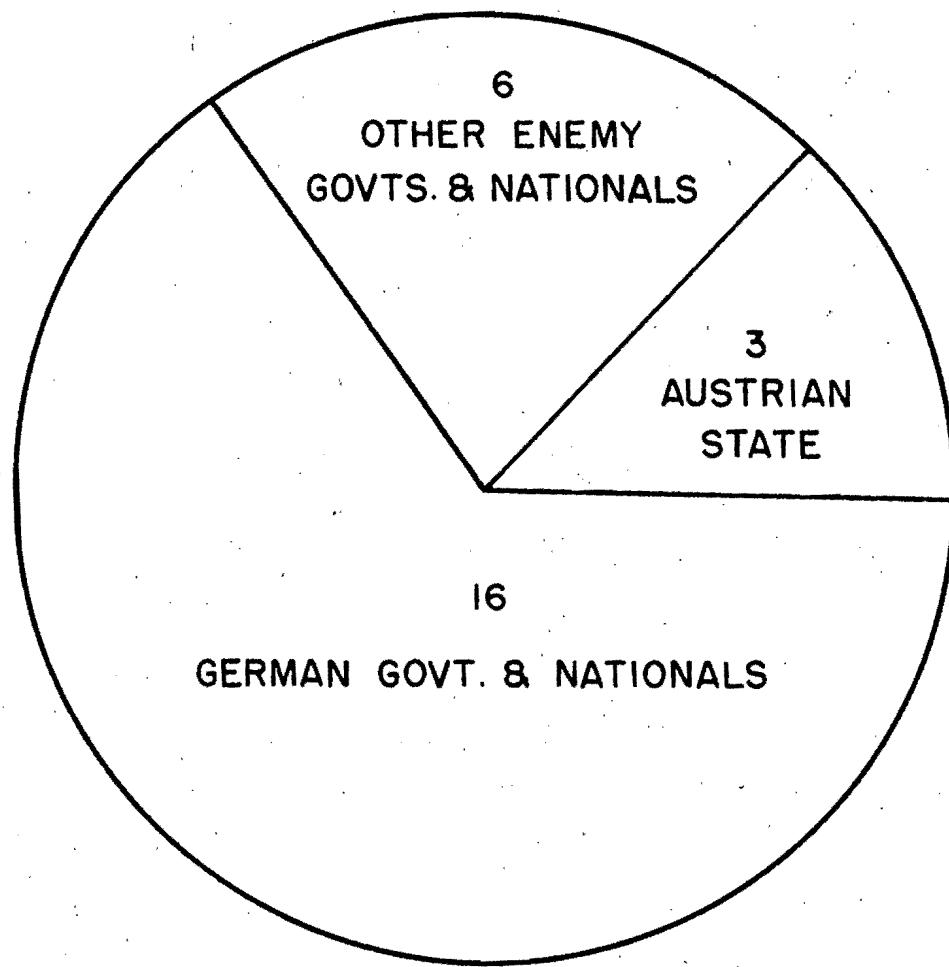


CHART 3

NOVEMBER 1945

308843

R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

6 GROUPS OF ART OBJECTS



37 OTHER PROPERTIES

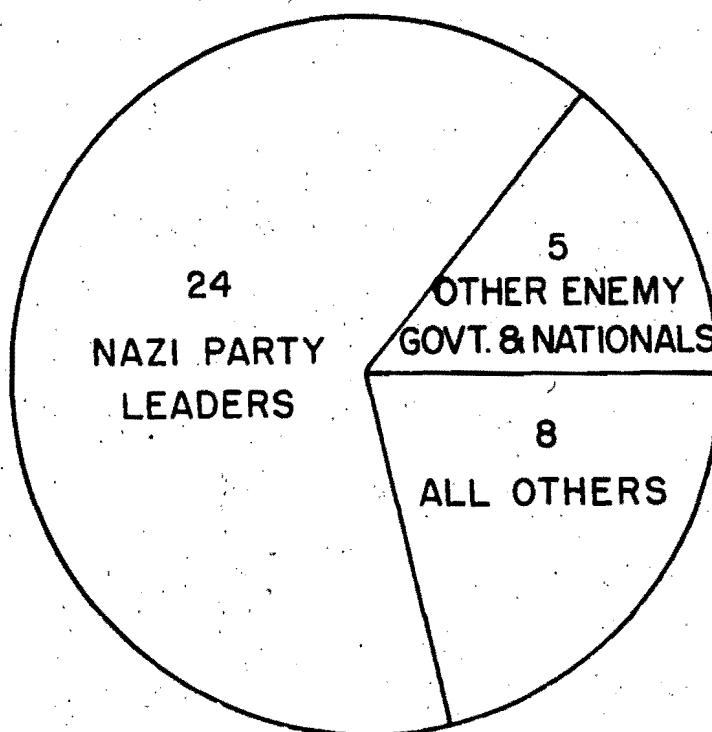


CHART 4

NOVEMBER 1945

308844

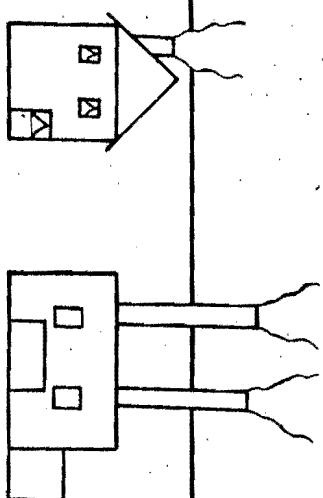


R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

EACH STONE =
200 PROPERTIES

CHART 5



283 PROPERTY CONTROL FORMS SUBMITTED

462 PROPERTIES POSTED

590 PROPERTIES UNDER CONTROL

1798 POTENTIAL PROPERTIES

PROPERTY CONTROL PROGRESS CHART

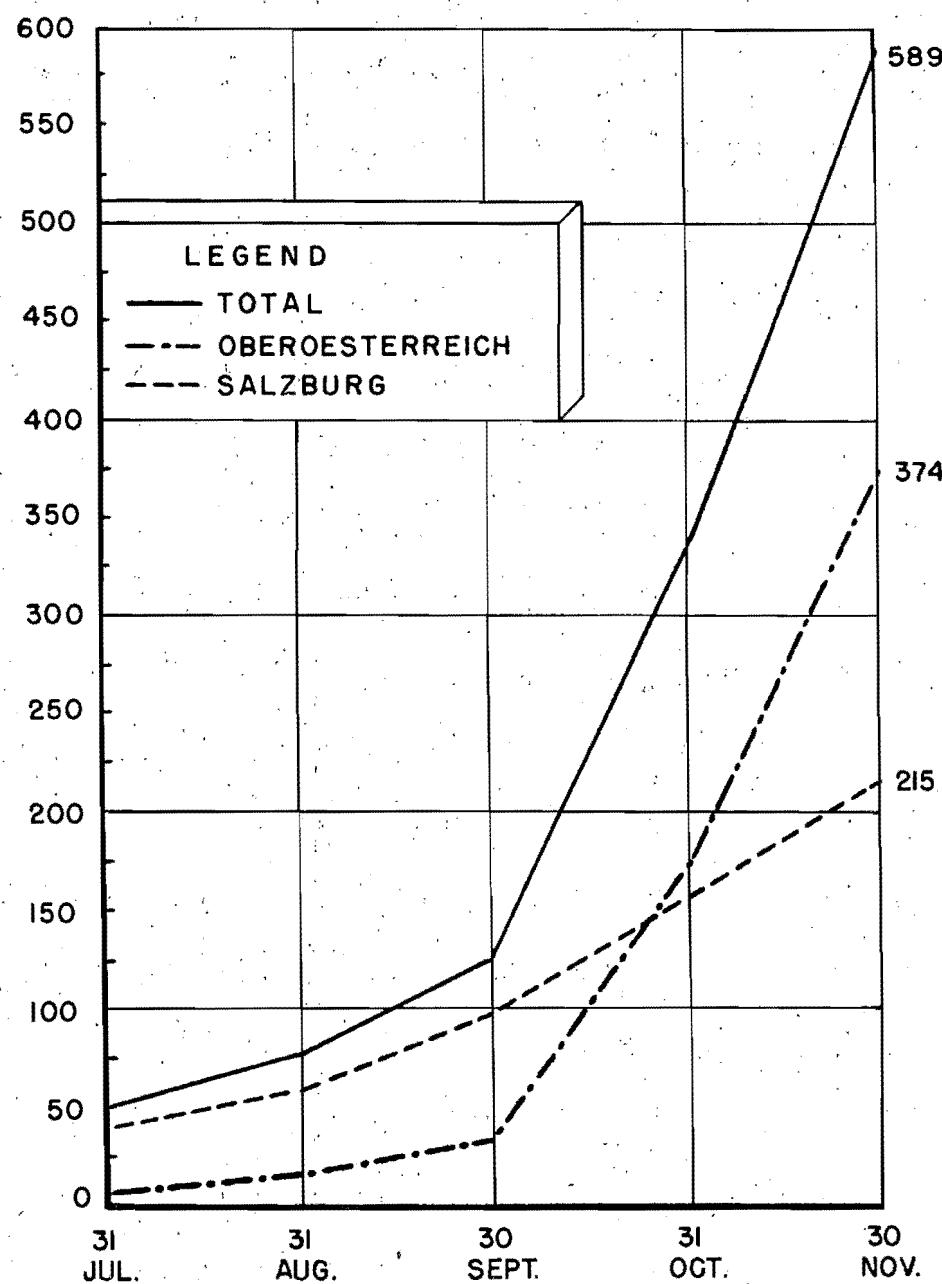
NOVEMBER 1945

308846

R.D. & R. DIVISION

PROPERTY CONTROL

MONTHLY SUMMARY
PROPERTIES UNDER CONTROL



NOVEMBER 1945

Hoover Institution Archives
Committee for Return of Confiscated Property
Box 15, File "Cartels"
Accession No. 63002-8.48

(2)

Patents AT WORK

A Statement of Policy

January, 1943

THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

* OF THE UNITED STATES *

ERH:doc

308847

PATENTS AT WORK ★ *A Statement of Policy*

THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN today controls the largest block of patents in the United States. They number in the tens of thousands. They cover inventions in every field of applied science and represent millions of man-hours of research and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. These inventions represent some of the finest foreign research achievements in modern science, particularly in the production of dyestuffs, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and electrical goods. Other important United States patents vested in the Alien Property Custodian include those relating to synthetic shellac manufacture, waterproofing of cloth, quick freezing of fruit juices, improved magnetic alloys, and processes for making rayon. Here are many patents covering processes which have given the Axis nations the ability to carry on mechanized

I

308848

THABOC

warfare for years while cut off from sufficient supplies of basic raw materials, from petroleum, rubber, certain non-ferrous and alloy metals, sugar, cotton, and wool.

Already, enterprising Americans have received licenses from the Alien Property Custodian and put to work patents formerly owned by the enemy. Such licenses relate to chemical warfare, mining machinery, hydraulic presses to stretch metal airplane parts, the production of sulphur from "sour gas" from oil wells, hoisting cranes, automatic textile-winding machinery, the manufacture of acetylene from natural gas, food processing, rust and corrosion inhibitors, the manufacture of phenol, and many other products and processes. We now have better goods than before; critical materials have been saved and manpower spared.

This booklet tells briefly the story of the seizure of these patents as a part of the work of the Office of Alien Property Custodian. It describes the policies which will govern the administration of these patent holdings by this agency of the Federal Government and it sets forth, for every business man in America to read, the simple procedures by which he may acquaint himself with these patents and obtain licenses to use them.



The Office of Alien Property Custodian

Acting under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act of December 18, 1941, the President established the Office of Alien Property Custodian in March 1942 (Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942, as amended by Executive Order No. 9193 of July 6, 1942.) This Office is one of the emergency war agencies of our government and, like most of the others, it is organized within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President.

The Alien Property Custodian has the function of taking title to or controlling property in the United States which is owned or controlled by enemy nationals or, in certain cases, by non-enemy foreign nationals. Such property includes business enterprises of all kinds and sizes, real property, trusts, estates, ships, patents, copyrights, trademarks, and certain miscellaneous property. By direction of the President this Office is not taking action with respect to cash, bank deposits, and securities standing in the names of enemy or foreign nationals, where such holdings are not related to foreign-owned property.

of other types. A "foreign national" as used here means, in brief, any person or organization domiciled in a foreign country, as well as a person or organization in the United States controlled by or acting on behalf of, or an organization owned by, such a foreign national. An "enemy national," similarly, means a national of a foreign country with which the United States is at war.

The Office of Alien Property Custodian takes title to or supervision over foreign or enemy property in order to prevent it from being useful to the enemy and in order to administer it in the interest of the United States.

The Patent Policy of the Alien Property Custodian

This booklet is concerned only with the patent policy of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Executive Order No. 9193 authorizes the Alien Property Custodian "to direct, manage, supervise, control or vest . . . any patent, patent application . . . or right related thereto in which any foreign country or national thereof has any interest." By delegation of Presidential authority under Section 5 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended by the

First War Powers Act, 1941, the Custodian is directed to hold, use, administer, or otherwise deal with vested (i.e., seized) patents "in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States."

This authority is now being exercised with respect to the patent rights of enemies and of the residents of enemy-occupied countries.

National policy clearly dictates that this Government should seize, and turn to the advantage of all its citizens, rights to the discoveries of our present enemies which have been protected in this country by patents issued by an agency of this Government. Accordingly, title to United States patents and patent applications owned by the enemy is being vested in the name of the United States Government. The pending patent applications which have been vested are being prosecuted so that patents may issue where the Patent Office allows claims and so that inventions which should be made available to the American people under the Alien Property Custodian's licensing program may not become the subject of patents issued to individuals. Vested patent applications are being published, thus making these inventions part of the common body of knowledge of the community, as well as assisting and encourag-

ing research along similar lines in this country. Licenses are granted for the life of the patents. No exclusive licenses will be issued. Thus the fund of knowledge controlled by the Alien Property Custodian can be set to work to destroy the military might of its creators and to help produce the material well-being which in post-war years will form a strong bulwark of the free world for which we now struggle.

In a quite different sense this Office has a great measure of responsibility toward the nationals of enemy-occupied countries, who are now unable to prosecute the patent applications they have pending, or to administer the patents which have been issued to them. In addition, there is the ever-present danger of transfer of title under duress. In order to prevent the enemy from making use of these patents, in order to safeguard, under this country's broader responsibilities, the rights of the unfortunate residents of occupied countries, and in order to make these inventions a working part of this nation's war machinery, title to these patents and applications is also being vested in the name of the United States Government; pending patent applications are likewise being prosecuted and published; and non-exclusive licenses are granted for the life of the patents. These sufferers from Axis aggression would not



have us do less than to turn their patent rights into an active weapon of warfare for the defeat of their oppressors.

As a basis for the administration of the patent program of this Office, extensive investigation has been made of foreign ownership of United States patents. As a first step, this Office listed all live patents which have ever stood in the name of a foreign national. In order to obtain information regarding the interests of Americans in these patents, the Alien Property Custodian on June 15, 1942, issued General Order No. 2 which, briefly summarized, required a report from every resident of the United States who claims an interest in any live patent in which there is, or has been, an interest of any foreign national, other than a national of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the American Republics or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. General Order No. 12 of November 17, 1942, required, in all cases where formal papers have not yet been filed with the Patent Office, the reporting of papers and correspondence relating to inventions received since January 1, 1939, by residents of the United States from nationals of enemy and enemy-occupied countries.

By December 31, 1942, title to every live patent and patent application owned by a national of an enemy or an

enemy-occupied country was vested in the United States Government, except for certain cases requiring further investigation. There already stand in the name of the Alien Property Custodian well over 25,000 patents formerly owned by enemy nationals and about 15,000 patents of nationals of enemy-occupied countries. In addition, this Office holds 5,500 patent applications representing the newest processes and discoveries. Continuing searches are made for patent rights which are controlled by enemies although ostensibly owned by citizens of Allied or neutral nations or even by citizens of the United States.

On July 6, 1942, Executive Order No. 9193 gave the Alien Property Custodian jurisdiction over patents in which any foreign national has an interest. Transactions relating to such patents remained subject to "freezing" control under Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, until the Alien Property Custodian established a complete system of control over such transactions, by General Order No. 11 of November 17, 1942, and the regulations issued under it. Through these controls this Office is keeping currently informed concerning the many thousands of United States patents issued to residents of all foreign countries. No foreign-owned patent will be permitted to restrict war production.

New Responsibilities of Government and Business

The wise utilization of the patents which are now held by the Federal Government imposes huge responsibilities both on the Alien Property Custodian and on American business.

For our part we pledge, first, that the patents directly controlled by this agency of Government will be available readily and immediately to serve all American industry, and that active use of the store of technical knowledge which these patents represent will be fostered; second, we pledge that we shall encourage further research on these inventions for the lasting benefit of American industry, American labor, and the consuming public; and third, we shall take all steps within our power to make certain that vested enemy patents are made available forever to American industry.

In carrying out our first responsibility we have immediately seized every enemy or enemy-controlled patent which has been called to our attention as necessary to the war program and have licensed it without delay to American industry. We shall continue to do this where, for any reason, the patent is not already vested. Every manufacturer who comes to us for

a license under any enemy or enemy-controlled patent which is essential for war production can be assured that he will be licensed within a few days.

Each vested patent and patent application has been listed by title under the standard Patent Office classifications of patents. These lists are now ready for distribution, available to all upon payment of a small fee to cover costs of printing. They will reveal many valuable processes which can be effectively used in this country. We ask every American businessman to study the index of patent classifications which is enclosed in this booklet, to write for those classes in which he is interested, and to write at once for assistance if he does not find listed the processes or products which concern him. Explicit directions for obtaining the classified lists are given on page 24 of this booklet. All inquiries will be answered fully and promptly.

We shall make careful investigations to discover the major possibilities of the important inventions and we shall offer expert technical assistance to American business to help in bringing these patents into effective use.

To put these patents to work, this Office has established a simple yet comprehensive licensing policy. That policy is outlined in this booklet.



To carry out our second responsibility we shall cooperate with American industry to see that adequate research on the inventions disclosed in these patents is undertaken in industrial laboratories and in the research laboratories of universities, endowed foundations, and the Government. Full information concerning these patent holdings and the patent policy of this Office is being circulated widely among research centers, universities, technical, professional and learned societies, trade journals and newspapers.

Our third responsibility is undertaken on the specific instruction of the President. We shall refuse to sell or to release title to the enemy patents. The inventions covered by these patents will be made a permanent possession of the American people and, through freely granted licenses, they will be incorporated in our national industrial machinery. The ultimate disposition of the patents vested from nationals of enemy-occupied countries will be the subject of discussion with the governments in exile.

The responsibilities of American business with respect to the vested patents are as great as those of the Alien Property Custodian. This Government holds these patents for the use of the people of the United States. It is the task of business to

II

TP2800

308858



realize their full potentialities by employing these inventions in every appropriate phase of war production and by developing them to aid in building a sound post-war economy. Many of these inventions, which were developed in the important centers of scientific research now controlled by our enemies, have great economic value. This is particularly true of the pending patent applications which represent the latest research, kept secret until now. Patents vested in the Alien Property Custodian cover important recent developments of well-known foreign corporations, for example: the electrical ignition systems of Robert Bosch; the automobile motor inventions of Daimler-Benz, Fiat, Marelli; the chemical products of Montecatini, Kuhlmann, Norsk-Hydro; the armaments of Schneider et Cie and Skoda; the alloys and metallurgical equipment of Societe General Metallurgique de Hoboken and the electrical equipment of Kwaisha Toden Denkyu Kabushiki. American industry must not permit this fund of knowledge to lie dormant.

American industry must also work for the constant improvement of these inventions. A thoroughly adequate research program must be carried out if full value is to be obtained from them. In quality, American industrial research is inferior to none. In quantity, it should be greatly expanded. By further

research based on these inventions, American business will be able to create improvements to increase production, now of the machines of war and in post-war years of the implements of peace. Original discoveries resulting from this research may, of course, obtain the protection of American patent laws.

Thus the Alien Property Custodian and American industry have been given a unique opportunity to put to use the inventions covered by thousands of vested patents to carry on war production and to aid in the conversion of plants from peace-time activities. Small manufacturers especially may find in the classified lists the solution to many of the problems that beset them today. An aim second only to the war objective is the development of the machinery, processes, and products covered by the vested patents to increase the output of industry and widen the range of commodities available for the use of all.

The Licensing Policy of the Alien Property Custodian

The patent licensing policy of the Alien Property Custodian has been designed to further two major objectives—the winning of the war and the permanent enlargement of our national production in the post-war period. As has been explained, this

policy distinguishes between patents of enemies and patents of non-enemies residing in enemy-occupied countries. It also necessarily distinguishes between patents with outstanding exclusive licenses to American concerns and those which are either not licensed or are licensed on a non-exclusive basis.

*Enemy patents and patent applications,
not exclusively licensed to American industry*

Where exclusive licenses are not already outstanding to American industry, the Office of Alien Property Custodian will issue licenses under vested enemy patents and patent applications in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- a. A license application fee of \$50 will be charged for each single patent, plus \$5 for each additional related patent to be covered in the same license. (These fees, payable at the time of filing an application for license, will be returned if for any reason the license is not granted.)
- b. Licenses will be issued to any reputable American firm or individual.
- c. Licenses will be non-exclusive and non-assignable.
- d. Licenses will be royalty-free.
- e. Licenses will be for the duration of the life of the patent.
- f. Licensees must make annual reports to the Alien Property

Custodian covering the volume and value of production under licensed patents and the research work undertaken in conjunction with them.

g. Licenses will be revocable for failure to live up to the license agreement.

Where non-exclusive licenses are already outstanding to American concerns or individuals, others will be licensed, upon application, on the basis of the standard terms stated above. Upon request, the provisions of the outstanding non-exclusive licenses will be revised to conform to these terms.

*Non-enemy patents and patent applications,
not exclusively licensed to American industry*

Where exclusive licenses are not already outstanding to American industry, licenses under vested patents and patent applications formerly standing in the name of nationals of enemy-occupied countries will be issued on terms similar to those indicated for comparable enemy patents. The significant differences concern royalty payments and the treatment of existing non-exclusive licenses. The following terms and conditions will apply:

a. The license application fee will be charged as in the case of enemy patents.

- This photocopy may not be further reproduced
or distributed without the specific authority.*
- b. Licenses will be issued to any reputable American firm or individual.
 - c. Licenses will be non-exclusive and non-assignable.
 - d. Where the patent is not already licensed, licenses will be royalty-free, but only for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. At the end of the emergency period, royalties which are reasonable on the basis of prevailing commercial practice will be charged. These post-war royalties may be determined at the time a license is issued and incorporated in the license, or the matter may be left for subsequent adjustment.
 - e. Licenses will be for the duration of the life of the patent.
 - f. Licensees must make annual reports as in the case of enemy patents.
 - g. Licenses will be revocable for failure to live up to the license agreement.

Where non-exclusive licenses are already outstanding to Americans under patents or patent applications vested from nationals of enemy-occupied countries, others will be licensed, upon application. Such new licenses will carry, for the life of the patent, the same royalty terms as the licenses already outstanding. All royalties will be collected by the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Patents exclusively licensed

Subject to the over-riding consideration that nothing can be permitted to hinder the war effort, the licensing policy of this Office will not disturb *bona fide* American interests in vested enemy and non-enemy patents and patent applications.

The policy with respect to enemy patents and applications will be to allow an existing American exclusive licensee to retain his sole right to exploitation of the patent, unless the issuance of other licenses is agreed upon with the present licensee, or is determined to be necessary to the war effort. Existing royalty agreements under exclusive licenses will usually be maintained and the royalties due will be collected by this Office. The exclusive licensee under an enemy patent may elect to give up his exclusive rights and accept a non-exclusive royalty-free license on the standard terms stated above.

When an American holds an exclusive license under a vested patent or patent application formerly owned by a national of an enemy-occupied country, the license and existing royalty arrangements will usually be allowed to stand, and the royalties will be collected by this Office. When it is essential to the war effort, additional licenses will be issued.

If it appears that a broader use of an invention than is

possible under the provisions of an existing exclusive license is necessary for war production, this Office will issue additional licenses under any vested patent.

Restrictive provisions in existing licenses

Where provisions of outstanding licenses to American concerns restrict or curb production or use in an illegal manner or to the detriment of the war effort, decisive action will be taken, whether the licenses are exclusive or non-exclusive and whether the patent was vested from nationals of an enemy or enemy-occupied country. Cases are known of subtle invasion of our economic front through the use of patents as an instrument of economic warfare, where through such provisions our enemies have been able to impede war production. The fullest extent of Alien Property Custodian authority will be used to remove illegal obstructions to the full use of the patents under the jurisdiction of this Office. Where outstanding licenses contain restrictive provisions as to price, production, use, or market area to the detriment of the war effort of our nation, they will be revised. The free licensing policy of this Office is designed to prevent the use of patents or licenses under its jurisdiction to further any monopoly or cartel contrary to the national interest.



Protection afforded licensees

Licensees under vested patents and patent applications will have the full protection of the First War Powers Act, 1941. By delegation of Presidential authority, the Alien Property Custodian derives his licensing power from Section 301 of that Act, which is an amendment of Section 5 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act. This Section provides that no person shall be held liable in any court for anything done in good faith in reliance upon authority of the Act. To encourage the most orderly and the widest possible use of the inventions covered by vested patents, licensees will be defended by the Alien Property Custodian to the full extent of his legal power in any suits brought on behalf of former owners charging infringement of the patents which have been licensed to them by the Custodian.

Moreover, full and adequate procedure will be provided affording direct recourse to the Custodian for any persons, not enemy nationals, claiming ownership or interest in patents vested by this Office. It has been pointed out that the disposition of patents belonging to nationals of countries occupied by the enemy will be the subject of discussion between this Government and the governments in exile of these countries. If for any reason a patent has been vested in error and is re-

turned to its former owner, so far as is possible this Office will see to it that any licenses which have been issued will remain in force, and that the licensee will be protected against claims.

Patents held by corporations supervised or controlled by the Alien Property Custodian

When the Alien Property Custodian vests or supervises corporations domiciled in the United States which have patent rights, a different patent and patent licensing policy will be followed by this Office. Patents held by the vested or supervised corporations will be administered by their managements along with their other assets in the legitimate interests of these corporations and of their American shareholders; these patents, however, will be administered in accordance with broad policies laid down by the Custodian. Patents will be licensed to others whenever the war effort, the national interest, or the corporation's interest indicate the desirability of such a policy. In addition, whenever feasible, patents not used by a corporation in the usual course of its business will be licensed to others on a non-exclusive, reasonable royalty basis for the life of such patents.

Inquiries concerning patents owned by corporations con-

20

308867



trolled by the Alien Property Custodian should be addressed to the managements of these corporations. This Office is undertaking to assure that extensive searches are conducted in all such business enterprises to determine the nature and usefulness of their patent holdings. A further objective of this Office is to create, in those corporations which are not being liquidated, adequate research facilities for the continued development of the inventions and processes held, so that these enterprises will be able to stand on their own feet and to advance independently of their past relationships.

War and Post-War Usefulness of Vested Patents

By this licensing policy, this Government offers to the American people the vast fund of research represented by the patents vested under the President's War Powers. They are made available without the restrictions and substantial royalty costs which ordinarily accompany new inventions. The permanent value of this program will depend to the largest extent on the diligence and imagination of American industry in setting these inventions to work and in prosecuting further research.

Possession of these patent rights imposes a great responsibility on Government officials and private citizens alike to insure that the store of technical knowledge represented is used to the fullest extent possible: to build our military machine; to help defeat Axis economic warfare in the export markets of the world; and, after the war is won, to strengthen old industries and provide the basis for the growth of new in the building of the peace. In this way we shall strike powerful blows at the Axis with the very patents by which our enemies hoped to keep exclusive control of many manufacturing and scientific fields. We shall increase and strengthen the technological resources of America for that day when we turn again in a better world to the tasks of peace.



How to obtain a LICENSE under a patent controlled by the Alien Property Custodian

★ Consult enclosed index of titles of Patent Office classes. Select the classes in which you are interested.

★ Write to the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Chicago, Illinois, for the lists of vested patents and patent applications cataloged under the classes you select. Order by class number.

The classified lists are 10 cents for each numbered class, except Patent Office Classes 23, 74, 88, 95, 123, 178, 179, 250, and 260, which are 25 cents each. Complete catalog, without binders, is \$5.

Printed copies of vested patents and drawings and specifications of vested patent applications may be secured from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each.

★ Send to the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C., your letter of application for a license to use a vested patent. Enclose application fee of \$50, plus \$5 for each additional related patent to be covered in one license. Your money will be promptly refunded if no license is issued.

Prepare your letter according to instructions on opposite page of this booklet.

★ Write to the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Chicago, Illinois, for technical assistance regarding methods of using vested patents.

24

22A8808

308870



Instructions for preparing letter of application for a license

In applying for a license to use a vested patent or patent application, the following information concerning the nature of the business and the use to be made of the particular patents under a license agreement should be furnished to the Alien Property Custodian:

1 (a) Name and address; (b) nature of business; (c) legal form of business (corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, etc.); (d) registered trade name, if any (for partnership and proprietorship business only); (e) if corporation, date and State of incorporation; (f) if partnership, date of formation; (g) name, citizenship and legal residence of proprietor, partners, officers and directors, as the case may be; (h) if a corporation, the percentage of voting stock owned by or for the benefit of non-citizens of the United States.

2 Identification by number and title of the specific patents or patent applications under which a license is sought.

3 Facilities, if any, for using the inventions sought to be licensed; e.g., actual equipment, technical skill and available or proposed capital.

4 The purpose for which the license is needed and its relation, if any, to the war effort.

5 A statement as to whether any existing licenses are known under the patents or patent applications which are involved in the request.

Letters of application should be sent, with license application fee, to the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C. Correspondence in regard to licensing negotiations may be handled directly by the applicant, or by his designated attorney if a power of attorney accompanies the letter of application.



DECLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~
(see back of document) date
308872

~~SECRET~~

Papers of Robert Murphy

Box 609 File 69-2

File 69-2

Amounts of black Germany
Background info

BASIC DOCUMENTS

REGARDING GERMANY

Prepared by

Policy Reports Secretary
Office of the Executive Secretary
HICOG, APO 757

1 March 1950

~~SECRET~~

308872



~~SECRET~~

308873

BASIC DOCUMENTS REGARDING GERMANY

Table of Contents

SUBJECT

- London Conference (23 February - 1 June 1948) (SECRET)
- Directive on Organization of the Military Security Board, 17 January 1949 (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Charter of the Allied Bank Commission, 16 February 1948 (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Washington Agreements on Germany, 8 April 1949 (SECRET)
- Prohibited and Limited Industries (Appendices D & E - SECRET)
- Ruhr Statute (Ratified in London, 28 April 1949) (SECRET)
- Bonn Basic Law (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Adjustments of Germany's Western Frontier (SECRET)
- Berlin Charter and Allied Documents (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Executive Orders (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Directive to Mr. McCloy as US High Commissioner for Germany (RESTRICTED)
- Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany (Agreed Minutes thereto - SECRET)
- Protection of Foreign Interests in Germany, Paris 1948 (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Paris Directive to the High Commissioners, 10 November 1949 (SECRET)
- Report of the Tripartite Working Party on German Participation in International Conferences and Organizations (SECRET)
- Policy Directive for the US High Commissioner for Germany, 17 November 1949 (SECRET)
- Bonn Protocol and Associated Papers, 22 November 1949 (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Bilateral Agreement, 15 December 1949 (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Miscellaneous Documents (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, 15 December 1946
- Quadripartite Agreements
- McCloy Addresses

(Turn page for detailed Table of Contents by Tabs)

- 11 -

~~SECRET~~

308873



308874 TAB 16

~~SECRET~~

POLICY DIRECTIVE FOR THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR GERMANY, 17 NOVEMBER 1949

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Purpose of this Directive	1
2. United States Political Objectives in Regard to Germany	1
3. Jurisdiction of the Allied High Commission and the High Commissioners	2
4. Relations with the German Authorities	3
5. United States Economic Objectives in Regard to Germany	4
6. Powers and Responsibilities under the Occupation Statute	
A. Powers Expressly Reserved	6
(1) Disarmament and demilitarization, including related fields of scientific research	7
(2) Prohibitions and restrictions on industry	7
(3) Civil Aviation	7
(4) Controls in Regard to the Ruhr, restitution, reparations, decartelization, deconcentration, non-discrimination in trade matters, foreign interests in Germany and claims against Germany	7
(5) Foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany .	10
(6) Displaced Persons and the Admission of Refugees	12
(7) Protection, prestige, and security of Allied forces, dependents, employees, and representatives, their immunities and satisfaction of occupation costs, and their other requirements	13
(8) Respect for the Basic Law and the Land Constitutions	14
(9) Control over foreign trade and exchange .	14

~~SECRET~~

308874

TAB 16~~SECRET~~TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
(10) Control over internal action only to the minimum extent necessary to ensure use of funds, food and other supplies in such manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany	14
(11) Control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the courts or tribunals of the occupying powers or occupation authorities; over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them; and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them	14
B. Related Powers and Responsibilities	16
(1) Information and Statistics	16
(2) Observance of Federal and Land Constitutions	16
(3) Maintenance of Courts	16
(4) Observation in Non-Reserved Fields	16
(5) Labor and industrial relations	17
(6) Denazification	17
(7) Public Affairs and Cultural Relations	17

~~SECRET~~

308875



~~SECRET~~

[32]

a. The Commission should facilitate the operation of the International Authority for the Ruhr by enacting legislation as required, and by cooperating to the fullest extent with the Authority in its work.

[33]

b. With respect to external restitution, you should return identifiable looted property, other than gold and rolling stock, to the government of the country from which it was taken, with the exception of property claimed independently by non-nationals or refugee nationals of claimant countries, under the existing operating instructions of your Government. You should also: (1) endeavor to obtain tripartite agreement on a date, preferably not later than September 30, 1950, for the termination of all restitution activities (other than special cases of materials important to the cultural heritage of the claimant country); (2) deliver monetary gold uncovered in Germany to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels pursuant to existing international agreements; (3) effect the disposition of non-German rolling stock found in Germany at the end of the war in accordance with applicable agreements and such instructions as may be issued as the need arises; (4) pursuant to existing agreements, deliver to the appropriate agency valuable personal property looted from Nazi victims which is not restitutable.

[34]

c. With respect to internal restitution, it is the policy of your Government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist racial, religious, or political discrimination should either have identifiable property returned to them or be compensated therefor, and that heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution should devolve to appropriate successor organizations. To carry out this policy, you should seek agreement from your British and French colleagues to persuade the German Government to enact without delay a Uniform Internal Restitution Law, which should grant to claimants, to the greatest possible extent, all substantive rights now available to them under United States Military Government Law No. 59. The German Federal Government, or, in its discretion, the Land governments should be responsible for the execution and administration of the Law, subject to review by non-German appellate Tribunals. These Tribunals would be the supreme appellate authority for cases arising under the Law; they should be appointed by the Allied High Commissioners and should act by majority vote. Until the Law becomes effective, the Land governments should continue to execute existing military government restitution laws, subject to minimum necessary policy control and supervision as presently exercised by the occupation authorities.

[35]

Closely related to the problem of restitution is the problem of indemnification of persons who suffered personal damage or injury through national Socialist persecution because of racial, religious or ideological reasons. It is the policy of the United States Government that these persons should receive indemnification in German currency for such injury or damage. The Laenderrat of the United States Zone has recently

- 8 -

~~SECRET~~

308876



~~SECRET~~

promulgated legislation of this nature. Together with your British and French colleagues you should urge the German Federal Government to enact appropriate legislation in this field.

[36]

d. You should complete the dismantling and delivery of industrial equipment scheduled for reparation at the earliest practicable time.

[37]

e. With regard to decartelization and deconcentration, it is the policy of your Government that the German economy be liberated from undesirable restraints and restrictions in order to promote economic opportunity for its citizens and the establishment of a peaceful, free and democratic economy and society. This policy envisages the elimination and prohibition of all cartels and cartel-like organizations and arrangements, and of undesirable concentrations of power in German private industry, which represent an actual or potential restraint of trade or may dominate or substantially influence the policies of governmental agencies. This involves the dissolution of excessive concentrations of economic power established through such devices as combines, mergers, holding companies and interlocking directorates, and the prohibition of participation in international cartels and cartel-like organizations and arrangements by private or state-owned enterprises.

[38]

It is the view of your Government that responsibility for execution of this policy should be placed on the German Federal Government at the earliest time when, in your judgment, it can exercise such responsibility. Thereafter, Allied intervention should be limited to exceptional cases. The success of the German Federal Government in carrying out this policy depends largely upon the extent to which it is supported by the German people and their leaders.

[39]

To promote this policy, you should (1) complete as rapidly as possible the specific programs now in process and turn over the residual phases to the German authorities; (2) endeavor to develop understanding and support of the policy among the German people and officials through the reeducation and reorientation program; (3) endeavor to obtain adoption by the German Government of appropriate legislation to replace the present Military Government laws on this subject, together with preservation and enforcement of these laws until the legislation has been adopted by the Germans; (4) prepare on a tripartite basis, with German assistance, a list of concerns which the Germans should be encouraged to examine for possible deconcentration; (5) assist the Germans in devising their own financing procedures to insure that deconcentrated firms are established on a sound, independent financial basis.

[40]

You should permit the formation and functioning of cooperatives provided that they are voluntary in membership and are organized along democratic lines and do not engage in activities prohibited under the above policy.

- 9 -

~~SECRET~~

308877

SECRET

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DOCUMENT & DATE</u>	<u>TAB</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
R (CONT'D)			
Report, Progress, on Germany	McClory's Wash Address, 23 Jan 50.	20-I	1
" on Provisional Adjustments to Ger West Frontier	Adjustments to Ger West. Frontier 1 Sep 48	8	1
" on Safeguarding Foreign Ints of Tripartite WP on Ger Part in Ger Part in Int Conf & Org	Protect of For Ints, Paris '48 Ibid, 1 Nov 49	13 15	2,3,4,5,6
Reporting, Foreign Economic, ECA	ECA Memo Agrt, 24 May 48, Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49	11	16
" to SecState	Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49, P.18,20	11	2
Representation Abroad, German	Paris Dir to HICOMs, 10 Nov 49, Part IV (a)	14	3
" of US HICOM at Hearings of Bureau of Budget or Cong Approp Committee	Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49, P.19	11	2
Representative of ECA for Ger, Spec, Ltr to Chancellor from	Bilat Agrt, 15 Dec 49	18	10
" s, Designation of German	IAR, London Conf, 26 May 48, P. 4	1	7
Requirements, Protection, Security, Prestige & Immunities of Allied Forces	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 53 thru P. 56	16	13
Reservations on Approval of Basic Law	MGS' Ltr, 12 May 49, P. 2 , Basic Law, 8 May 49	7	4
" US/UK	Adjustments to Ger West Frontier, 1 Sep 48, Part V	8	10
Reserved Powers	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 8,25, 31,68,69	16	2,6,7,16
" of Occupation Authorities	Wash Agrts on Ger, 8 Apr 49, P.4	4	6
Resignation of Office by Public Servants Elected to Fed. Legislature	MGS' Aide-Memoire, 22 Nov 48, Basic Law, 8 May 49, P. 2 (h)	7	1
Resolution of Differences between HICOM & FGR	Pol Dir, 17 Nov, 49, P. 13	16	4
" of Major Policy Differences between US HICOM & Mil Cmdr	Exec Ord 10062, 6 Jun 49, P.3	10	1
" of Major Policy Differences between US HICOM & Mil Cmdr	Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49, P. 21	11	2
Respect for Basic Law & Land Constitutions	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 58,72	16	14,17
Responsibilities for Execution & Implementation of US Policy	Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49, P. 4,11,16	11	1,2
" Individual, of HICOMs	HCCh, 20 Jun 49, Part V	12	2,3
" of Mil Security Board	MSB, 17 Jan 49, Part I, P.2	2	1
Responsibility for Discharged PWs	Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49, P. 4	11	1
" for Dissemination of Info	ECA Memo Agrt, 24 May 48, Adm Dir, 23 Dec 49	11	17,18
" Theater, for DPs, Comments	IRO Constit, 15 Dec 46	19-I	9
Restitution, External	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 33	16	8
" of Identifiable Looted Property	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 33	16	8
" Internal	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 34	16	8
" Internal	Protect of For Ints, Paris '48	13	7
" of Monetary Gold	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 33	16	8
" of Rolling Stock	Pol Dir, 17 Nov 49, P. 33	16	8
Restoration of Ger Econ & Polit Unity	Quad Agrts, 20 Jun 49, P. 2	19-II	3
Restrictions re Berlin Blockade, Removal of	Soviet Ord 56, Quad Agrts, 9 May 49	19-II	2
" on German Shipbuilding	Bonn Proto & Assoc Papers, 22 Nov 49, P. VII	17	1
" Infringement by Germans of	MSB, 17 Jan 49, Part I, P.2, (a)	2	1
" Maintenance & Enforcement of Disarmament & Demilitarization	MSB, 17 Jan 49, Part I, P. 1,2	2	1
" in Traffic to Berlin, Removal of	Quad Agrts, 4 May 49	19-II	1
Resumption of Full Authority by Occ Powers	Occ St, Wash Agrts on Ger, 8 Apr 49, P. 3	4	4
Resurgence of Nationalism	McClory's Stuttgart Address, 6 Feb 50, Col 2	20-II	3
" of Nationalism	McClory's Wash Address, 23 Jan 50, P. 1	20-I	1

SECRET

308878

(4)

THE AMERICAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

1945 - 1953

By Oliver J. Frederiksen

S
Historical Division
Headquarters, United States Army, Europe
1953

Hoover Library
Call No. DD 257 F 852

308879

Chronology of Principal Events Affecting the Occupation*

Date	Event
	1943
23 March	Lt. Gen. Frederick E. Morgan is appointed chief of staff to the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate), abbreviated as COSSAC.
26 April	The Combined Chiefs of Staff issue the basic directive to COSSAC to plan for the assault on the Continent.
22 May	General Morgan issues the directive initiating planning for Operation RANKIN, involving an Allied return to the Continent in case of German disintegration.
20 August	A digest of the first draft of Operation RANKIN is submitted to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their conference in Quebec. They direct continuation of planning.
30 October	Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is named Supreme Allied Commander by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
15 December	A planning directive on Operation RANKIN Case C is issued by COSSAC to the U.S. 1st Army Group and the 21st Army Group (British).
	The European Advisory Commission, consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, holds its first meeting in London.
	1944
16 January	General Eisenhower again assumes command of the European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (ETOUSA), which he commanded for a short time after its creation on 8 June 1942.
17 January	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) is created, under the command of General Eisenhower; ETOUSA Communications Zone is created as an area command closely cooperating with the ETOUSA Service of Supply.
7 February	The U.S. Contingent of the European Civil Affairs Division, COSSAC, is created.
12 February	SHAEF absorbs COSSAC; the German Section, G-5 Division, SHAEF, later designated the German Country Unit, also known as the 6th (German) Planning Unit and the 6th Civil Affairs Unit, is created under the operational control of SHAEF and the administrative control of the European Civil Affairs Division, ETOUSA, to make plans for the military government of Germany.
14 February	General Eisenhower, as Supreme Allied Commander, is directed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to invade continental Europe and "undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces."
	The former Civil Affairs Division of COSSAC is redesignated the G-5 Division of the general staff of Supreme Headquarters, with the mission of administering enemy territory and aiding in the establishment of civil government in liberated territories.
28 April	CCS 551, "Directive for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender," the first general directive on the military government of Germany, is transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander.
5 May	A G-5 section is created in ETOUSA headquarters to administer civil affairs.
6 June	The cross-Channel attack on the continent of Europe is launched by the Allied Expeditionary Force.
9 August	The U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany) is established under ETOUSA, to serve as a planning group for military government in Germany.
31 August	A planning directive on Operation TALISMAN, defined as "Plans and Preparations for Operations in Europe (excluding Norway and the Channel Islands) in the Event of German Surrender," is issued by SHAEF to army groups and other major commands.

* See also Table of Headquarters Agencies and Key Personnel, Headquarters ETOUSA, USFET, EUCOM, and USAREUR, 8 May 1945 - 15 March 1953.

Date	Event
	1944
11 September	The first elements of American forces cross the frontier into Germany and engage in combat on German territory.
11-16 September	President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, meeting at Quebec, agree to the allotment of zones of occupation in Germany to the United States and Great Britain as approved by the European Advisory Commission on 12 September.
12 September	Fraternization with Germans is forbidden by SHAEF.
4 October	The German Country Unit is disbanded and its remaining American personnel are assigned to the U.S. Group, Control Council.
	The first draft of Directive JCS 1067 giving U.S. policy for the occupation of Germany is adopted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander for information.
11 November	The code word ECLIPSE is substituted for TALISMAN, which has been reported compromised.
14 November	Definite assignments of occupation areas to the three great powers are made by the European Advisory Commission, which also approves control machinery for Germany.
25 November	An UNRRA agreement with SHAEF is signed, providing for UNRRA participation in planning and operations for the care of displaced persons.
	1945
27 January	The U.S. Group, Control Council (Austria) is established under the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.
3-11 February	The Yalta (or Crimea) Conference is held.
17 February	American forces again cross into Germany in force after having evacuated German territory during the German campaign in the Ardennes.
5 March	The U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany) is made a command under ETOUSA, with Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham as commanding general.
10 March	Prosecution of Germans for attempts to fraternize is ordered discontinued.
12 March	A SHAEF order forbids transfer of eastern European displaced persons from Germany to liberated territory, thus throwing the main burden for their care upon the occupation forces.
12 April	The 12th Army Group declares ECLIPSE conditions to be in partial effect; the final draft of the 12th Army Group's operations plan for Operation ECLIPSE is issued.
15 April	The Fifteenth Army directs the formation of a "frontier command," the forerunner of the U.S. Constabulary.
16 April	The 12th Army Group authorizes its armies to use combat troops for work with displaced persons.
17 April	Yugoslavs failing to apply for repatriation lose their Yugoslav citizenship.
18 April	Senior U.S. members of the general staff of SHAEF are designated as acting assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, and the former assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, are made acting deputy assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, in preparation for the dissolution of SHAEF.
22 April	The Office of the Deputy Military Governor (Germany) is established with Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay as Deputy Military Governor, in which capacity he represents the Commanding General on the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.
1 May	The U.S. Posthostilities Planning Section is created.
4 May	The German High Command agrees to leave war prisoners in camps upon retreat.
	The European Advisory Commission amends its "Agreement on Control Machinery in Germany" to permit French participation in the occupation if the British and U.S. authorities are willing to allocate a French Zone from their occupied areas.
	Army group commanders are authorized to regard surrendered troops as disarmed enemy forces.

Date	Event
	1945
7 May	Germany signs unconditional surrender to General Eisenhower's forces at Rheims, France, effective 8 May.
8 May	V-E Day; the unconditional surrender of 7 May becomes effective.
	A European Central Inland Transportation Organization (ECITO) is established under SHAEF, to allocate transportation resources in Central Europe.
	The Bremen Port Command, formerly in Paris, moves its headquarters to Bremen.
9 May	German representatives sign a second surrender at Berlin, recognized by the Soviet Union as the official surrender.
12 May	Directive JCS 1067/8 defining U.S. policy for the occupation of Germany is approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
	Redeployment operations begin in the European Theater of Operations.
18 May	Release of prisoners of war over fifty years of age is authorized by SHAEF.
21 May	Berlin District is established as an area command for the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and its commanding general is named as the U.S. member of the Berlin Kommandatura, the Allied agency for the military government of Berlin.
22 May	Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is appointed U.S. Chief of Counsel for the international war crimes trials.
	The Leipzig, or Halle, Agreement between SHAEF and Soviet forces, providing for exchange of liberated persons, is signed.
24 May	The German High Command and Government in northern Germany are disbanded.
	The Bremen Enclave, which includes the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, is occupied by U.S. forces.
26 May	SHAEF forward headquarters moves from Rheims to Frankfurt.
5 June	Prisoners of war from Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands are released to their own countries.
	The Berlin Declaration is made by the four Allied Powers, announcing their assumption of supreme authority in occupied Germany. The quadripartite Allied Control Council is formed.
8 June	Community post exchanges are activated in the U.S. Zone.
	General Eisenhower declares the nonfraternization rule does not apply to very small children.
12 June	The port of Bremerhaven is opened to shipping.
15 June	Headquarters of the U.S. Group, Control Council, is moved from Versailles, France, to Hoechst, Germany, a suburb of Frankfurt.
	The U.S. Third and Seventh Armies are designated to perform occupation duties in Europe.
16 June	The Combined Headquarters, Berlin District, is separated into national elements, and the U.S. element redesignated U.S. Headquarters, Berlin District.
19 June	SHAEF is authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to try war criminals under certain limitations.
20 June	The U.S. Army opens 17 areas (tent cities) for redeployment.
22 June	Application of the nonfraternization order to displaced persons is withdrawn.
26 June	The United Nations Organization Charter is signed at San Francisco by representatives of fifty nations.
1 July	U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, under Vice Adm. R. L. Shormby, assumes occupational duties previously performed by U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.
	The USFET Graves Registration Service is established, with Brfg. Gen. James W. Younger as commanding general.
	USFET (main) headquarters is established at Frankfurt.
	The European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (ETOUSA) is redesignated U.S. Forces, European Theater (USFET), with main headquarters at Frankfurt, and rear at Paris.

Date	Event
	1945
4 July	U.S. forces occupy Berlin; the withdrawal of U.S. troops into the U.S. Zone is completed.
	The text of the agreement on control machinery for Austria is approved by the European Advisory Commission.
5 July	The U.S. contingent of the disbanded 15th Army Group is named U.S. Forces in Austria (USFA), under Gen. Mark Clark, and the boundaries of the European theater are extended to include Austria.
7 July	The USFET G-5 staff division assumes charge of supervision of policies of removal and exclusion of Nazis and militarists from German public offices and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises in Germany.
10 July	Fifteenth Army headquarters loses the last of its tactical forces and becomes the USFET General Board to prepare a study of the strategy, tactics, and administration employed by the U.S. Forces in the European theater.
11 July	The Allied Kommandatura for Berlin holds its first meeting.
	The nonfraternization rule is relaxed to permit Allied troops to engage in conversation with German adults in the streets and other public places.
	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expéditionary Force, is dissolved.
15 July	USFET assumes command of all American forces in Europe.
17 July	The adjustment of zonal boundaries in Germany is completed.
21- 23 July	Operation TALLY-HO, a coordinated control check and search operation, is conducted throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, resulting in the jailing of 80,000 Germans and confiscation of large amounts of arms and ammunition.
22 July	General Dwight D. Eisenhower assumes direct command of the 12th Army Group in Germany.
23 July	The U.S. Air Force announces that an Air Force of 106,000 men and 2,500 planes will police the skies over Germany.
	Vienna Area Command is activated in Vienna.
26 July	The boundaries of the French Zone of Germany are officially defined by the European Advisory Commission.
30 July	The Allied Control Council holds its first meeting in Berlin under the chairmanship of General Eisenhower; the French are allotted a sector in Berlin.
1 August	USFET Communications Zone is redesignated Theater Service Forces, European Theater (TSFET); theater services are made technical commands under TSFET.
	The first American war crimes trial on a mass basis ends with death sentences for seven of the eleven Nazis tried at Darmstadt by a Seventh Army 6-man commission headed by Brig. Gen. G. Davidson.
	Eastern and Western Military Districts are established for military government and supply purposes.
2 August	The Potsdam Agreement, resulting from tripartite conferences 17 July-2 August in Berlin, between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain, is published.
3 August	The main headquarters of the U.S. Group, Control Council, is transferred from Hoechst, near Frankfurt, to Berlin.
	The Council of Foreign Ministers is created by the Potsdam Agreement, to replace the European Advisory Commission.
6 August	General Eisenhower announces that members of his command are permitted normal contacts with Germans.
	Four-power occupation machinery for the control of Austria by the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, created by the European Advisory Commission, is announced.
11 August	V-J (Victory-in-Japan) Day; the Japanese surrender brings about a sharp change in redeployment activities in the European theater.
15 August	Transmission by any individual of a sum in excess of pay plus 10 percent to the United States is forbidden by USFET.

Date	Event
16 August	U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe is redesignated U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE).
31 August	The military districts assume from the European Civil Affairs Division administration of military government detachments in U.S. Zone of Germany.
1 September	The mass repatriation of Soviet citizens from the U.S. Zone is completed.
2 September	The lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs are ended.
19 September	The U.S. Zone is divided by USFET proclamation into three <i>Laender</i> or states; Greater Hessen (later called Hesse), Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria.
	A Special Occupational Planning Board is created to prepare plans for the creation of military communities.
20 September	General Marshall announces a lowering of the discharge critical point score from 80 points to 70 points by 1 October and 60 by 1 November, the system to be ended by late winter.
1 October	The U.S. Group, Control Council, is redesignated Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS), and the USFET G-5 staff division is renamed Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S. Zone) (OMGUSZ).
	Appropriated funds budgets are introduced; the Office of Budget Director is created.
	The Allied Control Council removes practically all restrictions on fraternization except for marriage and billeting.
	The obligations of U.S. forces toward liberated prisoners of war are ended.
24 October	The United Nations Organization begins its existence.
5 November	The Third Army relinquishes control of all but six displaced persons camps to UNRRA. Five other installations housing Soviet displaced persons remain under Soviet control. The U.S. Army continues to be responsible for the supply, communications, and transportation of displaced persons. The 140 UNRRA teams are responsible for the 319,522 displaced persons in the U.S. Zone.
6 November	The Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner is replaced by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, by executive order of the President.
9 November	The Reparations Conference meets in Paris to determine ways and means of obtaining reparations from Western Germany.
10 November	Currency control is initiated by requiring cash and bank deposits, net amount drawn in preceding three months, and amounts sent from European theater to be listed in control books held by all theater personnel entitled to possess occupation currency.
11 November	General Eisenhower leaves the European theater, is replaced by Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., as theater commander.
15 November	The war crimes trials at Dachau are opened.
20 November	The international war crimes trials are opened at Nuernberg.
	A plan for the transfer of 6,650,000 Germans displaced from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland into the four occupation zones of Germany is approved by the Allied Control Council.
23 November	Political parties in Germany are authorized to organize on <i>Laender</i> level.
26 November	Gen. Joseph T. McNarney assumes command of USFET from General Patton.
6 December	The Allied Control Council adopts a quadripartite agreement on the destruction of fortifications and other enemy installations.
21 December	Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., dies as a result of an automobile accident.
22 December	The resumption of immigration to the United States from Germany is authorized by President Truman.
	1946
1 January	General responsibility for public safety in the U.S. Zone is assumed by OMGUS.
2 January	The mass redeployment program is terminated, 3,044,985 troops having been redeployed from the European Theater of Operations to the Asiatic theater or the zone of the interior since 12 May 1945.

EROSAE

193
WVSA

Date	Event
2 January	Offices of Military Government are created to administer military government in the three military government districts of the U.S. Zone; the field forces lose military government functions; the former military districts are redesignated Third and Seventh Army Areas.
16 January	Gen. Joseph T. McNarney announces that mass meetings regarding redeployment have served their purpose and no further such meetings will be permitted.
19 February	The President signs an executive order on war crimes trials providing for the trial of leaders of the Axis Powers not then under indictment by the International Military Tribunal.
1 March	An agreement on care of displaced persons is signed between USFET and UNRRA, replacing the SHAEF-UNRRA agreement of 25 November 1944.
5 March	American consulates are opened in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart at approximately this date.
26 March	Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill calls for an Anglo-American military alliance and issues a warning against the Soviet Union, in a speech at Fulton, Missouri.
31 March	A denazification law, the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism," places responsibility for denazification upon German authorities. It is signed by General Clay and the minister-presidents of the three Laender in the U.S. Zone.
1 April	A reparations agreement is signed by the four Allied powers setting a maximum level of German industry and allocating reparations to the Soviet Union from the industrial surplus, the entire plan being based on the assumption of a free flow of trade among the occupied zones and the ability of Germany to attain a self-sustaining basis by producing sufficient exports to pay for necessary imports and defray occupation costs.
10 April	The Seventh Army is inactivated, and most units and personnel are transferred to the Third Army or the U.S. Constabulary.
16 April	The first major occupation construction program in the U.S. Zone begins, this date being the beginning of the German fiscal year.
27 April	All German courts up to and including superior appellate courts (<i>Oberlandesgerichte</i>) are opened.
4 May	The first organized movement of displaced persons to Palestine begins with the departure from the U.S. Zone of 661 orphaned Jewish children.
26 May	Army units are drawn into the Program of Assistance to German Youth Activities (GYA) when the program is made an official project under joint sponsorship by military government agencies and military occupation troops.
30 May	The first shipment of dependents arrives at Bremerhaven.
1 June	Immigration to the U.S. from Germany is resumed with the departure of the first group of displaced persons and persecutees from the Munich Assembly Center for the Bremen staging area.
4 June	Non-War Department civilians are informed they must pay for billets and services.
6 June	The Dependents School Service is established in USFET headquarters to plan the school program for minor dependents of theater personnel within the occupied zone and to supervise its operation.
194	Reparations deliveries from the U.S. Zone are halted in an effort to force all four occupying powers to agree to put into effect provisions of the Potsdam Agreement providing for administration of Germany as an economic unit.
194	The first important postwar training program is announced by USFET, with deadline of 1 August for completion of individual and crew training and beginning of unit training.
194	West African District, with headquarters at Casablanca, Morocco, comes under the jurisdiction of USFET.
194	A military government ordinance provides for the establishment of a military government court for civil actions arising out of the ownership of automobiles by American nationals.
194	The Kronberg Jewel theft is announced, involving the disappearance of Hesse-Darmstadt crown jewels valued at more than \$1,500,000 from a hiding place beneath the floor of the Kronberg Castle Officers' Club, about 6 November 1945.

803889

Date	Event
	1946
28 June	Military government ends in Austria and a U.S. High Commissioner becomes representative of the United States for governmental purposes.
1 July	The U.S. Constabulary is activated and assumes responsibility for area security in the U.S. Zone exclusive of Berlin District and Bremen Enclave, and for control of border security.
13 July	Bremerhaven replaces Le Havre as U.S. redeployment port.
17 July	Control of civilian internees is turned over to German authorities.
6 September	A Community Planning Board is established to restudy the military community program and to determine availability of suitable accommodations for troops and dependents.
16 September	Secretary of State Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart outlines the new American policy toward Germany.
	1947
1 January	The agreement for economic unification of the U.S. and British Zones becomes effective with the creation of Bizonia.
15 January	The Dependents School Division replaces the Dependents School Service.
1 March	The American Express Company is authorized to operate a bank in Frankfurt with branches in other chief cities of the U.S. Zone.
15 March	U.S. Forces, European Theater, is redesignated the European Command, and sweeping changes are made in theater organization. General Clay replaces General McNarney as commander in chief and military governor, with General Huebner as deputy commander in chief and chief of staff.
7 April	A U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the commander in chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany is established in Potsdam.
29 April	Most restrictions against inviting German guests to messes and snack bars are withdrawn.
1 May	Free travel for nonduty travelers in the U.S. occupied zones of Germany and Austria is ended.
5 May	The Grafenwoehr Training Center is opened.
29 May	A Bizonal Council (BICO) is formed for economic administration of the bizonal area.
5 June	The Marshall Plan for aid to distressed areas, later known as the European Recovery Program, is outlined by Secretary of State Marshall in a speech at Harvard University.
24 June	Headquarters, EUCOM (Berlin) is redesignated Office of the Commander in Chief, Berlin.
25 June	A screening program begun in April 1946, to determine the eligibility for care and maintenance of displaced persons in assembly centers, is completed.
26 June	The Army Exchange Service is centralized and redesignated the EUCOM Exchange System (EES).
1 July	The International Refugee Organization supersedes UNRRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and assumes broad responsibilities for the care of displaced persons and refugees under an agreement with EUCOM.
	The Office of Jewish Advisor to the Commander in Chief, European Command, is created.
26 August	The office of Negro Advisor to the Commander in Chief, European Command, is created.
30 September	The last EUCOM prisoner-of-war center, that at Dachau, is closed.
1 October	All rations for displaced persons are ordered drawn from the German economy through German supply distribution channels, and responsibility for such supply is transferred from EUCOM to OMGUS.
15 October	The U.S. Army in Europe is freed of responsibility for the supply of military attaches and embassies in eastern Europe.

Date	Event
21 October	Secretary of State Byrnes announces that there is no present intention on the part of the Department of State to assume from the Army responsibility for the administration of the occupied areas.
1 November	Responsibility for the feeding of civilian internees under direct military control is assumed by OMGUS.
1 December	The Kitzingen Basic Training Center, for training Negro troops, is established, and absorbs the Negro Training Center formerly at Kaeftal.
5 December	The first emigration center under German operation for processing Germans emigrating to the United States is opened at Bremen.
30 December	The war crimes trials at Dachau are concluded.
31 December	EUCOM completes the demolition of fortifications in the U.S. Zone.

1948

10 January	EUCOM is notified by OMGUS that all military persons in OMGUS will be relieved as military personnel upon completion of 36 months' service in the command, and no further OMGUS positions will be filled with military personnel.
23 January	The President of the Bizonal Economic Council and the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner sign a bulk transfer agreement for the sale of all uncommitted U.S. Army and Air Force surplus property in the U.S. Occupied Zone of Germany, as of 31 January 1948, with a few exceptions. Sales are to be made to STEG, a German, semipublic corporation.
17 March	The Brussels Treaty for mutual defense is signed by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. A Western Union Defense Organization of the same powers is created with headquarters in London.
20 March	The Soviet representatives leave the Allied Control Council meeting in Berlin, marking the final session of the council.
31 March	A partial Soviet blockade of the Western sectors of Berlin begins.
3 April	The Act initiating the European Recovery Program is signed.
15 May	The state of Israel proclaims its existence, opening possibilities for the emigration of Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone.
16 June	The Soviet delegation withdraws from the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin.
20 June	A currency reform is introduced in the Western Zones of Germany by the Western occupying powers.
21 June	The supply of Berlin Military Post by air begins.
23 June	The Western Powers announce the introduction of the new Deutsche Mark currency in West Berlin.
26 June	The Berlin Airlift begins initiating air supply of the civilian population of the Western sectors.
1 July	The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 becomes effective, providing for nonquota immigration of 205,000 displaced persons to the United States.
31 October	Declarations of surplus property to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner are completed.
27 November	EUCOM receives authorization from the Department of the Army to make mobilization assignments, training attachments, and training assignments for reserve officers under jurisdiction of the command.
23 December	The Rhine River Patrol is established under the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, to be jointly manned by naval and constabulary personnel.
31 December	Demilitarization of captured enemy material is completed.

1949

15 January	The Office of Comptroller, EUCOM, is established.
17 - 23 January	Exercise SNOWDROP, a large-scale winter training exercise, is held in the European Command.

389887

Date	Event
	1949
17 March	A EUCOM directive forbids all American, Allied, and neutral nationals serving in or with the U.S. forces in Europe to patronize German establishments in the U.S. Zone of Germany.
1 April	Cost control of direct-hire employees (Germans and displaced persons) replaces number control.
6 April	A U.S. Army Airlift Support Command is created to assume responsibility for all operations in direct support of the Airlift Task Force at the Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden Air Force Bases.
8 April	The Tripartite Agreement on the creation of the German Federal Republic is signed.
14 April	The last Nuernberg war crimes trial by the American military tribunal ends; nineteen high-ranking Nazis are condemned to prison terms.
18 - 24 April	Exercise SHOWERS, the EUCOM spring joint-training exercise is held, with 70,000 troops participating.
12 May	The Soviet blockade of Berlin is terminated and all transport, trade, and communication services between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zones of Germany are restored.
15 May	Gen. Lucius D. Clay is replaced by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner as Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Military Governor for Germany (U.S.)
23 May	U.S. Forces, Austria, is relieved from assignment to EUCOM and made an independent command directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
23 May - 20 June	The Council of Foreign Ministers meets in Paris in an unsuccessful attempt to agree on terms for a German peace treaty and to come to an agreement on the question of currency to be used in Berlin.
1 July	Department of the Army civilians employed by U.S. Air Force, Europe, are transferred to the Department of the Air Force.
2 August	A cost accounting system is introduced in the European Command.
8 August	The Military Sea Transportation Service assumes from the U.S. Army Transportation Corps control, operation, and administration of ocean transportation serving the European command.
12 August	The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, with twelve nations represented, assembles in Strasbourg to promote European unity.
20 August	OMGUS headquarters is moved from Berlin to Frankfurt.
24 August	The U.S. Army Airlift Support Command is discontinued.
1 September	The North Atlantic Treaty becomes effective, providing for collective security through a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
2 September	The Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin (USCOB) is created to provide a single representative of both the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the High Commissioner for Germany.
6 - 15 September	Gen. Thomas T. Handy becomes Commander in Chief, EUCOM; Mr. John J. McCloy becomes Military Governor (U.S.), and High Commissioner for Germany (U.S.).
7 September	The ban on patronage of German establishments by all American, Allied, or neutral nationals in the U.S. Zone is lifted; military post commanders may however declare specific establishments off limits.
21 September	Exercise HARVEST, a full-scale joint maneuver, is held in the European Command with 110,000 troops participating.
30 September	The first freely elected German parliament since 1933 opens its sessions at Bonn, future capital of the German Federal Republic.
	The German Federal Republic is established; the Occupation Statute and the Charter of the High Commission become effective. The Office of the U.S. High Commission for Germany (HICOG) replaces the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS).
	The Berlin Airlift is ended.

308888

Date	Event
6 October	The Mutual Defense Assistance Act is signed by President Truman, authorizing American aid to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization subject to approval by the President of an integrated defense plan, and the signing of bilateral agreements.
25 October	EUCOM is directed to provide logistic support to HICOG without reimbursement through Fiscal Year 1950 within the limits previously authorized for OMGUS.
15 December	A network of USAREUR Character Guidance Councils is established.
20 - 21 December	59 war criminals serving terms due to expire in October 1950 are released in accordance with a newly established, good-conduct-time credit program.
22 December	HICOG ordinances and regulations and the current policy of EUCOM regarding hunting and fishing by U.S. personnel are issued.
31 December	The Office of the Advisor on Jewish Affairs is closed.
	1950
20 January	A EUCOM Board on German-American relations is created.
27 January	The Mutual Defense Assistance Act goes into effect and American aid funds became available, the prerequisites having been met.
1 February	U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, moves its headquarters from Berlin to Heidelberg. Army components of six Mutual Assistance Advisory Groups are established under the EUCOM Joint Advisory Military Assistance Group.
16 - 22 March	EUCOM Exercise SHAMROCK is held, under the command of Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, Commanding General, USAFE.
1 May	Supervision of the care of displaced persons is transferred from EUCOM to HICOG.
27 - 30 May	<i>Deutschlandtreffen</i> , a Whitsuntide Rally, is held in Berlin by the Free German Youth organization under the auspices of the Soviet-dominated German Democratic Republic.
31 July	The EUCOM Special Services Division is redesignated the EUCOM Special Activities Division and its scope of activities broadened.
1 August	A Labor Services Division is established to control the activities of German and displaced persons guard and labor companies.
8 August	A EUCOM program for improving relations between the German people and the members of the U.S. occupation forces is inaugurated.
31 August	The office of the EUCOM Advisor on Negro Affairs is closed.
11 - 18 September	EUCOM Exercise RAINBOW is held.
13 September	The USAREUR TI&E Division is directed to impress upon troops the necessity for a continuous state of combat readiness.
18 September	The NATO Council of Deputies agrees upon the establishment at the earliest possible date of integrated forces under a centralized command.
19 September	The Council of Foreign Ministers declares the Allied Governments will treat any attack upon the German Federal Republic or upon West Berlin as an attack upon themselves. It also announces that the Allied forces in Germany will be augmented.
26 September	EUCOM is authorized by the Department of the Army to re-acquire desirable surplus property from STEG.
24 November	Headquarters, Seventh Army is activated with Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy as commander; the 1st Infantry Division and units of the U.S. Constabulary are assigned to the Seventh Army.
1 December	The Seventh Army is activated as a field army.
18 December	General Eisenhower is appointed Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.
	1951
6 - 27 January	General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, makes a personal survey tour of the NATO nations to confer with chiefs of staff and defense ministers. He spends 20-23 January in the European Command for conferences with EUCOM leaders and to make his first inspections of EUCOM troops.



Date	Event
	1951
21 January	The Twelfth Air Force is designated and assumes command of units previously assigned to USAFE.
6 February	The 32d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade is activated at Mildenhall, England, and assigned to EUCOM.
10 February	The Kitzingen Training Center for Negroes is discontinued.
20 March	The Rhine Military Post is created in the northern portion of the French Zone of Germany.
28 May	The newly arrived 4th Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.
31 May	The new Uniform Code of Military Justice goes into effect.
15 July	The EUCOM Communications Zone is established in France as a subordinate command of EUCOM, with headquarters at Orleans, a Base Section at La Rochelle, and an Advance Section at Verdun; the 2d Armored Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.
3 August	The V Corps is assigned to the Seventh Army.
5-19 August	A Soviet-sponsored World Youth Festival is held in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.
25 August	The 4th Infantry and 2d Armored Divisions are attached to the V Corps.
12 September	Logistical support of agencies accredited to HICOG and EUCOM is curtailed by HICOG-EUCOM agreement.
3-10 October	Exercise COMBINE, the EUCOM fall maneuver of 1951, is held, with 160,000 troops participating.
10 October	The Mutual Security Act, authorizing a foreign military and economic aid program totaling \$7,483,000,000 to be administered by a Mutual Security Agency, is signed by the President.
21 October	The 43d Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.
25 October	The German Federal Republic Statistical Office announces that only 1 percent of the dwellings in the U.S. Zone of Germany are currently under requisition by the U.S. forces.
2 November	The VII Corps is assigned to the Seventh Army.
15 November	Civilians other than dependents of military personnel are required to pay fees for services received at EUCOM medical installations.
23 November	HICOG completes move of its headquarters from Frankfurt to Bad Godesberg, near Bonn.
26 November	The 28th Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.
28 November	The 1st, 28th, and 43d Infantry Divisions are attached to the VII Corps.
31 December	Administration of all foreign economic aid passes from the Economic Cooperation Administration to the Mutual Security Agency.
	1952
10 January	President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill publicly pledge their countries to full support of a European Defense Community with Western Germany as a full and equal partner.
11 January	The lower house of the German Federal Republic ratifies the six-nation Schuman Plan for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel resources.
21 January	President Truman tells Congress in his annual budget message that he expects the German Federal Republic to be granted virtual independence by April 1, 1952.
2 February	The 1st Infantry Division is relieved from attachment to the VII Corps and is attached to the V Corps.
26 May	The Contractual Agreements are signed by representatives of the Western occupying powers and the Federal German Republic, but require ratification before going into effect.
30 May	Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway replaces General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

308830

Date	Event
	1952
5 June	Military post commanders assume responsibility for direct relations with local German officials, agencies, and individuals, in place of HICOG resident officers; EUCOM Land Representatives replace HICOG Land Commissioners for relations with Germans.
23 July	SHAPE announces that separate military maneuvers for national contingents will be held in the fall of 1952 instead of a massive international exercise.
1 August	Walter J. Donnelly, former U.S. High Commissioner for Austria, replaces John J. McCloy as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.
	Headquarters, U.S. European Command, is established in Frankfurt with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as commander and Gen. Thomas T. Handy as deputy commander; the former European Command is redesignated U.S. Army, Europe, with headquarters remaining in Heidelberg under the temporary command of General Handy.
12 August	Command of U.S. Army, Europe, is transferred from Gen. Thomas T. Handy to Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy; command of the Seventh Army is transferred from General Eddy to Lt. Gen. Charles L. Bolte.
27 August	A command-wide curfew is established by USAREUR.
31 August	The U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948 expires and the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission ceases operations.
6 - 8 September	Exercise ROSEBUSH, first of a series of NATO maneuvers in Germany, is held with 75,000 French and American troops participating.
13 - 25 September	Exercise MAIN BRACE is held.
17 - 19 September	Exercise EQUINOX, involving 95,000 French and American troops, is held.
1 December	In a sweeping area reorganization of U.S. Army, Europe, the former military posts are renamed military districts and consolidated into large area commands; the Communications Zone becomes a major subordinate command.
31 December	Walter J. Donnelly retires as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.
	1953
2 - 20 February	USAREUR directs extensive U.S. military flood-relief operations in the Netherlands.
6 February	James B. Conant is sworn in as new U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.
7 February	Extensive construction projects in USAREUR are affected by an order of the Secretary of Defense halting all U.S. armed services planned construction pending a review and decision as to those to be continued.
1 April	Lt. Gen. Charles L. Bolte succeeds Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy as Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe; Lt. Gen. William M. Hoge replaces General Bolte as Commanding General, Seventh Army.



NARA APPROVED

RD
12/1/1977

PS-8000

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 765030

By 10 NARA Date 12/20/01

RG 84

Entry Brussels Embassy

File 711.2

Box 17

CF

527 May 20

573 May 26

American Embassy, Brussels

May 27, 1946

Brussels 550 - May 23
from Dept.

Dear Monsieur Loridan:

The Governments of Great Britain, France and the United States are discussing the possibility of jointly issuing invitations to a technical conference to be held in London in July with a view to making available on a non-exclusive basis German owned patents in various countries. It is anticipated that formal invitations will be issued to the Belgian Government and other governments in the very near future.

It is hoped that the conference will draft and agree upon a multi-lateral agreement whereby all the participating governments would open up to nationals of other participating governments on a reciprocal basis German owned patents in their respective governments, subject to reasonable protection of non-enemy interests.

The program might be substantially hindered if various countries were to dispose of such patents before the conference, thus creating new bona fide third party rights. We have, accordingly, been instructed to ask informally whether your Government would be willing to stipulate in any disposition made from now until the date of the conference of German owned patents or interests in patents in Belgium that such disposition was subject to such final decisions as might be made at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Achilles,
First Secretary of Embassy

TCA/ek

W. Loridan, Esquire,
Chef du Cabinet of the Minister,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Brussels.

308892

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 165030

By 10 NARA Date 1/26/93

RG 84
Entry Bureau Berlin
File 711.2
Box 17C O P YCONFIDENTIAL

February 26, 1946.

No. 1364

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission
Stockholm

The Secretary of State presents to the Officer in Charge the following statement of the views of the Department regarding the treatment of German-owned patents and trade-marks in reply to the Legation's A-513, December 19, 1945, explaining the views of the Legation with respect to the disposition of German-owned patents and trade-marks in Sweden. This statement supersedes all previous ones by the Department on this subject.

For the information of the Legation, the "Latin-American replacement program" referred to in Department's telegram 2078, November 9, 1945, may be described briefly as a program undertaken by the Latin-American Republics in compliance with resolutions signed by the Latin-American Republics at Inter-American Conferences at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942 and at Mexico City in March 1945. The Latin-American Governments agreed to eliminate financial and commercial activities of the Axis and to eliminate Axis political and economic penetration in the Western Hemisphere. In accordance with these resolutions the Latin-American Republics have created governmental agencies similar to the office of the Alien Property Custodian in the United States. These agencies are in process of eliminating enemy-owned or controlled firms by expropriation and forced sale. The program is being carried out in conjunction with administration of the Proclaimed List and other economic warfare activities.

I. Patents

It should be explained at the outset that the Department does not contemplate as a general policy the outright cancellation of German patents at this time. The reference to cancellation in Department telegram 2078, November 9, 1945, related to trade-marks only.

This Government's main objective is to secure the opening up of German patents in Sweden and the other neutral countries on a non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free basis in so far as possible. At the same time there is no desire to harm legitimate Swedish interests vested in licenses, assignments, or supplementary patents.

It may well be that if the Swedish Government were convinced that the Allied Control Council's Vesting Decree (Law No. 5) would be applied within this restricted scope, rather/

308893

Authority NND 165030By 1B NARA Date 12/17/67Entry Bureau BudgetFile 711.2Box 17

2

rather than in terms of the immediate abrogation of all German patents, it might be more disposed toward recognition of the Allied decree.

A.

Assuming that the Swedish Government does recognise this decree and thereby the fact that the German External Property Commission is official successor to the German patent interests in Sweden, the following would represent the policy of the Department in the treatment of certain cases mentioned in the Legation's A-513, December 19, 1945. Similar views with respect to the treatment of German-owned patents in the United States have been approved by all the interested agencies of this Government except the Office of the Alien Property Custodian, and these issues are being submitted to the President for final determination.

1. German-owned Patents not Licensed or Assigned

The successor to the German patents would issue non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free licenses to all satisfactory applicants.

2. German-owned Patents which are Licensed:

a. To A German Individual or a Firm with no Non-enemy Minority Interest.

The successor to both the German patent and the license would cancel the license if exclusive and issue non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free licenses to all satisfactory applicants.

b. To a German Firm with a Non-enemy Minority Interest

The successor to both the patent and the majority interest of the company holding the license would follow one of at least three possible courses: (1) As successor to the majority interest in the firm, it may endeavor to purchase the non-enemy minority interest and then as complete owner of the company as well as owner of the patent, proceed to cancel the exclusive, restricted, and royalty features of the license and make it non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free to all satisfactory applicants instead.

(2) As both the patent holder and the owner of the majority interest in the firm, it may bargain with the minority interest, offering as patent holder to exempt the company from payment of royalty fees if in return the company issued non-exclusive, unrestricted, royalty-free licenses to all satisfactory applicants.

(3) If these efforts are not successful or possible, the successor as majority interest owner may authorise itself as patent holder to cancel the exclusive element in the license and then proceed to issue non-exclusive and unrestricted licenses on a reasonable royalty basis. By ensuring a return of the royalties to the company, this method would give the minority interest less grounds for objection/

308894

DECLASSIFIED

RG

84

Authority: NWD 165030

Entry

Bundesbank

By TB

NARA Date 12/26/93

File

711.2

Box

17

5

objection to the cancelation of the exclusive features of the license.

c. To a Non-German

If the license is exclusive, the successor in ownership of the patent would enter into negotiations with the non-German licensee to forego the right to royalties and the payment of fees in exchange for acceptance of a license that is non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free. The Legation reports that many Swedish licensees do not wish to pay license fees because the continued validity of the patent carries with it the continued obligation to pay the license or royalty fees to the blocked Swedish-German clearing. Under these circumstances it may be feasible to persuade the licensee in many instances to surrender his exclusive right to a patent in return for relief from paying the fees and royalties. If bargaining along such lines is ineffective, it may be necessary to leave the license as it is. In such an event, however, the successor would continue to collect the royalties in order to prevent "windfall" gains to the licensee.

3. German-owned Patents which are Assigned:

a. To a German

The successor to the German assignee, would issue non-exclusive, unrestricted, royalty-free licenses to all satisfactory applicants.

b. To a Non-German

The non-German to whom the former German patentee assigned the patent retains title to the patents. In this case there would presumably be no recourse unless the Swedish Government resorted to compulsory licensing at the request of the successor in interest. However, it may be found in special cases that the non-German party has undertaken to make periodic contractual payments to the assignor ("royalties" as the term is used in A-513). In such instances the successor in interest to the German recipient of payments would negotiate with the assignee, offering him freedom from such payments in return for his transfer of the patent on a non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free basis. Should negotiations along these lines prove ineffective, the successor to the German interest would continue to collect the payments in order to prevent "windfall" gains to the assignee.

4. Supplementary Patents Based on German-owned Patents:

a. Where the Supplementary Patentee is German

The successor to both the original (basic) and the supplementary patent would issue non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free licenses on both patents to all satisfactory applicants.

0961 01 TADY

b./

See

THE ATTACHE

308893

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 765030By 1b NARA Date 12/24/83RG 84Entry BundesrepubFile 711.2Box 17

4

b. Where the Supplementary Patentee is non-German

The successor to German ownership of the basic patent would have no control over the supplementary patent. Inasmuch as it is not intended to invalidate the basic patent at this time, the supplementary patent, whose life in Sweden is dependent upon the life of the original patent, is not threatened. The successor would issue licenses on the basic patent on a non-exclusive, unrestricted, and royalty-free basis.

B

In the event that the Swedish Government does not recognize the Allied Control Council's Vesting Decree, it may be necessary for representatives of the Allied Control Council to seek in the Swedish courts a determination of their rights to ownership of German patents. If the courts recognize such ownership, the policy of disposition recommended above under A should be applied.

It may well be that after a period of experience with licensing, the successor to the German interest would prefer the alternative treatment of throwing all German-owned patents into the public domain. Such action would have the effect of terminating the patents and permitting anyone to use the inventions. The disadvantage of this action is that unsatisfactory persons among others might have uncontrolled access to the inventions; its chief advantage is simplicity of administration. The preliminary application of the licensing device, however, would preclude indiscriminate use of the inventions.

II. Trade-marks

The policy of this Government with respect to the treatment of German-owned trade-marks abroad is still in the formative stage. The following statement represents a tentative proposal suggested by the Department but still being discussed with other interested agencies of the Government. When this or some other policy has been approved, it will be transmitted to the Occupying Powers as representing the formal recommendation of this Government.

It is proposed to eliminate German-owned trade-marks abroad as part of this Government's over-all security program. The only exceptions to this complete elimination would be marks which meet both of the following two conditions (1) that they have no German connotation and (2) that the German corporation owning the trade-mark had no significant German ownership or control.

Copies of this instruction are being sent to the American Legation in Bern, the American Embassies in Madrid, Lisbon and London, and the United States Political Adviser in Berlin, for Murphy and Clay.

308896

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765030

By 10 NARA Date 12/20/01

RG 84

Entry Brussels Embassy

File 711.2

Box 17

Patents

TELEGRAM SENT

To: Secstate

April 10, 1946

Code: Secret

No. 424

Charged to IARA

From Dorr and Simsarian to GA and ES.

Question of charging German patents against reparation share under Article 6A of Paris Reparation Agreement has come up repeatedly in Industrial Rights Committee, particularly on initiative of Canadian and Australian Department's telegram 335, April 5. General sentiment in Committee is that German patents, trademarks and copyrights are included in term "German enemy assets." Canadian has several times stated that his Government reserves its position on this. Australian urges that they are not within term "German enemy assets" in Article 6A.

We agree with desirability of Department proposal and have already suggested that there be no charge against reparation share under Article 6A where countries open up German patents and copyrights. We are concerned, however, about exception of German patents retained for military security reasons as proposed in Department's telegram 287, March 28. This invalidates argument that no special benefit is retained by any one country. Further, if we agree that patents not thrown open must be valued and charged against reparation shares, which is clear under 6A of Paris Act if patents are German external assets, then freeing patents held for military security from valuation and charging provisions will require amendment of Paris Act. I have therefore refrained from offering a resolution exempting patents thrown open from valuation and charging until you could instruct me on the point. In this connection we wish to raise question of whether, in view of US position that German technology is available without military security restrictions (Department's telegram 275, March 26,) U.S. may eliminate military security as limitation on German patent policy.

We feel that proposal that there be no charge against reparation share under Article 6A if German patents are opened up will serve as useful pressure to secure approval of this policy by IARA Governments. It seems accordingly advisable for present to continue to urge implementation of policy of opening up German patents as way in which to dispose of question of charging German patents against reparation share.

ALAN G. KIRK.

JSimsarian.

308897

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 4

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Q 28 - 663

Accumulatorenwerk Hoppecke

Carl Zoellner & Sohn

Werk Wien

Giro-Konto: LANDERBANK, Zweigstelle 38, Konto-Nr. 38.078
Postsparkassenkonto Nr. 127.521

0.0606

TELEPHONE
B 35.434 u. B 37.060

WIEN 62, den 15. März 1946
VII., BERNARDGASSE 5.

An das

Bundesministerium
für Vermögenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung
Wien, I. Hofburg

Betr. Zl. 63336 - 6/46

Beigeschlossen retournieren wir Ihnen die ausgefüllten beiden Fragebogen der Interalliierten Kommandantur und empfehlen uns

hochachtungsvoll

Accumulatorenwerk Hoppecke
(Signature)

REKOMM

REKOMM	Den Antrag
Vermögenssicherung u. Wirtschaftsplanung	Eingel.
	16. MRZ. 1946
Gesch. Zl. /	Big

308898

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 4

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Accumulatorenwerk Hoppecke
CARL ZOELLNER & SOHN,
Werk Wien, VII. Bernardgasse 5

Mitschrift

Bilanz per 31/12. 1938

Saldo Passiva

	R.M.	R.M.
Kassa	702.88	
Postsparkasse	2612.34	
Waren u. Inventar	72.526.68	
Debitoren	44.337.08	
Erfolsteu	99.20	
Maschinen	- 67	
Automobil	872.05	
Gebäude	19.266.67	
Inventar	1 -	
Kreditoren		2404535
Banken		93 -
Kapital		2780736
f. Resserven 1938		2.847.886
	8035857	8035857

Anmerkung:

Im Gebäude-, Maschinen-
Auto-, Inventar u. Waren-
Konto war eine stille Reserve
von ca. R.M. 70.000,- enthalten.

308899

RG 260
 Entry _____
 File _____
 Box 4

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NAD785007
 By DR NARA Date 9/2/99

Accumulatorenwerk Hoppecke
 CARL ZEELLNER & SOHN,
 Werk Wien, VII. Bernardgasse 5

Schrift

Bilanz per 31/12 1945

Aktiva Passiva

	S	S
Gebäude & Grund	7509430	
Möbeln	1 -	
Fabrikseinrichtung	71556	
Auto	728284	
Kassa	247123	
Postsparkasse, Länderbauk	6872541	
Gardonungen	643434	
Warenbestände u. Produktion	4851137	
Posten d. Rechnungsabgrenzung	30387	
Rückstellung f. ungewisse Schulden	2168 -	
" " Verkaufserlöse	350 -	
Verbindlichkeiten	2373220	
Posten d. Rechnungsabgrenzung	43130	
Kapital-Konto	73443607	
<u>Verlust per 1945</u>	<u>1803731</u>	
	<u>16151797</u>	<u>16151797</u>

Erinnerung:

Von der Post Postsparkasse -
 Länderbauk sind 60% =
 S 43301.89 lt. Schillinggesetz
 gesperrt.

308900

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 4

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

INTERALLIERTE KOMMANDANTUR WIEN EIGENTÜMSKONTROLLE

Auszufüllen vom öffentlichen Verwalter von: Akkumulatorenwerk Hoppecke, Carl Zöllner & Sohn, Werk Wien

1. Name: Ludwig Eisenkolb, Wien III Stelzhamergasse 4

2. Eingesetzt durch: Staatsamt f. Industrie, Handel am: 2. Okt. 1945
& Gewerbe, Wien

Festgesetzte Entlohnung: Monatsbezug wie 1944

Liegen besondere Anweisungen vor?

Herr Eisenkolb ist seit 1929 Gesch. Führer

(Abschrift beizulegen)

Grund für die Einsetzung:

Nein.

(Nazifiziertes, alliiertes Vermögen usw.)

Arisiertes Vermögen

3. A. Name, Adresse und kurze Beschreibung der Vermögenschaft: Die Firma wurde von Ing. Robert Feilendorf im Jahre 1894 gegründet und erzeugt tragbare und Autoakkumulatoren im eigenen Fabriksgebäude. Nach der Besetzung im Jahre 1938 wurden die Erbinnen nach Ing. Feilendorf, da sie als Jüdinnen galten, gezwungen, die Fma im Arisierungswege an das Akkumulatorenwerk Carl Zöllner & Sohn, Köln, zu verkaufen, die sie als Zweigniederlassung Wien weiterführten (im gleichen Umfang). Der Schwiegersohn Ing. Feilendorfs, Herr Eisenkolb, wurde als Fachmann weiter in der Leitung des Unternehmens belassen.

B. Detaillierte Angaben über Bankkonti zur Zeit der Einsetzung:

Landerbank A.G. Wien, Konto Nr 38078

Postsparkassenkonto Nr 127521

C. Wurde zur Zeit der Einsetzung ein Inventar aufgenommen?

Nein.

308901

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 4

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

4. A. Bei geschäftlichen Unternehmungen:

1. Ist das Werk voll betriebsfähig? Ja — NEIN.
2. Falls nicht, zu wieviel % betriebsfähig?
3. Zu wieviel % ist die Betriebsfähigkeit ausgenützt? 100%

Falls weniger als unter 4. A. 2. angegeben, Gründe anführen

B. Bei Liegenschaften:

1. Sind die Liegenschaften zur Gänze vermietet oder verpachtet?
Wenn nicht, warum?
2. Gehen die Mietzinse ordnungsgemäß ein?
3. Auf welches Konto werden sie eingezahlt?

5. Eigentümer am 13. März 1938:

Name	Nationalität am 13. III. 1938	Anteil %	Ob noch am Leben und in Österreich. Wenn nicht, Name des Erben	Sind Staatsbürgerschafts- oder Wohnsitzwechsel seit 13. III. 1938 bekannt?
Helene Eisenkolb	öster.	3/8	lebt, öster. Staatsbürg., Wien III. Steinhamergasse 4	
Sofie Feilendorf	öster.	5/8	gestorben 1943 in Theresienstadt Erbin ist die einzige Tochter, Helene Eisenkolb, wie oben	

6. A. Einzelheiten über jegliche Vermögens-Entziehung seit 13. März 1938 unter Angabe der etwaigen Vergütungen:

(Anzugeben, ob durch Plünderung oder anscheinend legale Transaktionen, auch wenn sie scheinbar freiwillig erfolgt sind.)

Auf Grund des Deutschen Gesetzes zur "Entjudung" der Wirtschaft wurden die oben genannten Eigentümerinnen gezwungen, das Unternehmen zu dem von der Vermögensverkehrsstelle bestimmten Kaufpreis von RM 33.000.- zu verkaufen.

B. Name und Berechtigung der Personen, die am Tage der Befreiung das Unternehmen bzw. die Liegenschaften verwaltet oder besessen haben.

Ernst Zöllner, Köln, Inhaber des Akkumulatorenwerk Hoppecke, Carl Zöllner & Sohn, Köln-Hoppecke

C. Name des eingetragenen Eigentümers am Tage der Befreiung:

Akkumulatorenwerk Hoppecke, Carl Zöllner & Sohn, Köln

308902

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 4

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

7 Wert am 13. März 1938

Aktienkapital Kapital per 31/12.1938 RM 56219.--

Reserven

Saldo des Gewinn- und Verlustkontos

Stille Reserve, falls vorhanden im Gebäude, Einrichtungs- ca " 70000.--
Warenkonto

Gesamtwert (Bilanz beilegen)

(Bei Liegenschaften auch Einheitswert angeben)

	Gewinn	Dividende	Wertzuwachs
1938			
1939	RM 25958.--		
1940	" 13694.--		
1941	" 25752.--		
1942	" 24852.--		
1943	" 37776.--		
1944	" 26368.--		
1945	Verlust = RM 18037.--		

Kapitalveränderungen:

(Belege über jegliche Änderung des Anlagevermögens und effektive Transferierung von Vermögenswerten aus oder nach Österreich sind anzuschließen) Ueberweisung durch Länderbank A.G.

44328.--

an Accumulatorenwerk Hoppecke, Köln

Abzüglich Schaden oder Verlust durch:

A Bomben- oder Kriegsschaden	0000
B Maßnahmen der Deutschen	0000
C Plünderungen	0000
D Requirierungen der österr. Behörden	0000
E Requirierungen der Besatzungsmächte	20226.--

Wert am 31/12. 1945 RM 116398.--

(Bilanz wenn möglich beilegen)

Die hier gemachten Angaben sind wahrheitsgetreu und vollständig.

Anschrift:

Wien, III. Stelzhamergasse 4

Gezeichnet:

Zeuge:

Datum: 15/3.1946

308903

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

RECORDED BY TELETYPE
SAC'S OFFICE, TULSA

308904

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAB/D785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

HEADQUARTERS VIENNA AREA COMINT
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-SECTION
APO 58 US ARMY

XX 777

WTJ:ew

21 November 1947

File A-1-131 (your No. 31)

SUBJECT: Jewelry belonging to Estate of Josephine
Dr. von Hohenlohen

TO : Reparation, Deliveries and Restitution Division
US Allied Commission, Austria
APO 777, US Army
Attn.: Chief, R & R Branch

1. Reference your letter on above subject, dated
25 March 1947.

2. The jewelry in question is deposited at the Laender-
bank, Vienna I, Am Hof.

3. As the Laenderbank is located in the I Bezirk
this office passed the claim to the Interallied Property
Control, Working Party for investigation.



308905

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAID 785007
By DR NARA Date 9/2/99

FILE
w/ the Survey Team

Detailed Report on Claims & Restitutions by URPA as
of 30 Jun 1947

PCO - VAC

2. RDAF Div. Pol. Div.
USAAGA Attn: 1047 Mr. Geier
USAAGA 16 Aug contained in minute No. 1, attached
is report (in duplicate) covering
restitutions program in the U.S. Zone
of Austria as of 30 June 1947.

1. Incl:
Report (in duplicate)

JAMES A. GARNISON
CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION

Copies to:
Chief - USAAGA
FOAR - Salzburg
PGO - Linz
VCO - VAC

Telephone: Vienna 8-68424
Major R. P. Webster, rd

308906

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

COPY.

State Department's Interest in Restitution Progress

1 Pol Divn Mr. Garrison 29 May
rison 1947
Chief,
RD & R

1. Reference is made to our recent conversation, with regard to the State Department's interest in receiving periodical reports as to the progress of restitution in Austria. The Political Division would be very grateful to RD & R for information of this nature, for forwarding to Washington from time to time. I quote from a recent Urgent telegram from the State Department, in which the following comment was made concerning the Despatch transmitting RD & R's report on restitution as of January 1, 1947: "Restitution report very informative helpful and greatly appreciated. Would appreciate further reports along same line as well as any special restitution reports".

signed Paul E. Geier
Political Division

B-43060

308907

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECTS</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
CHART - Status of Restitution Claims	1.
CHART - Estimated Evaluation of Restitutions	2.
CHART - Restitutions by Freight Carloads	3.
ANALYSIS OF RESTITUTIONS US ZONE AUSTRIA, JAN TO JUN 47.	4. - 6.
(1) Claims Received	
(2) Claims Dropped	
(3) Restitutions Made	
(4) Claims Pending	
TABLE - Status of Restitutions Cleims	7.
TABLE - Estimated Evaluation of Restitution	8.
TABLE - Breakdown of Restitution by Freight Carloads	9.
TABLE - Breakdown of Restitution by Percentages	10.
PROBLEMS OF RESTITUTION	11. - 13.
(1) Personnel	
(2) Transportation	
(3) Lack of Certain Definitive Policies	
(a) Coins & Currencies	
(b) ex-Enemy Nations	
MISSIONS	14.
(a) Size	
(b) Searching Parties	
(c) Identifying Missions	
NORMAL RESTITUTION PROCEDURE	15.
MISSIONS IN OTHER ZONES	16. - 17.
(1) General	
(2) British Zone	
(3) French Zone	
(4) USSR Zone	
SUMMARY OF ALL ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA ACTIONS RE RESTITUTION.	18. - 21. 306908

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 100-28507
By OMNARA Date 9/23/47

RG 260

Entry _____

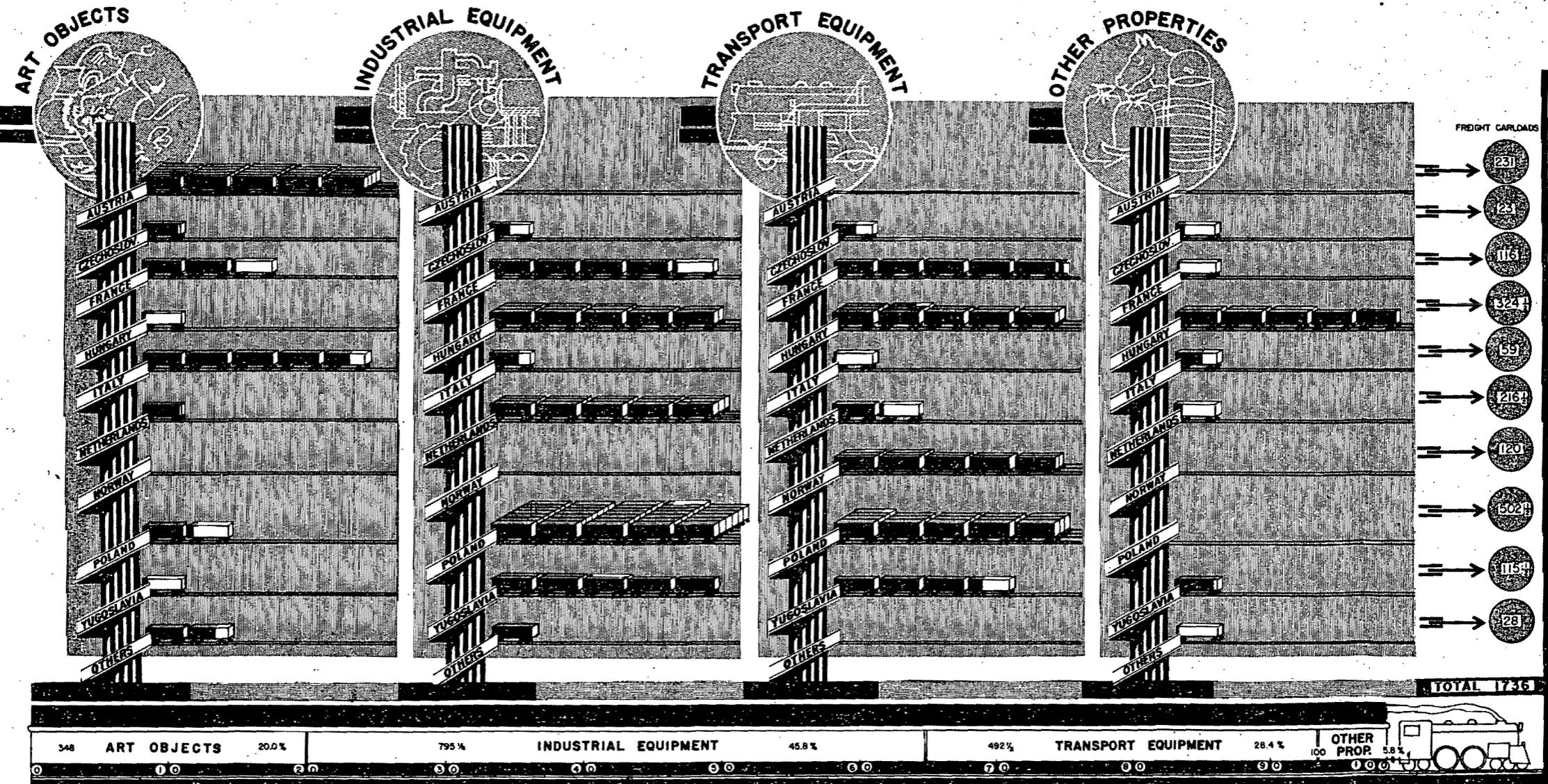
File _____

RESTITUTIONS FROM U.S. ZONE AUSTRIA

= 10 FREIGHT CARLOADS

AS OF 1 JULY 1947
BY FREIGHT CARLOADS

208308

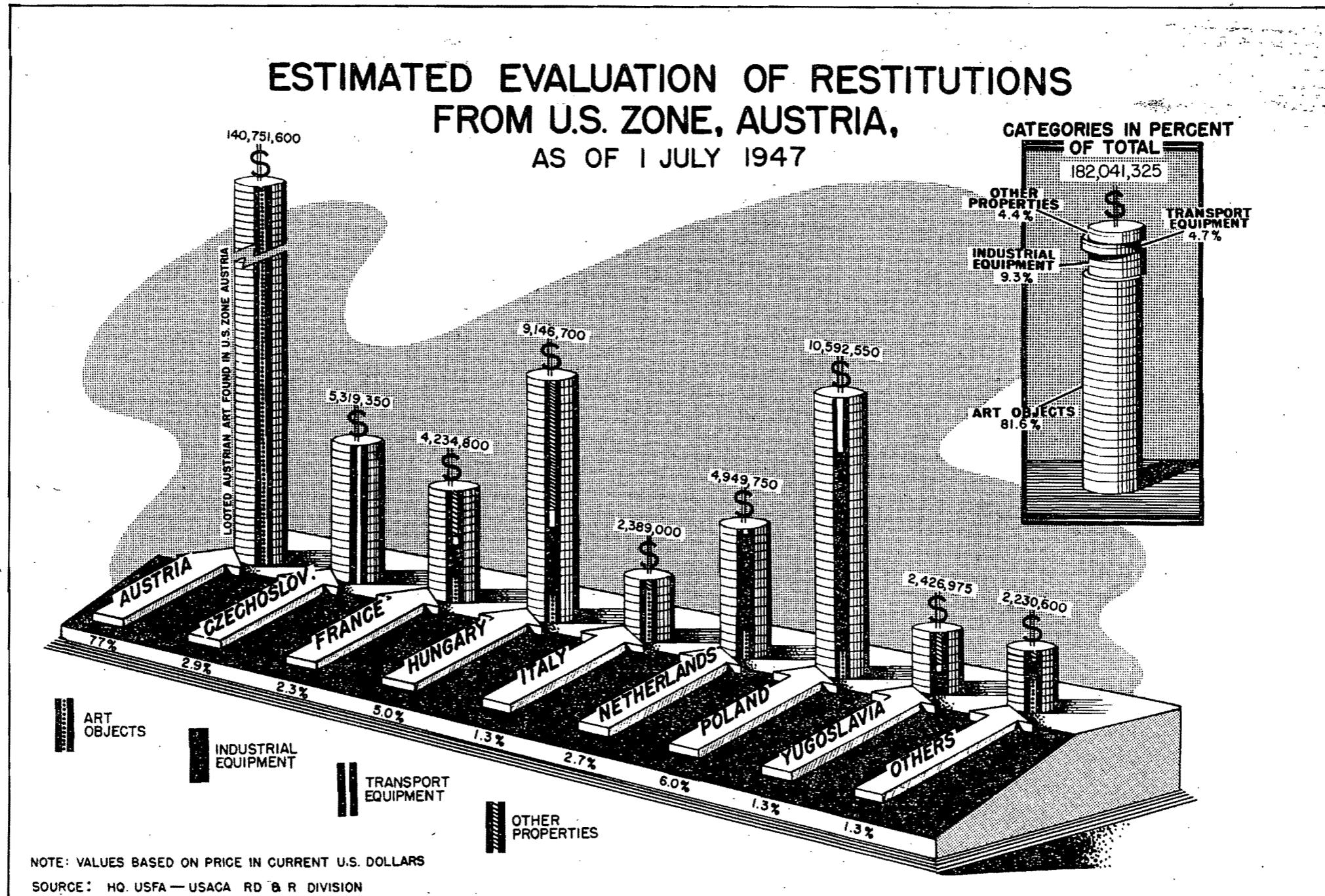


DECLASSIFIED
Authority AD 78501
by ONIARA Date 10/30/94

RG 260
Entry File

308910

ESTIMATED EVALUATION OF RESTITUTIONS FROM U.S. ZONE, AUSTRIA, AS OF 1 JULY 1947



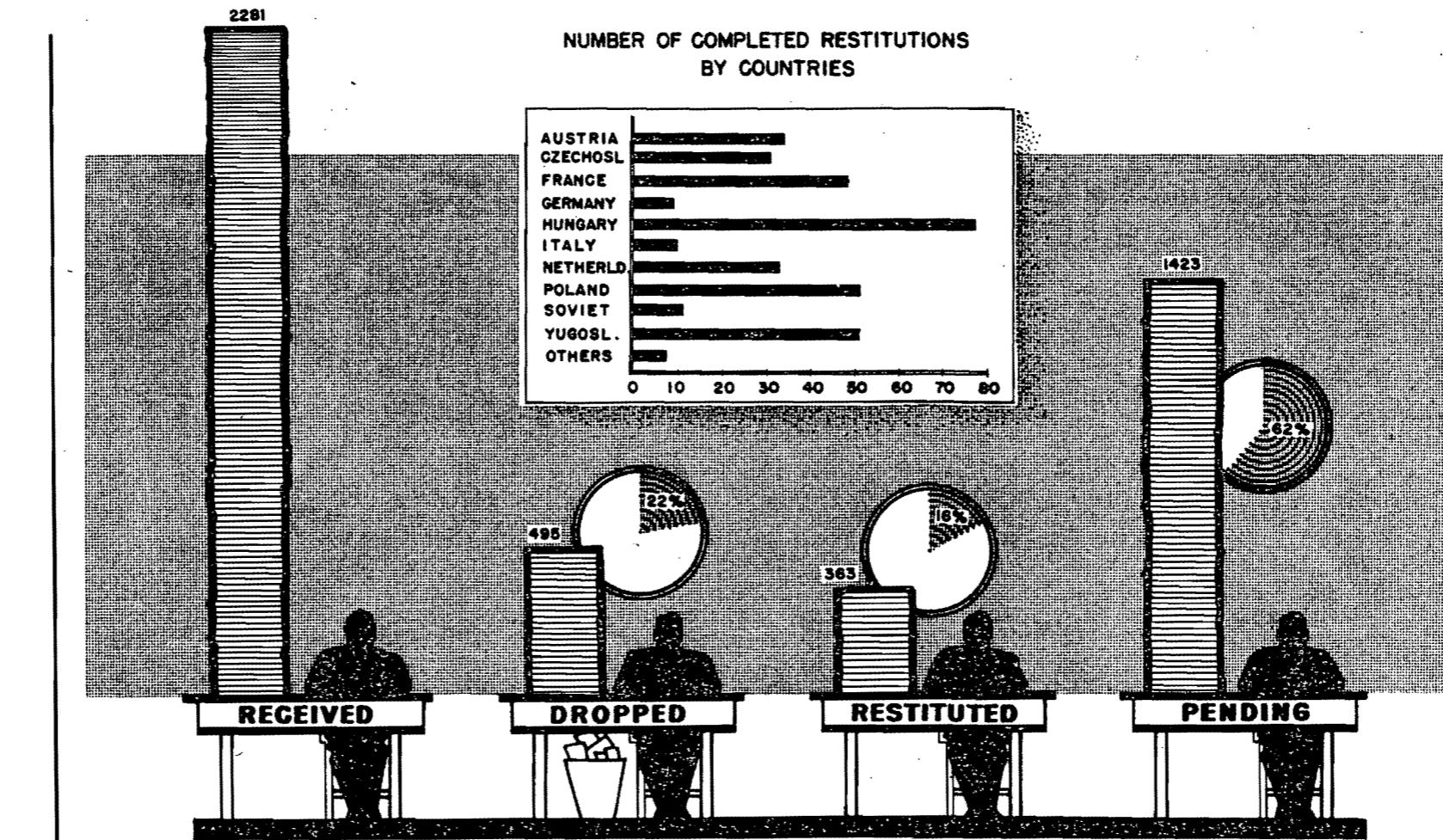
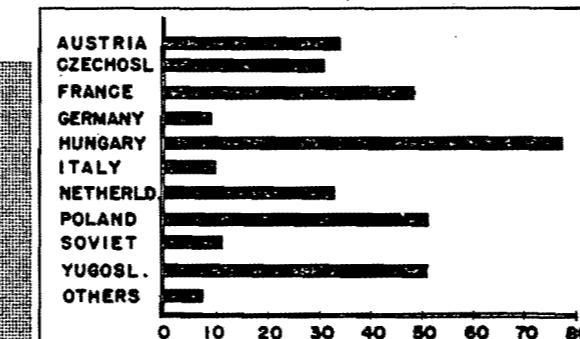
308911

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *MD 785017*
By *ONIARA Date 9/13/47*

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____

STATUS OF RESTITUTION CLAIMS IN U.S. ZONE, AUSTRIA, CUMULATIVE TO 1 JULY 1947

NUMBER OF COMPLETED RESTITUTIONS
BY COUNTRIES



SOURCE: HQ. USFA — USACA RD & R DIVISION

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

ANALYSIS OF RESTITUTIONS U.S. ZONE AUSTRIA, JANUARY TO JUNE 1947

1. CLAIMS RECEIVED.

The number of claims filed has expanded sharply over the past year. On 31 Dec 1946, claims filed totaled 1369; six months later they had increased almost to 2281 claims.

The peak month for this year was April 1947, when 196 claims were filed by 11 nations eligible for restitution.

Of the total of 2281 claims filed to date, Hungary has submitted the greatest number - 966. Czechoslovakia is second with 372 and France is third with 236.

It is interesting to note that one claims had also been received (and restitution effected) from the United Nations Organization (UN) pertaining to property from the International Forestry Library located at Salzburg.

2. CLAIMS DROPPED

Many claims received from both Allied and ex-Enemy nations have been dropped. These claims have been dropped because (1) duplicate claims were already on file; (2) the properties could not be located in the U.S. Zone of Austria; (3) the property was dissipated, looted or otherwise disposed of in the summer of 1945 by either the previous Russian occupiers, the U.S. Army, Displaced Persons or Austrian civilians; (4) claim was not valid under existing restitution directives, i.e., not looted by the Germans nor forcibly removed under duress or without compensation from the nation concerned.

The number of claims dropped has increased from 264 in December 1946 to 495 by 30 June 1947, or nearly 83%. The largest number of claims dropped for one country was 232 for Czechoslovakia, which amounts to 62% of the claims filed by this country. On a percentage basis, Poland runs second with 28% of its claims dropped and Yugoslavia third with 20%.

Considering the number of claims dropped to date - 495 and the number of restitutions effected - 363, nearly 59% of the claims under direct

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAID 785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/94

JO RESTITUTIONAL NAME

Restitution deliveries have included a wide variety of goods during the past six months, ranging from china-ware to floating cranes. Paintings, rugs, rifles, air compressors, cranes and more than 700 motor vehicles have been returned to France; cotton goods, wool, wine, household goods, machine tools, locomotives, machinery and equipment for a large electric power station to Yugoslavia; over 2,000 tons of aluminum baths and accessories to Norway; machine tools, electric meters and 75 locomotives to Poland. These comprise only a portion of the host of items returned to the nations despoiled by Nazi Germany.

The number of restitutions effected to date is 363, an increase of 81% over the number of restitutions completed on 31 Dec 46.

Judging restitution deliveries only by the total number of claims completed does not give a true picture of the complex amount of work involved in processing a restitution claim. An effected restitution, as listed by numbers only, may consist, for example, of one bicycle, or it may constitute an entire factory involving months of operations and hundreds of carloads of equipment being shipped out.

On a current U.S. dollars basis, the total value of completed restitutions increased during the past six months from an estimated value of \$ 94,458,000. to \$182,041,325 - or an increase of nearly 93%. More than \$148,000,000. or 81.6% pertain to art restitution deliveries, 9.3% to industrial equipment, 4.7% to transport equipment and 4.4% to other properties.

Evaluations of effected restitutions are approximate only, particularly in the case of Fine Arts. However, the dollar values listed have, in most cases, been obtained in consultation with representatives of the receiving nations. It is believed that the value of Fine Arts Restitution, especially to Austria, is very conservative.

The quantitative evaluation of the restitutions is shown on Chart No. 3, giving the breakdown of effected restitutions by freight carloads. During the past six months, 639 freight carloads with restitutable goods were shipped out of Austria, apart from 20 barges and 252 empty unserviceable

308523

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/3/94

freight cars. The total amount of freight carloads shipped to date is 1736, an increase of 69% against the December 1946 figure of 1097 carloads.

During the last year, as in the past six months, most of the property restituted has represented industrial machinery and equipment with over 795 freight carloads (or 46%) having been shipped.

It is noteworthy that on a monetary basis, art restitution amounts to nearly 62%, while based on the number of effected restitutions, art deliveries amounted to 25.60% and on a freight carload basis to 25% only.

4. CLAIMS PENDING

All claims which have not been dropped, or for which restitution has not been made, are still under investigation and fall in this category. It does not include properties under control, for which no claim has been presented, nor does it include properties uncovered by the looted property declaration law of May 1946.

308914

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division
Reparations and Restitution Branch

STATUS OF RESTITUTION CLAIMS AS OF 30 JUNE 1947

Country	Claims Received	Claims Dropped	Restitutions Effected	Claims Pending
1. Austria	66	-	34	32
2. Belgium	19	1	2	16
3. Bulgaria	1	-	1	-
4. Czechoslovakia	372	232	31	109
5. France	236	34	49	153
6. Germany	22	-	9	13
7. Greece	5	2	1	2
8. Hungary	966	136	77	783
9. Italy	126	1	10	115
10. Luxembourg	1	1	-	-
11. Netherlands	112	14	33	65
12. Norway	2	-	1	1
13. Poland	137	38	51	48
14. Rumania	12	-	-	12
15. Soviet Union	16	1	11	4
16. Yugoslavia	148	50	51	67
17. British Subjects	7	-	1	6
18. U.S. Citizens	32	5	-	27
19. U.N.O.	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	2281	495	363	1423
PERCENTAGES	100 %	22 %	16 %	62 %

Restitution program - 38 % completed

*Claims dropped because of duplication, location outside U.S. Zone of Austria, or failure to substantiate claim.

308915

308916

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION

Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division
Reparations and Restitution Branch

ESTIMATED EVALUATIONS OF RESTITUTIONS

As of 30 June 1947

Country	Art.	Industrial Equipment	Transport Equipment	Other Properties	Totals
1. Austria	\$140,645,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,600	\$140,751,600
2. Belgium	20,000	6,400	-	-	26,400
3. Bulgaria	-	-	140,000	-	140,000
4. Czechoslovakia	55,400	126,950	5,058,000	79,000	5,319,350
5. France	978,150	1,364,300	235,000	1,657,350	4,234,800
6. Germany	1,272,000	-	-	-	1,272,000
7. Greece	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
8. Hungary	1,075,000	2,620,000	770,000	4,681,700	9,146,700
9. Italy	2,020,000	35,000	1,000	333,000	2,389,000
10. Netherlands	1,072,000	3,650,750	175,000	52,000	4,949,750
11. Norway	-	600,000	-	-	600,000
12. Poland	1,110,000	7,566,050	1,915,000	1,500	10,592,550
13. Soviet Union	300	73,900	-	75,000	149,200
14. Yugoslavia	5,000	885,700	393,000	1,203,275	2,426,975
15. British Subjects	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
16. U.N.C.	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
TOTALS		\$148,252,850	\$16,929,050	\$8,627,000	\$181,041,325
PERCENTAGES		81.6%	9.3%	4.7%	100%

Note: Values based on price in current US Dollars

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AD785017
By OMNARA Date 7/3/47

RG 260

Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

RG

260

Entry

File

Box

2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

3089-61

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA DIVISION

Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division
Reparations and Restitution Branch

STATEMENT OF REPARATIONS BY FREIGHT CARS/BOATS

As of 30 June 1947

Country	Art.	Industrial Equipment	Transport Equipment	Other Properties	Totals
1. Austria	231	1	1	1	231
2. Belgium	3	1	1	1	3
3. Bulgaria	9	6	23	23	52
4. Czechoslovakia	60	58	14	116	116
5. France	213	52	14	138	138
6. Germany	138	1	1	1	138
7. Hungary	120	1	1	1	120
8. Italy	6	1	1	1	6
9. Netherlands	46	6	1	1	46
10. Norway	199	6	1	1	199
11. Poland	12	77	23	23	120
12. Soviet Union	23	323	502	502	323
13. Yugoslavia	2	10	123	123	10
14. Miscellaneous	71	71	1	1	71
TOTALS	348	7951	4731	100	1736
PERCENTAGE	20%	45.8%	28.4%	5.8%	100%

- * 2 Barges
- * 17 Barges
- **252 Inserviceable Freight cars (empty)
- **1 Tugboat
- **1 Farge

308916

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

USACA SECTION
Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division
Reparations and Restitution Branch

BREAKDOWN OF RESTITUTIONS BY PERCENTAGES

As of 30 June 1947

	Total No. of Restitutions		Art		Industrial		Transportation		Other Properties	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Austria	34	30	88.25						4	11.7
Belgium	2	1	50	1	50					
Bulgaria	1						1	100		
Czechoslovakia	31	6	19.3	6	19.3	10	32.3	9	29.1	
France	49	19	38.0	7	14.3	15	30.0	8	16.3	
Germany	9	9	100							
Greece	1							1	100	
Hungary	77	2	2.6	11	14.3	36	46.8	26	36.3	
Italy	10	4	40	2	20	1	10	3	30	
Netherlands	33	17	51.6	11	33.3	5	9.1	2	6	
Norway	1			1	100					
Poland	51	3	5.9	44	86.3	3	5.9	1	1.9	
Soviet Union	11	1	9.1	9	81.8			1	9.1	
Yugoslavia	21	1	1.9	21	41.2	5	9.0	24	47.1	
British Subjects	1							1	100	
U.N.O.	1							1	100	
TOTALS	363	93	25.6%	113	31.2%	74	20.4%	83	22.0%	

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority *MD 785019*
 By *OMIARA Date 9/6/47*

RG
 Entry
 File
 Book

2
 2

RG
Entry
File
Box

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

PROBLEMS OF RESTITUTION

1. The primary problem of restitution is lack of personnel. Of seven qualified U.S. personnel now available in the U.S. Zone for field operations, only one will be available as of September 1, 1947. No replacements are in sight or have been promised.

2. The second problem of restitution is the lack of transportation. Of seventeen $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks used for investigations of claims, only six remain. The gasoline allotment for these six vehicles is insufficient to maintain even normal investigations. At present 50% of the investigations are made on gasoline bought from personnel funds of field representatives.

3. The third problem of restitution is one of lack of certain definitive policies, decisions for which cannot be made by this Headquarters. The list of such policies is as follows:

a. COINS & CURRENCIES

Although both E&R Division and Finance Division, USACA, have repeatedly asked for decisions regarding restitutions of currencies and monetary coins throughout the past twelve months, no such decisions have been received. Repeated claims have been received from both Allied and ex-Enemy nations, requesting restitution of currencies and securities. These include requests for stocks, bonds, various personal securities, monetary coins, paper currencies and blocked bank accounts. The majority of these claims are from individuals through their governments for the above type properties to which they can prove their rightful ownership. However, the last instructions received from higher headquarters was to defer restitutions of such properties. Some indication of future policy in this matter is necessary.

b. ex-ENEMY NATIONS

Does the status of restitution to ex-Enemy nations remain as provided for in WARX 99226 dated 5 March 1946 amended, or does the signing of State Treaties change the status of the nations concerned? Particular reference is made to Italy, Hungary and Austria.

308919

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 785017
By OM NARA Date 9/2/44

1. Is Italy still regarded as an ex-Enemy nation since the treaty has been signed or do the existing principles of WARK 99226 still apply?
2. Does the status of Hungary change as a result of the signing of the Hungarian State Treaty or of the recent political coup in Hungary, or do the principles of WARK 99226 still apply?
3. Although WARK 99226 names Austria as an ex-Enemy nation, U.S. policy is publicly stated as considering Austria as a liberated nation. These two statements are in contradiction. Is Austria still regarded as an ex-Enemy for the purposes of restitution or does she enjoy the privileges of a liberated nation? In the above, Austria is neither a United Nation nor an ex-Enemy nation, yet was occupied by the Germans. There is no existing directive which covers these circumstances. Request clarification.

c. CLARIFICATION OF DIRECTIVES FROM WASHINGTON

Many cables and directives from War and State have been received in the last twelve months. In several instances, action on these cables is obscure to this Headquarters. An incidence of such is as follows:

WARK 87749, 15 Dec 46 was sent "from JCS to McNarney" for action, to Clark for information. Substance of the cable referred to WARK 99226, 5 Mar 46 which included both Germany and Austria. However, from the designations above, this headquarters is still not clear as to whether WARK 87749 applies equally to Austria.

Also, information copies are received on cables sent from Washington to OMGUS regarding policies in Germany. In some of these cables are answers to questions requested by this headquarters from Washington. However, such cables do not state whether or not they apply equally to Austria.

300920

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

In view of the fact that the Military Government organization of Austria is entirely separate from that of Germany, request that directives to Germany should state in those cases where they are to apply equally in Austria.

308921

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/6/34

MISSIONS

SIZE - Most of the interested nations maintain small permanent restitution missions in Vienna. For a specific restitution, missions may be temporarily increased to assist in identification or to offer special technical advise for loading and transporting equipment. Where a restitution involves lengthy dismantling and loading of equipment, a permanent mission is maintained in the field for this specific task.

SEARCHING PARTIES - All missions have requested repeatedly to be allowed to send searching parties into the U.S. Zone for locating properties subject to restitution. It has been a fixed policy of both USFA and USFET not to allow such searching parties. Searching parties have not been allowed because of (1) security reasons, (2) lack of sufficient billeting and mess facilities, (3) economy of restitution program, (4) increasing resistance from the Austrian Government and (5) scavenging. All searching and location of property has been done by qualified American personnel. To date it is believed that this system is more efficient and presents less cause for disputed claims.

IDENTIFYING MISSIONS - When properties subject to restitution have been located, the permanent restitution mission of the nation concerned is so notified and requested to present adequate proof of ownership to such property. If these proofs are satisfactory, the mission is invited to send representatives, accompanied by field representative of RD&R Division, USACA, into the U.S. Zone to identify the property concerned. This mission includes representative authorized to sign receipts on behalf of his government, and when he has identified the property in the field, he signs a receipt for the restitution.

308922

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/94

NORMAL RESTITUTION PROCEDURE

A normal restitution is accomplished in the following manner:

1. Claimant nation presents a claim through diplomatic channels.
2. Claim is received and recorded, R & R Branch, RD&R Div., USACA.
3. Copy of claim is sent to Zone Command, Military Government for investigation and location.
4. Circumstances warranting, property is placed under formal U.S. Property Control or custodian appointed.
5. Results of search are forwarded to R & R Branch and claimant nation advised.
6. Country concerned is requested to submit proof of ownership.
7. If action is indicated, claimant nation is invited to send a mission to U.S. Zone, authorized to accept property.
8. Mission is accredited through G-2 and accompanied to field by R & R representative.
9. Property is identified, restitution made on the spot, and receipt signed by R & R Field Representative and Representative of nation concerned.
10. Movement of property is begun by foreign mission with R & R assistance, movement costs are paid through Austrian Ministry of Property Control and Economic Planning.
11. Austrian Labor Office supplies labor when indicated. Private moving companies are sometimes utilized.
12. Material necessary for crating, i.e. lumber, nails, etc. are procured through Austrian Economic Land Office. (Wirtschaftsampt)
13. Movement of property is coordinated with Austrian railroads by the mission of nation concerned.

308923

RG

260

Entry _____

File _____

Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007By DM NARA Date 9/2/74RESTITUTIONS IN OTHER ZONES

GENERAL - To date there is no agreed system of reporting progress of restitution among the occupying powers. The U.S. Zone is the only occupying power which publishes detailed monthly reports on the progress of restitution. The British Zone publishes a general monthly statement but is in no way detailed. The French and Russians publish no reports. Unofficially, the U.S. authorities have learned the general trend of restitutions in the other three zones.

BRITISH ZONE - The British policy of restitution to Allied Nations is similar to that of the U.S., and their system of making restitutions is approximately the same. They have effected restitutions on approximately the same percentage of claims received as has the U.S. The British have made restitutions of more transportation equipment and other properties than has the U.S. but has not made nearly as many restitutions of fine arts and industrial equipment. This is due primarily to property location and not to any special policy. The British have not to date made any restitutions to ex-Enemy nations and it is not known when they will begin to do so.

FRENCH ZONE - The French maintain a similar policy of restitution to Allied Nations. However, in operating this policy, the French show decided favor to Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg at the expense of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Greece. The French are more prompt in their restitution of fine arts than in any other category of property. The French have no policy of restitution to ex-Enemy nations and there is no indication as to when they will have such a policy.

USSR ZONE - Nations under Soviet influence or sponsorship receive preference in restitution, namely, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and occasionally Czechoslovakia. Restitution to Poland is closely allied to and in conjunction with reparations in the Eastern zone of Austria. Restitution to Western nations is very slow. The first known restitution of any consequence from the USSR Zone to a Western nation was made to the Netherlands in November 1946, over one year after claim was presented, the property located, and proofs of ownership submitted. The French have received a constant token flow of restitutions but

308924

RG _____
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

nothing of any value. It is believed that the USSR maintains this flow more as a or less/courtesy to an occupying power rather than any intent or desire to make proper restitutions. One explanation for the reluctance and delay of the USSR in making restitutions is that the Russian restitution personnel number less than 20% of those of each of the other three occupying powers.

308925

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

SUMMARY OF ACTION BY ALLIED COMMISSION
FOR AUSTRIA - ON RESTITUTION

AL70/P(45)12 WAR MATERIAL OF UNITED NATIONS PATTERN
5 Nov 1945

War material of UN pattern taken or discovered by Allied Military Forces within their zones in Austria will be kept for giving back, provided that such war material can be proved to have been acquired by the Germans during the war from any UN. Lists of war material of this nature will be made available to interested parties who should be given a reasonable period of time in which to prove ownership.

(In the case of the French it was decided by USACA that above included vehicles).

- - - - -
18 Dec 1945 "GENERAL PLAN FOR RESTITUTION"

Instructed the Quadripartite RD&R Directorate to submit to it by 31 Jan 1946 a general plan for putting into operation an effective procedure for restitution.

- - - - -
25 Jan 1946 RESTITUTION TO BE HANDLED UNILATERALLY

A general plan for restitution was submitted by Quadripartite RD&R Directorate to Allied Commission on 25 Jan 46. However, efforts to obtain quadripartite agreement proved futile. It was therefore agreed that in the Western Zones each occupying power would proceed under its own directives, inasmuch as a substantially uniform result would be produced.

- - - - -
308926

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

EXCO/P(46)68
29 Apr 1946

RESTITUTION COSTS

Agreed to adopt the paper and instructed the Chairman to inform the Austrian Government on behalf of the Allied Commission of this decision.

"The paper" was a Joint Resolution by RD&R and Finance Divisions, as follows:

1. The cost of transportation within the frontiers of Austria, as well as the cost of necessary repairs for transportation, including labor, material and organization, necessary for the restitution of property removed from countries occupied by the German Army and which has been recovered in Austria, must be borne by Austria. Expenses incurred outside of Austria, with the exception of Germany, must be borne by the recipient countries.
 2. The Austrian Ministry of Finance will issue the necessary instructions so that it be sent the bills representing the expenditures anticipated in par 1, and so that these may be handled with the least delay.
-

EXCO/P(46)258

DECLARATION OF PROPERTY

Known as "Allied Decree of 25 May 1946"
(see MOI-96, dated 18 May 46)

Decree requires all Austrian institutions and persons to declare all property belonging to the United Nations, seized by the Germans and taken from the territory of the countries occupied by them, in excess of \$ 500, estimated on the date of the issuance of the Decree.

308927

RG

260

Entry _____

File _____

Box _____

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

EXCO/P(46)258

Revised

23 Sep 1946

REF - DECLARATION OF PROPERTY

Agreed to submission of lists of property declared under above decree.

Each Element will submit information to the Element or Allied Restitution Mission concerned.

Each Element will circulate to other Elements and Allied Missions information on property declared for which ownership is unknown.

Commission of representatives of ED&R Divisions to be created to define ownership when questionable - where deemed necessary to G-in-G of Zone.

23 July 1946

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

The general question of restitution of rolling stock from Austria to Allied Nations is one that must be settled by European agreement, pending settlement of the general question. The Transport Directorate has the right to direct the return to Allied Nations of locomotives and rolling stock to an extent where it does not conflict with settlement of the general European question.

EXCO/M(47)78
3 Apr 1947

DISCUSSION OF "RESTITUTION" IN ALLIED COUNCIL

Executive Committee adopted recommendation of ED&R Directorate that in view of discussions taking place at Moscow Conference the question of restitution to Allied Nations would be dropped from the list of questions currently under discussion in the Allied Commission.

308928

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ABD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

13 Jun 1947 RESTITUTION MISSIONS

The Allied Council agrees to grant permission to the representatives of Restitution Missions of the United Nations, any of whose territories have been occupied by the enemy, to visit each zone of occupation in Austria in accordance with the procedure laid down, or to be laid down, by each Commander-in-Chief in his Zone, in order to facilitate the location and restitution of property looted by Germany from the Territories of the United Nations.

308929°

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Paul Hansen
Radios contract
VII March 1966 86

308830

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 78/D785007
By DR NARA Date 9/2/99

Behördl. konz.
Gebäudeverwaltung und
Realitätenvermittlung
JULIUS SCHLESINGER
Wien, VII., Josefstädter Straße 25/I

P 29-1-787

Re:Paul Halpert-Radiozentrale.

Wien, am 10. Feber 1
Headquarters Vienna Aere
Military Government Sect
Property Control Sub-Sec
zu Handen der Frau Sekre
Mr. Weiler,
51 Porzellangasse
Vienna IX.

Sehr geehrte gnädige Frau!

Wie besprochen, beeche ich mich Ihnen anbei die Abschri
Schreibens des Herrn Dr.Franz Goldner ddo. 29. Jänner 1947 z
und wäre Ihnen sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir hiezu eine Meine
Ihres sehr verehrten Mr. Weiler verschaffen könnten.

Ich zeichne mit verbindlichstem Danke und vorzügliche
Hochachtung
Ihr sehr ergeben



RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

A b s c h r i f t .

Miller & Haim, Counselors At Law, have offices at 60 East 42nd Street and 17 New York, N.Y.

Penelope G. Miller, Cable Address "Millerhaim", New York.

Joseph A. Heim

Franz K. Goldner Tel. Mirray Hill 2-1554

Vanderbilt 6-1186

Mr. Julius Schlesinger, Josefstaedterstrasse 25, Vienna VIII.

Austria Re: Paul Halpert-Radiozentrale

Sehr geehrter Herr Schlesinger:

Dies ist eine Anfrage an Sie, ohne dass ich eine Vollmacht besitze. Sollten Sie im Prinzip bereit sein die Funktion eines öffentlichen Verwalters und Bevollmächtigten meines Klienten, Paul Halpert in New York zu übernehmen, so bitte telegraphieren Sie umgehend an mich auf meine Kosten, die ich hiefür persönlich übernehme. Wollen Sie aber einen anderen vorschlagen, so bitte ich um ausführlichen Luftpostbrief.

Mein Klient war bis 1938 Inhaber der Radiozentrale eines bekannten Radiogeschäftes samt Radioschule in Wien, VI. Mariahilferstr. 86. Er wurde im Jahre 1938 ohne Entgelt arisiert von einem Adolf Kreml, Wien, VII., Neubaugasse 28, dem es heute ausgezeichnet geht und der ein Vermögen während des Krieges erworben hat. Er ist heute an der Fa. Elektro-Akustische Apparate, Vertriebs Ges.m.b.H. beteiligt, sein Kompagnon ist Leiter der Schweizer Handelskammer in der Gesellschaft und dieser wäre bereit, einen Ausgleich zu machen, doch konnte eine Einigung bisher nicht erzielt werden. Die Schwierigkeit ist, dass in der Zwischenzeit - Herr Halpert hat sich bisher vergeblich bemüht, eine Einreise nach Österreich zu erreichen - das Geschäft nicht besser wird, da die öffentlichen Verwalter das Vertrauen Halpers nicht geniessen, andererseits aber er bisher nicht in der Lage war eine Person seines Vertrauens als öffentlichen Verwalter nahmhaft zu machen. Es sind auch im Betriebe Streitigkeiten über die Art der Führung des Betriebes die Zahl der Angestellten ist offensichtlich zu hoch und die Substanz wird nicht mehr. Wenn ein öffentlicher Verwalter, der a) energisch ist, um seinen Willen zu behaupten und b) Sachkenntnis genug hat, um die Oberleitung zu haben, da wäre, könnte man das Unternehmer wieder in vollen Schwung bringen und Herrn Halpert, des Vorbesitzers Interessen voll wahren. Mein Vertreter in dieser Sache ist Kollege Dr. Ernst Hoffenreich, Vicepräsident der Kammer und Präsident des burgenländischen Landtages, mit dem ich noch aus meiner Konzientenzzeit her befreundet bin, zumal ich sein Nachfolger in der Kanzlei des bekannten seither verstorbenen Anwaltes Dr. Berstl in Wr. Neustadt war. Dr. Hoffenreich kann jedoch nicht als Verwalter fungieren, und hätte auch keine Zeit hiefür.

Meine Anfrage geht nun dahin, ob Sie entweder bereit sind, ein derartiges Unternehmen als öffentlicher Verwalter betreuen zu wollen oder einen verlässlichen, branchenkundigen Mann kennen, der das Unternehmen führen

308932

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

würde. Ich sehe auch Zukunftsmöglichkeiten voraus, da, so oder so, Halpert wird über das Unternehmen verfügen und es nicht liquidieren wird wollen. Also zumindest eine Angestelltenfunktion liegt darin auch auf lange Dauer-natürlich ohne ein Versprechen bindend im Voraus abgeben zu können. Ausserdem ist es doch ein Betrieb, der noch heute mindestens 200.000.-S wert ist und der schliesslich auf frühere Höhe gebracht werden soll. Ich habe nun erfahren, dass Sie früher Direktor einer Bank waren, würden also mit der Abwicklung von Treuhänderschaft über Unternehmen vertraut sein. Das Unternehmen untersteht der Oberaufsicht des Bundesministerium für Vermögenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung, da meine Eingabe von Ende Mai an die Property Control durch ein Versehen, wie man sagt, liegen geblieben ist und seither der 12. September mit der zeitlichen Trennung der Verwalterbestellung eingetreten ist. Ich sehe zum Beispiel auch die Möglichkeit, dass Sie, mit Rücksicht auf die früher eingebrachten Eingaben noch jetzt von der C. bestellt werden könnten.

Ich bin sehr traurig, dass ich keine Nachrichten von Ihnen bekomme und bitte Sie, alle meine Briefe gütigst immer laufend beantworten zu wollen. Der an Frau Svdron für mich avisierte Brief ist auch nicht zugegangen.

Ihre umgehende Rückäußerung bei Telegramm oder einen Flugpostvorschlag erwartend,

zeichne ich in

vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Ihr ergebener

MILLER & HAIM

By Unterschrift

Franz Goldner

308933

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Billing vom 31. Oct. 1946

Akkorde:

Wu han ferringen:

Geldkonto:

1. WMA 5500	18.297.20
2. Postsp. 0.00-10.20	2.37
" 0.02500"	146.19
" Wu "	546.50
3. Commerzsp. v. 19.10.	369.83
4. German Bank Wu-10.20	30.000,-
Kont. Spes" 4275,-	53.634.09

Forderungen a. Gr.

von wodan Lieferungen in Leistung

Waren vorrätig (Vehäzung)

225,-
85.000,-
138.862.09

Posten:

Verbindlichkeiten:

Elektro - Akku 52.10	2210.89
Transl - Akku 10	19.243.92

Waren p- 10.20:

Motors 2000 p- 11.46	6.813.94
Private Buchung 3.46	50.000,-
	13.186.06
+ Gewinn	70.010.31

113.196.45

Posten d. Rechnungsabrechnung

4240.83

138.862.09

1 Jan - 31 Oct
from Berlin

308934

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

Wu n Ron to Berlin 31.10.1946

Waren auf Baum 568529 zu S 121.632.58
Gmk. Lath 290 roder 4.459.90
- " - Dörrn 52.894.42
- " - Glazurk 118.932.25
- " - Fahrrad 11.733.05
188.019.62

Waren zu Hypothek 140.326.63
449.978.83

Waren 69529 zu 31.10.46 85.00,-
(Schätzungs)

Verkauf: Dörrn 18.585.55
- " - Glazurk 323.063.35
- " - Fahrrad 16.641.40
Ernehten aus Rep. 2.207.63 364.962.20
449.978.83

Geben 21.1.1947. Befestigen 16.63

303935

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NARA ID 785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

Gumm im Verbrauch am 31.10.1946.

Umfassung:

I. Periode 1945/46

Gumm

Stücke

Soc. Aufsegn.

gesetzlich

freiwill.

32.720,-

1867.50

2670

3439.70

6109.70

II. Marken:

Märkte

Platz 3 km

4045.64

291.22

Stadt in Pflichtbares:

Stadt mind. 18:

1430,-

Umfang

7.80

Unfall

193.88

631.68

Abgaben und Geldeink.

5.40

Postnommen

4214.50

Verwaltung

6359.46

Verwaltung

257.46

Besitz d. öffentl. Büro.

4250,-

Vergriffen

2137.65

sons 2000 Geschäftsausg.

7426.03

70.316.24

III. Gumm:

70.010.39

140.326.63

Ertrag:

Waren zu gehabt

140.326.63

308936

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 7

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

Anmerkung: Bezuglich der Pflichten, Rechte, usw., die sich aus der Verwalterbestellung ergeben, wird auf die Bestimmungen des Verwaltungsgesetzes, BGBl.Nr. 157 und die beigefügten Richtlinien hingewiesen.



Leiter der Mag.Abt.69:

D. P. P. Stoyanov

(Dkfm.Pristov)

- Ergeht an: 1. Herrn Adolf KREMEL
2. Herrn Ing. Erich BRÜCK
3. Herrn Dr. Josef Anton DECHLER

- Nachr. an: 4. Sektion Handel
5. Gewerkschaft d. Ang. i. d. Privatwirtschaft
6. Bundesmin. f. Vermögenss. u. Wpl.
7. Handelsregister
8. Gewerberegister

308937

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

MG/APC 2.

MILITÄR REGIERUNG ÖSTERREICH

EIGENTUMS-REGISTER

Name des Besitzers

Nationlitaet

Adresse

Datum der Kontrolluebernahme

194. Serien Nr.

Unter der entsprechenden Leitzahl auszufuellen.

1. Beschreibung des Eigentums,
Adresse und Einzelheiten
ueber Bank-Konti:
2. Aus welchem Grunde unter
Kontrolle genommen.
3. Zustand des Eigentums.
4. Wert und Grundlage der
Schaetzung.
5. Einzelheiten ueber die ein-
gesetzten und abgesetzten
Direktoren, Verwalter etc.
Gesamtwert und Steuerwert
festgesetzt im Jahre 1940
fuer Steuerzwecke.
6. Einzelheiten ueber Bewohner-
schaft und Verwendung.
7. Einzelheiten ueber Personen,
die ausser den eingetragenen
Eigentuemern Eigentums-
forderungen stellen.
8. Versicherungen.
9. Einzelheiten ueber bekannte
Verbindlichkeiten.
10. Weitere Informationen.

No.

- 1.) Radio, Elektro und Fahrrad- Detailgeschäft,
VII., Mariahilferstraße 86, Gassenlokal,
Magazin: VI., Kasernengasse 7, Parterre
Konto Länderbank 34.492 Konto neu, Stand 15.10. S 30.000,-
- 2.) Kategorie 1 - Staatsangehöriger der Vereinten Nationen
- 3.) Betriebsfähig, aber kriegsbeschädigt und stark vernachlässigt
- 4.) Schätzungswert des Inventars und Warenlagers: S 85.000,-
Grundlage: Inventuren und Verkaufsaufstellungen,
Steuerwert 1940 wird nachgebracht, da derzeit nicht feststellbar.
- 5.) Bisheriger öffentlicher Verwalter seit Einmarsch der Alliierten: Ingenieur Erich B r ü c k.
- 6.) Derzeit 12 Beschäftigte, Angestellte im Verkauf, in der Reparaturwerkstätte und im Büro.
- 7.) Wird derzeit festgestellt.
- 8.) Einbruchs-, Haftpflicht- und Glasversicherung bei Reunione, Donau-Concordia, Internationale Unfall.
- 9.) Wird gegenwärtig festgestellt, bevorstehende Klage über S 10.000,- für Kreditabwicklung.
- 10.) Gegenwärtig Inventuren und Billanzen in Arbeit, große Unordnung vorgefunden, daher längere Dauer für Übersicht.

308938

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

260

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By OM NARA Date 9/23/99

MG/APC 2

MILITARY GOVERNMENT-AUSTRIA

PROPERTY REGISTER

Owner-Name Paul Halpert

Nationality U.S.A.

Address

Date control taken

194

Serial No

record here under appropriate numbered heading

1. Description of property including details of bank accounts.
2. Reason for control
3. Condition of property.
4. Value and basis of valuation.
5. Particulars of managers, custodians etc. appointed and removed.
6. Details of occupancy or use.
7. Particulars of claimants to property other than registered owner.
8. Insurance cover.
9. Details of known liabilities.
10. Any other information.

No.

- 1) Radio shop, retail trade of electrical equipment and bicycles. Vienna VII, Mariahilferstraße 86, Street shop, Store: VI, Kasernengasse 7, ground floor. Bank Account Nr. 34 492 at the Landerbank, new account, balance as of 15 Oct. S 30,000.-
- 2) Category 1 - United Nations' Nationals.
- 3) Firm is able to operate, but is war damaged and badly neglected.
- 4) Estimation value of inventory and goods: S 85,000.-- according to inventory and sale-statements. Tax value as of 1940 will be given later, as it cannot be stated at present.
- 5) Public administrator up to now was Engineer Erich Brück, appointed at the time of the liberation of Austria.
- 6) Number of employees: 12. They are working in the shop, in the office and in the workshop, where the repairs are effected.
- 7) Investigations are under procedure.
- 8) Insurance contracts for burglary, liability and glass were settled with the insurance companies "Reunione", "Donau-Concordia" and "Internationale Unfall".

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DR NARA Date 9/2/99

- 2 -

- 9) Will be stated later. A court trial in connection with a 10,000.- Schillings credit is to be expected.
- 10) Further information cannot be given presently as balances, inventories and other records are in a bad shape and will be put in order.

308940

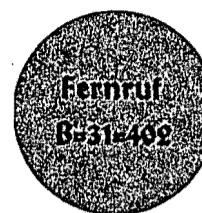
RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By OM NARA Date 9/2/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

Radio-Zentrale

A D O L F K R E M E L



Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

Oeff. Postcheckkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En detail

MG/APC/D3

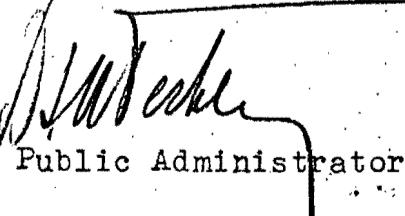
3 December 1946
Vienna, Austria.

R E P O R T

- 1) Radiozentrale, Vienna VII., Mariahilferstraße 86.
- 2) Same as 1)
- 3) Store: Vienna VI, Kasernengasse 7.
- 4) None
- 5) Registered as sole enterprise ;
was established according to Austrian laws;
registered at the Register of Commerce of Vienna I, Riemergasse 7.
- 6) Was owned in 1938 by Paul HALPERT, presently residing at New York,
later acquired by Adolf KREMEL of Vienna VII, Neubaugasse 28.
Purchase price allegedly has been Reichsmarks 14,000.-
- 7) Sole owner since 1938:
Adolf Kremel of Vienna VII, Neubaugasse 28, Austrian citizen.
- 8) --
- 9) Länderbank, Account Nr. 34 492
- 10) Public Administration
- 11) Retail trade of radio- and electrical equipment and cycles.
- 12) Turnover of 1942 allegedly has been RM 426,000.--,
no figures could be found for the year 1943 and the following years,
investigations are under procedure.
- 13) Refer to 12)
- 14) Firm can operate with full capacity.
Impediments are existent because of lack of materials and neglect.
- 15) The facade has been smashed by bombs, a temporary store for goods
cannot be found anymore, one store was devastated. Amount of damage
is under investigation.
- 16) 12 Employees, who are working in the shop, in the office and in the
work shop, where repair work is completed.

I declare that the information contained in this report is
to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and complete.

RADIO ZENTRALE
Vienna VII, Mariahilferstr. 86


Public Administrator

308941

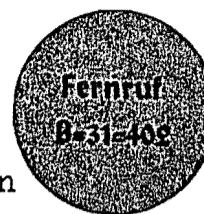
RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAID 785007
Sy ON NARA Date 9/2/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

Radio-Zentrale

A D O L F K R E M E
Öffentlicher Verwalter Dr. Josef Anton
D e c h l e r



Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

Osterr. Postfachkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En detail

MG/APC/D3

Wien, den 3. Dezember 1946.

Bericht:

- 1.) Radiozentrale, Wien VII., Mariahilferstraße 86,
- 2.) wie 1.)
- 3.) Magazin: Wien VI., Kasernengasse 7,
- 4.) keine.
- 5.) Protokollierte Einzelfirma,
nach österreichischen Vorschriften gegründet,
beim Handelsregister Wien I., Riemergasse 7, eingetragen,
- 6.) 1938 von Paul H a l p e r t, derzeit New York, durch
Adolf K r e m e l, Wien VII., Neubaugasse 28, erworben.
Kaufpreis angeblich RM 14.000,-,
alleiniger Eigentümer seit 1938:
- 7.) Adolf K r e m e l, österreichischer Staatsangehöriger, Wien VII.,
Neubaugasse 28.
- 8.) Fällt aus.
- 9.) Länderbank, Kontonummer 34.492,
- 10.) öffentliche Verwaltung.
- 11.) Detailhandel mit Radio, Elektro und Fahrrad.
- 12.) Im Jahre 1942 angeblich 426.000,- RM, für die Jahre 1943 und folgend
keine Ziffern vorliegend, werden gegenwärtig festgestellt.
- 13.) Siehe 12.)
- 14.) Betrieb kann voll arbeiten,
Hemmungen vorhanden durch Materialmangel und bisherige Vernachlässigung.
- 15.) Durch Bombeneinwirkung zertrümmerte Fassade, verschollenes Waren- Aus-
weichslager, devasdiertes Magazin. Höhe des Schadens in Feststellung be-
griffen.
- 16.) 12 Beschäftigte, Angestellte in Verkauf, in der Reparaturwerkstätte und
im Büro.

Ich erkläre hiermit, daß die in diesem Berichte
enthaltenden Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und
Gewissen wahrheitsgetreu und vollständig sind.

Radio-Zentrale
Wien VII., Mariahilferstraße 86
Telefon 31-409

Öffentlicher Verwalter

308942

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

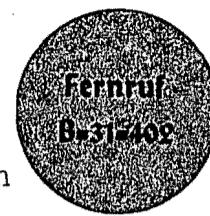
DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

1.)

Radio-Zentrale

A D O L F K R E M E L
öffentlicher Verwalter Dr. Josef Anton
D e c h l e r



Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

Osterr. Postcheckkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En detail

Wien, den 19. Dezember 1946.

An die

PROPERTY CONTROL
der amerikanischen Militärregierung,
Wien IX.,
Porzellangasse 51.

Betrifft: Radio-Zentrale, Adolf Kremel,
früher Paul Halpert,
Wien VII., Mariahilferstraße 86.

Bericht:

Ich wurde vom Magistrat der Stadt Wien Abteilung 69, unter Nr. 301 am 21. v.M. für obgenannte Firma als öffentlicher Verwalter bestellt, nachdem der bisherige öffentliche Verwalter, Herr Ingenieur Erich Brück, Wien XV., Diefenbachgasse 8, auf eigenes Ansuchen abberufen wurde. Eine Photokopie des Bescheides lege ich in der Anlage bei.

Auf Grund dieser Bestellung wurde ich von Amts wegen in das Handelsregister eingetragen und werde bei meinem nächsten Bericht eine Photokopie des Auszuges aus dem Handelsregister beilegen.

Nach der Bestellung ließ ich die Zeichnungsberechtigung auf den drei der Firma gehörigen Bankkontis auf meinen Namen ändern, und zwar
1.) Postsparkassen-Konto Nr. 39674
2.) Länderbank-Konto Nr. 34492
3.) Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien Nr. 1900713

Sofort nach meiner Bestellung habe ich die Firma übernommen und bin seither bemüht mir einen Überblick über die Lage des Unternehmens zu verschaffen und die vorhandenen Aktiva und Passiva festzustellen.

Gegenwärtig bin ich noch nicht in der Lage ein abschließendes Bild zu entwerfen und gestatte mir mit dem Vorliegenden eine vorläufige Übersicht zu geben. Der Grund für das langsame Fortschreiten meiner Arbeit liegt in dem trostlosen Zustand, indem sich das Unternehmen befand, und zwar sowohl rein äußerlich und ordnungsmäßig, als insbesondere in kaufmännischer Hinsicht.

308943

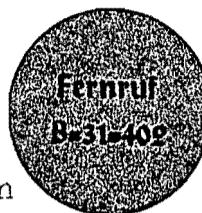
RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD78507
By ON NARA Date 9/23/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

2.)

Radio-Zentrale



A D O L F K R E M E T
öffentlicher Verwalter Dr. Josef Anton
D e c h l e r

Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

O ster. Postcheckkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En detail

Um dies an Hand von ein paar Beispielen zu illustrieren möchte ich festhalten:

Im Geschäftslokal lagen die Waren in den verschiedenen Kästen in ungeordnetem Zustande herum mit einer fingerdicken Schichte Staub überdeckt, Reparaturen, gebrochenes Material wirr durcheinander mit den für den Verkauf bestimmten Artikeln.

Der Keller, in dem sich noch zirka 1000 kg Scheiterholz befanden war vollkommen ungesichert und nicht einmal mit einem Vorhangeschloß versehen.

Das Handmagazin im selben Hause war gegenüber den übrigen Räumlichkeiten unverschlossen und ohne eigene Betreuung, so daß jeder, der im Nebenraum Brennmaterial einfassen ging, freien Zutritt hatte. Es besteht keine Warenkartei und es fehlt daher jede Übersicht über die Lagerbewegungen.

Seit dem Einmarsch der russischen Truppen wurden wohl zwei Inventuren gemacht, konnten mir aber auf Verlangen nicht vorgezeigt werden und wir haben sie erst vor ein paar Tagen bei Durchsicht eines Aktenschrankes vorgefunden.

Es existieren keine Meldezetteln und keine Mietverträge. Das normale Magazin in der Kasernengasse war in einem solchen Zustande, daß ich mich veranlaßt gesehen habe es auf photographischem Wege festhalten zu lassen und ich werde Abzüge dieser Aufnahmen meinem ausführlichen Bericht beilegen. Diese Magazinslokalitäten waren einzlig und allein mit einem Schloß versehen, das jedermann mit einem Sperrhaken öffnen konnte.

Soweit ich mir einen vorläufigen Überblick verschafft habe, wurde die Firma zum Großteil aus den vorhandenen Beständen erhalten, indem Lagerabverkäufe erfolgt sind, um die Region zu decken. Die Menge des neu eingekauften Materials scheint unbedeutend gewesen zu sein und der daraus erzielte Gewinn dürfte bei weitem nicht die Unkosten gedeckt haben.

Es sind keine vorgeschriebenen monatlichen Berichte gelegt worden, eine Bilanz per Ende 1945 (!) ist noch nicht vorhanden, die seinerzeitige Überprüfung des Betriebes erfolgte auf Grund angenommener Ziffern und die Buchhaltung des heurigen Jahres beginnt mit Zahlen, die nicht in einer Bilanz 1945 verankert sind.

Die Führung des Geschäftes besorgte in Abwesenheit des bisherigen öffentlichen Verwalters ein Angestellter, der wohl schon in der Zeit des jüdischen Vorbesitzers namens H a l p e r t im Betrieb war, aber nur als Verkäufer Verwendung fand und der der ihm gestellten Aufgabe vollkommen hilflos gegenüber stand. Da er sich als Geschäftsführer bezeichnete mußte ich ihn als solchen absetzen und werde versuchen ihn in einer anderen Form zu verwenden, vorausgesetzt, daß sich

308944

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

Radio-Zentrale

A D O L F K R E M E

Öffentlicher Verwalter Dr. Josef Anton
Dachler



Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

Osterr. Postcheckkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En Detail

im Laufe der Überprüfung der kaufmännischen Gebahrung keine anderen Veranlassungen finden sollten.

Ich habe die Geschäftsführung persönlich übernommen, habe zu meiner Vertretung für die Zeiten, die ich zum Zwecke der Vorsprache bei Behörden, für den Einkauf und für Représendationen außerhalb sein muß, einen Elektroingenieur namens Alfred Fuchs, der 17 Jahre in der Branche tätig ist, hineingenommen, lasse momentan unter Hinzuziehung von zwei Zeugen, die nicht im Betriebe tätig sind, eine genaue Inventur aufnehmen und überprüfe die Buchführung und veranasse eine Bilanzierung des Jahres 1945. Zu meiner persönlichen Deckung müssen diese Arbeiten höchst genau durchgeführt werden und beanspruchen daher Zeit, insbesondere infolge der Eigenart des Geschäftes, das mit Radiobestandteilen handelt. Durch die Mannigfaltigkeit dieser Bestandteile und angesichts ihrer großen Zahl sind Hunderttausende von Stück durchzuzählen und benötigen daher einen entsprechenden Zeitaufwand.

Ich habe alle Veranlassungen getroffen in diese Angelegenheit in möglichst kurzer Zeit Ordnung zu bringen und hoffe dies im Laufe dieses Monats noch durchführen zu können. Ich werde mir gestatten zum Monatsende einen eingehenden Bericht und gleichzeitig eine Übersicht über das vergangene Jahr vorzulegen und bitte bis dahin um Geduld. Mit Beginn des neuen Geschäftsjahres werde ich mit einem Einkauf beginnen, der der Lage und dem Ruf des Geschäftes entspricht und hoffe damit den Umsatz beträchtlich in die Höhe treiben zu können. Gleichzeitig werde ich die juristischen Grundlagen der Gewerbeberechtigungen, Mietverträge etc. klären und auch darüber Ihnen Informationen zugehen lassen.

Von der Inventur per Ende 1945 gestatte ich mir eine Durchschrift vorzulegen, von der Inventur bei der Eröffnung des Geschäftes nach dem Zusammenbruch des 3. Reiches per 27. April 1945 werde ich meinem ausführlichen Bericht eine Photokopie anschließen. Die von mir veranlaßte Inventur bei meiner Geschäftsübernahme umfaßt circa 100 Seiten, befindet sich derzeit in Durchrechnung, wird nach derselben reingeschrieben und von mir in Durchschrift Ihnen vorgelegt werden.

Da der vom bisherigen öffentlichen Verwalter, Ingenieur Brück, aufgenommene Buchprüfer Neuherz die Bilanz per 31.12.1945 trotz mehrmaliger Urgenz noch nicht fertiggestellt hat, andererseits aber im Besitz sämtlicher Unterlagen ist, kann ich auch diese Bilanz und eine Übernahmsbilanz zum Datum meiner Bestellung im gegenwärtigen Moment nicht vorlegen. Um nicht unnötigerweise Doppelarbeit zu leisten habe ich mich entschließen müssen, den Buchprüfer Neuherz zu Ende arbeiten zu lassen und von ihm die Bilanz per Ende 1945 abzuwarten. Nach Erhalt derselben werde ich sofort eine Übernahmsbilanz zum Tage meiner Bestellung anfertigen und Ihnen übergeben und werde mich bemühen die Jahresbilanz 1946 möglichst bald zu erstellen.

308945

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

Rundfunk / Photo / Sprechapparate / Schallplatten

4.)

Radio-Zentrale

A D O L F K R E M E L
Öffentlicher Verwalter Dr. Josef Anton
D e c h l e r



Wien VII.
Mariahilferstraße Nr. 86

Öster. Postcheckkonto Wien Nr. 39.674

Engros

En Detail

Aus den oben angeführten Gründen bitte ich um Geduld, insbesondere auch deshalb, da ich sämtliche Arbeiten mit neuen Kräften durchführen muß, die sich erst in die Materie einarbeiten müssen.

Genehmigen Sie den Ausdruck meiner

vorzüglichsten Hochachtung

Radio-Zentral

Wien VII. Mariahilferstr. 86

öffentlicher Verwalter

308946

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

MAGISTRAT DER STADT WIEN

MÄGISTRATS-ABTEILUNG 69

Betrifft: Radio-Zentrale, Inhaber:
Adolf K r e m e l, Wien, 7.,
Mariahilferstrasse 86.

Wien, am 21.
M.A.69/301
Sa/G.

B e s c h e i d .

Gemäss § 17 des Bundesgesetzes vom 26. Juli 1946, BGBl. und der Delegierungsverordnung des Bundesministeriums für Ver- sicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung vom 14. September 1946, BGBl. wird der mit Dekret des Staatsamtes für Industrie, Gewerbe, Handel und Verkehr für die Firma

R a d i o-Z e n t r a l e,
Inhaber: Adolf K r e m e l,
Wien, 7., Mariahilferstraße 86,

bestellte öffentliche Verwalter, Herr

Ing. Erich Brück,
Wien, 15., Diefenbachg. 8,

abberufen.

Zugleich wird gemäss § 1 im Zusammenhang mit § 2 d d. Gesetzes, Herr

Dr. Josef Anton D e c h l e r,
W i e n , 3., Invalidenstraße 1/10,

zum öffentlichen Verwalter für obige Firma bestellt.

B e g r ü n d u n g .

Auf Grund des durchgeföhrten Ermittlungsverfahrens wird gestellt, daß der bisher Verfügungsberechtigte eine Person ist, die eine Anmeldung im Sinne des Gesetzes über die Erfassung arisierter Vermögensgegenstände im Zusammenhang mit der nationalsozialistischen Machtübernahme im November 1938 vorgenommen hat. Der bisherige öffentliche Verwalter Ing. Erich Brück legt seine Funktion im Hinblick auf seine gesetzliche Inanspruchnahme zurück.

Das wichtige öffentliche Interesse an der Weiterführung des Unternehmens ist dadurch gegeben, daß es an einem sehr frequentierten Posten für die Versorgung der Bevölkerung mit Radiobeständen eingesetzt werden kann.

R e c h t s m i t t e l b e l e h r u n g .

Gegen diesen Bescheid steht den Parteien die binnen einer Woche nach Zustellung bei der Mag. Abt. 69 einzubringende Berufung beim Bundesministerium für Vermögenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung.

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DR NARA Date 9/23/99

Karl Born
Wien 15.,
Lohrgasse 19/30

Wien, den 30. November 1946

An die
amerikanische Eigentumskontrolle
zu Handen Mr. Weiler
Wien IX.,
Porzelangasse 51

Wunschgemäß überreiche ich in der Anlage die geforderten
Abschriften sowie die beiden mir zur Beantwortung übergebenen Frage-
bogen. Die Bilanzauszüge per 31.12.1945, sowie per 3. Oktober 1946
werde ich der ländlichen Behörde sofort nach Fertigstellung nachreichen.

Anlagen.

- 1 Abschrift Eingabe Mag. Abt. 69
- 1 -" Brief von Paul Halpert
- 1 -" Bestellung zum Geschäftsführer
- 2 Fragebogen

Hochachtungsvoll

Karl Born

308948

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
Sy DM NARA Date 9/23/99

b s c h r i f t .

Ing. Erich Brück
öffentlicher Verwalter
der Radio-Zentrale
Wien VII.,
Mariahilferstrasse 86

Wien, am 25. Jänner 1946

An die Gefolgenschaft der "radio - Zentrale,

Wien VII.,
Mariahilferstrasse 86

Als öffentlicher Verwalter der Radio-Zentrale teile ich Ihnen mit, daß Herr Karl Bohrn, wohnhaft in Wien 15., Löhrgasse 19 ab Montag den 28. Jänner 1946 seine Stellung als Geschäftsführer der Fa. radio-Zentrale und als ehemaliger langjähriger Angestellter des früheren jüdischen Inhabers Paul Alpert wiederum eintritt. Ich ersuche Sie alle, im Interesse einer reibungslosen Abwicklung der öffentl. Verwaltung den Anordnungen des Herrn Bohrn in jeder Richtung hin Folge zu leisten. Diese Maßnahme wurde ebenfalls mit der Aufsichtsbehörde unseres Betriebes, dem Bundesministerium für Vermögenssicherung und Wiederaufbau, abgesprochen und findet daselbst die stärkste Unterstützung, da gewünscht wird, daß Vertrauensleute der ehemaligen Besitzer eine größere Einflussnahme auf die arisierten Betrieb nehmen mögen.

Ich bitte dieses Schreiben welches Ihnen Herr Bohrn übergeben wird, allen Angehörigen der Firma zu Kenntnis zu bringen und dies durch Ihre Unterschrift bestätigen zu wollen.

Hochachtungsvoll
gezeichnet Ing. Brück
Öffentlicher Verwalter

Zur Kenntnis genommen:
gezeichnet vom Personal

Bolin w. achi mich sage

(and just employ Brück when Kinnel tell he agato Brück as his rep)

Dedden has radio shop

Mr Hoffmuth I do
want him to remain in technical capacity but not in adm
want Miller to keep in contact with him
have kindle Austin w. sell us a place

308949

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAID785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

A b s c h r i f t .

Paul Halpert
140 Fifth Ave.
New York N.Y.
U.S.A.

August 10. 1946

Dear Mr. Bohrn.

Ich habe Ihren Brief und die Kopie der Eingabe an das Magistrat erhalten und Ihnen ein Telegramm gesandt, daß Sie sich mit allen Rechtsfragen an Herrn Dr. Ernst Hoffenreich Schubertalle 5 Sauerbrunn Burgenland wenden sollen. Eventuell rufen Sie bei Telefon an und machen Sie eine Zusammenkunft möglich. Da ich einen Anwalt in Sauerbrunn gewählt habe hat seine Gründe.

Wie es mir gegangen ist in den vielen Jahren seit dem mich diese Nazigänger aus meiner Heimat vertrieben haben ist eine lange Geschichte und werde ich Gelegenheit nehmen Ihnen gelegentlich alles berichten. Aber ich habe es wieder geschafft und bin glücklich alles gut überstanden zu haben. Und glücklich bin ich weil ich hier in diesem herrlichen Lande als amerikanischer Staatsbürger leben und arbeiten darf. Ich bin wie alle in diesem Lande ein freier Bürger der Reden un tun darf was er will solange er die Staatsrechte nicht verletzt. Ist das nich herrlich.

Ich glaube Bohrn da wir uns so viele Jahre kennen, daß wir zwei gut auskommen werden.

Mit Kremel wird die Abrechnung bald erfolgen. Ich brauche seine Freiheit vorläufig. Ich bin Überzeugt, daß wir unsere Rechte finden werden sowie ich überzeugt war an dem Tage wo ich brutal beraubt wurde, daß der Tag für die Räuber kommen wird.

Lassen Sie Kremel und den sogenannten Verwalter vollkommen im unklaren. Lassen Sie beide hoffen was immer sie sich vorstellen. Wir werden handeln.

Auch mein Anwalt hat gegen jede Rechtsveränderung des Geschäftes Einspruch erhoben.

Es ist sehr möglich das in nicht allzuferner Zeit einen Besuch in Wien machen werde sobald mich meine Geschäfte hier weglassen.

Die Radiozentrale soll womöglich weiter bestehen und ich kann dem Geschäft mit dem Aufbau und mit Hilfe amerikanischer Mitteln und Waren behilflich werden.

Ich brauche dringend einige Daten.

In der Zeit ich aus Österreich fort mußte haben die Räuber sich selbst eine Inventur gemacht und ich glaube das ganze Vermögen, Warenwert mit RM. 38.000.- bewertet was wie ein Witz klingt.

Ich werde interessiert sein wieviel der jährliche Reingewinn seit meiner Abreise während der Jahre Kremels Achtübernahme. Was ist mit dem Geld geschehen. Wo sind die Werte?

308950

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NED785007

By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Haben Sie die Adresse von Wecera? Was ist aus ihm geworden.

Ferner bitte ich Sie mir die Namen und Adressen der derzeitigen Angestellten zu geben und wieviel Gehalt jeder einzelne derzeit bezieht, und wie lange er in der Radio-Zentrale arbeitet. Wen Sie über eine Unverlässlichkeit etwas wissen, lassen Sie mich darüber auch wissen.

Sobald die Angelegenheit Kremel in Ordnung gebracht wird, werden wir die Radio-Zentrale in Ordnung bringen.

Vorläufig ist es wichtig, lassen Sie ihn in Sicherheit und beruhigen Sie ihn. Ich habe ihn auf alle seine Briefe nicht beantwortet. Erwähnen Sie auch nicht von meinen Vorhaben und von meiner Korrespondenz.

Wissen Sie etwas von E. Matter in Zürich. Ist er mit Kremel noch in Kontakt? Bitte lassen Sie mich darüber wissen.

Das es Buch in Wien derzeit nicht gut geht habe ich gehört. Und sobald alles zwischen mir und der R.Z. klargestellt ist, werde ich versuchen zu helfen wo ich kann.

An Sie geht diese Woche ein Lebensmittelpaket ab und bitte ich den Empfang zu bestätigen.

Mr. Neumark ist hier in Akron Ohio plötzlich gestorben. Ich weiß nichts näheres aber habe seiner Frau geschrieben. Mit Hahn in Shanghai bin ich in brieflichen Kontakt. Er ist dort ein guter Geschäftsmann.

Ich glaube ich verlerne schon langsam deutsch zu schreiben. Aber kein Wunder wir sprechen hier seit sieben Jahren fast nur englisch.

Den Brief von Mr. Pollak, Baden habe ich auch erhalten und werde ich separat beantworten.

Für heute grüsse ich Sie bestens und erwarte baldige ausführliche Antwort.

Hochachtungsvoll,

gezeichnet Paul Halpern

308951

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DR NARA Date 9/23/99

A b s c h r i f t

An die Magistratsabteilung 69

W i e n I .

Neues-Rathaus

Betr.: Gz. 301, Kremel Adolf, Radio-Zentrale in Wien VII.,
Mariahilferstrasse 86

Karl Bohrn
Geschäftsführer in Wien XV.,
Löhrgasse 19/30

Vertreten durch:

Rechtsanwalt
Dr. Julius Much
Wien I., Schulerstrasse 18
Tel. R 25-0-57

1. fach, 1. Vollmacht

stellt folgende Anträge:

1. den Pachtvertrag mit Franz Matejka nicht zu genehmigen,
2. den derzeitigen öffentl. Verwalter Ing. Erich Brück abzuberufen und
3. mich zum öffentl. Verwalter zu bestellen.

An Magistrats-Abteilung 69

überreicht am 25.Juli 1946

308952

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

Die unter öffentl. Verwaltung des Ing. Erich Brück stehende Radio-Zentrale, Adolf Kremel in Wien VII., Mariahilferstrasse 86 (vor der Arisierung Radio-Zentrale Paul Alpert an der gleichen Adresse) soll, wie ich erfahren habe, an Herrn Franz Matejka in Wien XV., verpachtet werden.

Da der öffentl. Verwalter auf Veranlassung des Herrn Adolf Kremel vorgeschlagene Pächter, Franz Matejka, früher Kaufmann in Brünn, ein Freund des Kremel ist, und somit nur den Strohmann abgeben soll damit Kremel wieder über das Eigentum des früheren jüdischen Besitzers, der jetzt amerikanischer Staatsbürger ist und der sich auch bereits gemeldet hat, frei verfügen kann, bitte ich, dem Antrage des Franz Matejka bzw. des öffentl. Verwalters schon aus dem Grunde nicht statt zu geben, damit der frühere Eigentümer im gegebenen Zeitpunkte in seinem Geschäft ohne Beschränkung wieder verfügen kann. Diese Absicht Kremels müßte aber schon einzig und allein aus dem Grunde verhindert werden, weil gegen ihn beim Volksgerechtlichkeit in Wien zur Geschäftszahl Vg. 7dV/1801/46 ein Verfahren nach §6 des Kriegsverbrechergesetzes anhängig ist.

Gleichzeitig stelle ich den Antrag den derzeitigen öffentl. Verwalter Ing. Erich Brück abzuberufen und an dessen Stelle mich zum öffentl. Verwalter der Radio-Zentrale, Adolf Kremel in Wien VII., Mariahilferstrasse 86 zu bestellen.

Ich begründe meine Bitte wie folgt:

Als 20 jähriger Angestellter (jetzt Geschäftsführer) der Radio-Zentrale, Adolf Kremel habe ich nach meiner Rückkehr von der Wehrmacht am 13. Juni 1945 um die öffentliche Verwaltung dieser Firma angesucht. Dieser Antrag wurde jedoch am 17.8.1945 vom damals zuständigen Staatsamt für Industrie, Gewerbe, Handel und Verkehr mit der merkwürdigen Begründung das bereits Ing. Brück zum öffentl. Verwalter bestellt ist abgelehnt.

Die Abberufung des Ing. Brück hätte damals schon deshalb erfolgen müssen, weil er im Gegensatz zu meiner Person die Fachkenntnisse nicht besaß und weil er überdies schon außer bei meiner Firma, noch bei drei anderen Firmen öffentl. Verwalter war. Nachdem ich in Erfahrung gebracht hatte, daß Herr Brück schon seit längerer Zeit ein persönlicher Freund des Adolf Kremel ist und einige Zeit hindurch auch bei ihm in Stellung war, und insbesonders deshalb weil mir das Personal der Firma mitgeteilt hat, daß Adolf Kremel mit dem Ing. Brück anfangs März 1945 im Geschäft erschienen ist, um dem versammelten Personal mitzuteilen, daß er verreise und den Ing. Brück zu seinen Bevollmächtigten bestimmt hat, dessen Anordnungen unbedingt Folge geleistet werden muß, in Wirklichkeit flüchtete Kremel wegen seines schlechten Gewissen vor dem Einmarsch der Russen) habe ich den ablehnenden Bescheid des Staatsamtes mit einer Eingabe an diese Behörde angefochten. Daraufhin wurde ich vom öffentl. Verwalter Ing. Brück fristlos entlassen, offenbar deshalb weil der damalige Referent im erwähnten Staatsamt Ing. Gehard, Brück von meiner Beschwerde in Kenntnis gesetzt hat.

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/94

Da ich mich infolge meiner 20 jährigen Tätigkeit bei der Firma sowie in Anbetracht meiner Fachkennisse - im Gegensatz zum Ing. Brück, dem die Branche fremd war, als denjenigen hielt, der auf die Berufung zum öffentl. Verwalter den ersten Anspruch erheben darf, habe ich die fristlose Entlassung in der Weise bekämpft, daß ich den drei politischen Parteien den Sachverhalt mitgeteilt habe und überdies dem zuständigen Staatsamt eine ausführliche Beschwerde überreicht habe. Daraufhin wurde ich mit einem Briefe vom 25. Jänner 1. J. den ich im Original vorlegen kann, wieder vom Ing. Brück angestellt und nicht nur mit der alleinigen Geschäftsführung betraut, sondern sogar zum Bevollmächtigten (Bankvollmacht etc.) des öffentl. Verwalters bestimmt.

Von diesem Zeitpunkte angefangen hat sich der öffentl. Verwalter man kann schon ohne Übertreibung sagen, um das Geschäft überhaupt nich gekümmert, denn er ist innerhalb eines halben Jahres insgesamt nur dreimal auf ungefähr 10 Minuten ins Geschäft gekommen.

Das erstemal kam er um zu versuchen eine Anzahl Kassetten für Plattenspieler dem Adolf Kremel in die Neubaugasse 28 zuzuschieben, was ich jedoch verhindert habe. Bei seinem zweiten Besuch am 5.6.46 kassierte Brück den Betrag von S. 4026.- ein, der von ihm im November 1945 angeblich vorgestreckt worden war. Die Richtigkeit dieser Forderung die mit einer ziemlich komplizierten Transaktion, über die ich im folgenden noch berichte, zusammenhangt, werde ich noch überprüfen. Beim Besuch Nr. 3 am 4.7.1946 behob Brück S. 5000.- zur Verrechnung auf seinen Gehalt von Mai 1945 ab und gab mir den Auftrag diesen Betrag vorläufig nicht zu verbuchen, sondern seine Bestätigung als Bon in die Kassa zu legen. Allenfalls ein ungewöhnlicher Vorgang. Überdies hat mich Brück veranlaßt für einen seiner Bekannten, Hadioröhren um S. 900.- zu kaufen und abzuliefern. Das ist auch geschehen, aber leider die verauslagten S. 900.- von Brück nicht bekommen.

Vor meinen Wiedereintritt in die Firma hat der öffentl. Verwalter eine nach meinen Dafürhalten nicht ganz einwandfreie Transaktion mit der Firma gehörigen Waren vorgenommen.

Er hat nämlich den Hutmacher (!) Otto Slama Wien IV., Reinergasse 34 bewogen, der Länderbank Filiale Mariahilf ein Darlehen per S. 50.000.- für die von meiner Firma dieser ank verpfändeten Waren im Werte von rund S. 90.000.- zurückzuzahlen, wofür Brück den Slama das Zugeständnis machte, daß die Hälfte der Waren in sein Eigentum übergehen. Ich habe, als ich von diesem Abkommen über das angeblich keine schriftliche Vereinbarung vorliegen soll, Kenntnis erhielt, Einspruch erhoben, worauf die Waren statt in unser Geschäft zu kommen über Anordnung des nicht Verfügberechtigten Adolf Kremel in dessen Geschäft Neubaugasse 28 transportiert wurden. Kurze Zeit darauf wurde Kremel verhaftet, worauf ein Herr Mendelsohn (der eine Funktion bei der Firma Elektro-Akustik Apparate Vertriebs Ges.m.b.H. Wien VII., Neubaugasse 28 (auch eine Gründung des Kremel im Februar 1945, also zu einer Zeit, wo er schon mit der Rückgabe der von ihm arisierten Betriebe mit Sicherheit rechnen mußte) hatte mich telefonisch ersucht, diese Waren schlauigst abholen zu lassen, wobei er sagte das er von den Kremelschen Machinationen schon genug habe.

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NSD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

Für den Verzicht auf "reigabe der Waren verlangte Herr Slama S.10.000.- Entschädigung und mußte, um für das Geschäft die zum Weiterbestand nozwendigen Waren zu bekommen, diesem Verlangen Rechnung tragen. Man hatt sich beim Anwalt des Slama, Dr. Robert Röhrl in Wien VI., Gumpendorferstrasse 11, daraufhin verpflichtet, für das ursprüngliche Darlehen per S.50.000 - im Vergleichswege S.60.000.- zu bezahlen, worauf auch schon S.40.000.- abgezahlt wurden. Diese sehr merkwürdige Transaktion des öffentl. Verwalters, einem Hutmacher, Radiobestandteile zu verkaufen hat das Unternehmen S.10.000.- gekostet.

Kremel ist vor der Befreiung Österreichs geflüchtet und war in Vorarlberg 9 Monate in Haft. Er kam danach nach Wien stellte sich selbst und wurde wieder verhaftet. Vorher sagte mir Kremel es liege gegen ihn nichts vor, er sei wieder Besitzer der Radio-Zentrale und seiner anderen Betriebe und ich hätte mich seinen Anordnungen zu fügen. Das lehnte ich jedoch ab, weil einerseits noch der öffentl. Verwalter eingesetzt war und weil mir andererseits bekannt war, daß Kremel schon vor März 1938 ein schwerer Illegaler war, der einen Geheimsender bedient hat und den man als Belohnung für die in der NSDAP in der illegalen Zeit geleisteten Dienste zur Wiedergutmachung gleich zwei grosse Betriebe (u.z.meine Firma und die Theodor Pichler Handelsgesellschaft, Wien VI., Mariahilferstrasse 105 arisieren lies.)

Was die kaufmännische Führung des Geschäftes durch Kremel betrifft, bedarf es nach meiner Meinung einer eingehenden Prüfung durch einen unparteiischen Buchprüfer. Der Wirtschaftsberater Anton Neuherz in Wien I., Dorotheergasse 6 hat meiner Firma am 5.ds. zwar eine Honorarnote per S.1821.80 für eine im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Industrie etc. durchgeföhrte Überprüfung übermittelt. Wie diese Prüfung vorgenommen wurde ist mir nicht ganz klar, denn es war nur einmal zwei Herren von der Fa. Neuherz kurze Zeit im Geschäft während die Bücher der Fa. Neuherz niemals zur Verfügung gestellt wurden. Schlieslich weise ich noch darauf hin, daß der Angestellte der Fa. Neuherz, Dr. Weiler ebenso wie sein Chef mit Kremel seit längerer Zeit bekannt ist und Weiler früher Prokuriert der Fa. Kremel war.

Mit dem derzeitigen öffentlichen Verwalter Ing. Erich Brück steht Adolf Kremel auf dem du Fuße.

Karl Brück

308955

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

Zu Punkt 14 erlaube ich mir auf folgendes hinzuweisen:

Als Wehrmachtangehöriger wurde ich im Jahre 1944 wegen antinational-sozialistischer Propaganda, sowie wegen Verbreitung von ausländischen Rundfunksendungen die von mir abgehört wurden vor ein Kriegsgericht gestellt. Durch verstandnisvolle Zusammenarbeit mit einem damaligen Kammeraden Dr. Vetter welcher dem Gericht zugeteilt war, wurde das Verfahren im Stadium der Untersuchung niedergeschlagen.

Als Zeuge für vorgenannte Angaben führe ich an:
Dr. Vetter zur Zeit Untersuchungsrichter beim Volksgericht in Wien.

Karl Gräff

308956

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 7

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By On NARA Date 9/2/99

Wann? nein

When? nein

Wo? nein

Where?

Haben Sie irgendwelche Ämter oder Stellungen in der NSDAP innegehabt? nein

Falls ja, geben Sie Titel und Pflichten an.

Have you held any positions or positions in the NSDAP? If so, give title and duties.

3. Tätigkeit in NSDAP Hilfsorganisationen.

a) Waren Sie ein Mitglied der folgenden Organisationen und in welchem Ausmaße haben Sie an deren Tätigkeiten teilgenommen?

Nazi Auxiliary Organisation Activities.

a) Indicate whether you were a member and the extent to which you participated in the activities of the following:

Organisation	Mitglied / Member		Dauer der Mitgliedschaft / Period of Membership	Amt / Officer held	Dauer / Period
	Ja / Yes	Nein / No			
SS (Schutzstaffeln) (Falls ja, geben Sie Ihre Mitgliedsnummer an) (If "yes" give your number)		nein			
SA (Sturmabteilung)		nein			
HJ (Hitler Jugend)		nein			
NSDStB (NS-Deutscher Studentenbund)		nein			
NSDoB (NS-Dozentenbund)		nein			
NSF (NS-Frauenschaft)		nein			
NSKK (NS-Kraftfahrerkorps)		nein			
NSFK (NS-Fliegerkorps)		nein			
RDB (Reichsbund d. Beamten)		nein			
DAF (Deutsche Arbeitsfront)		ja	20 Monate		
KdF (Kraft durch Freude)		nein			
NSV (NS-Volkswirtschaft)		nein			
NS K O V (NS-Kriegsopfersversorgung)		nein			
NSBDT (NS-Bund der Technik)		nein			
NSLB (NS-Lehrerbund)		nein			
NSDAB (NS Ärztebund)		nein			
VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland)		nein			
DFW (Deutsches Frauenwerk)		nein			
RDF (Reichsbund deutscher Familien)		nein			
NSRL (NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen)		nein			
NS REICHSBUND DEUTSCHER SCHWESTERN		nein			
NS ALTHERRENBUND DER DEUTSCHEN STUDENTEN		nein			
RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst)		nein			
DGT (Deutscher Gemeindetag)		nein			
NS REICHSKRIEGERBUND		nein			
DEUTSCHE STUDENTENSCHAFT		nein			
DRK (Deutsches Rotes Kreuz)		nein			
DEUTSCHE CHRISTEN BEWEGUNG		nein			
DEUTSCHE GLAUBENSBEWEGUNG		nein			
ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT NS-STUDENTINNEN		nein			

308953

RG
Entry
File
Box

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/97

Wann? nein

When?

Wo? nein

Where?

Haben Sie irgendwelche Ämter oder Stellungen in der NSDAP innegehabt? nein
Falls ja, geben Sie Titel und Pflichten an.

Have you held any position or positions in the NSDAP? If so, give title and duties.

3. Tätigkeit in NSDAP-Hilfsorganisationen.

a) Waren Sie ein Mitglied der folgenden Organisationen und in welchem Ausmaße haben Sie an deren Tätigkeiten teilgenommen?

Nazi Auxiliary Organisation Activities.

a) Indicate whether you were a member and the extent to which you participated in the activities of the following:

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	MEMBER Mitglied Yes Nein No	DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP Period of Membership	OFFICE HELD Amtes bekleidet Office held	DURATION Period
SS (Schutzstaffel) (Falls ja, geben Sie Ihre Mitgliedsnummer an) (If "yes" give your number)	nein			
SA (Sturmabteilung)	nein			
HJ (Hitler Jugend)	nein			
NSDStB (NS-Deutscher Studentenbund)	nein			
NSDoB (NS-Dozentenbund)	nein			
NSF (NS-Frauenschaft)	nein			
NSKK (NS-Kraftfahrerkorps)	nein			
NSFK (NS-Fliegerkorps)	nein			
RDB (Reichsbund d. Beamten)	nein			
DAF (Deutsche Arbeitsfront)	ja	20 Monate		
KdF (Kraft durch Freude)	nein			
NSV (NS-Volkswirtschaft)	nein			
NSKOV (NS-Kriegsopferversorgung)	nein			
NSBDT (NS-Bund der Technik)	nein			
NSLB (NS-Lehrbund)	nein			
NSDAB (NSD Ärztebund)	nein			
VDA (Volksbund für das Deutchtum im Ausland)	nein			
DFW (Deutsches Frauencwerk)	nein			
RDF (Reichsbund deutscher Familien)	nein			
NSRL (NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen)	nein			
NS REICHSBUND DEUTSCHER SCHWESTERN	nein			
NS ALTHERRENBUND DER DEUTSCHEN STUDENTEN	nein			
RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst)	nein			
DGT (Deutscher Gemeindetag)	nein			
NS REICHSKRIEGERBUND DEUTSCHER STUDENTEN-SCHAFT	nein			
DRK (Deutsches Rotes Kreuz)	nein			
DEUTSCHE CHRISTEN BEWEGUNG	nein			
DEUTSCHE GLAUBENSBEWEGUNG	nein			
ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT NS-STUDENTINNEN	nein			

3089960

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By On NARA Date 9/2/99

Form: MG/PS/A/4.

MILITÄRREGIERUNG - ÖSTERREICH
MILITARY GOVERNMENT - AUSTRIA

Abzuliefern bis zum 194 Aktennummer
To be rendered by 194 File No.

FRAGEBOGEN

(Personal Questionnaire)

WARNUNG. Im Interesse der Klarheit ist dieser Fragebogen auf deutsch und englisch verfasst. In Zweifelsfällen ist der englische Text massgebend. Unterlassungen, unrichtige oder unvollständige Angaben, führen zu gerichtlicher Verfolgung. Falls mehr Raum benötigt wird, sind weitere Bogen anzuheften.

JEDE FRAGE IST ZU BEANTWORTEN.

**ALLE ANGABEN SIND IN BLOCKSCHRIFT ZU
MACHEN.**

I. TEIL.

1. Persönlich.
Personal.

Name	Bohrn	Vorname - Christian Name	Karl
Name	Zuname Surname	Title	Title
Ausweiskarte Nr. Identity Card No.	Z 30652/46	Geburtsort Place of Birth	Wien
Geburtsdatum Date of Birth	6. Dezember 1909	Österreich	
Staatsangehörigkeit am 1. März 1938 Nationality on 1 March 1938			
Gegenwärtige Anschrift Present Address	Wien 15., Lohrgasse 19/30		
Ständiger Wohnsitz Permanent Residence	Wien		
Haben Sie einen Reisepass? Have you a passport?	nein	Wenn ja, Nummer angeben If so, give number	
Beruf Occupation	Handelsangestellter (Geschäftsführer)		
Name des Arbeitsgebers Name of employer	Adolf Kremel		
Anschrift des Arbeitsgebers Address of employer	Wien VII., Neubaugasse 28		
Gegenwärtige Stellung Present position	Geschäftsführer		
Zeitpunkt der Anstellung Date Appointed	1 März 1926	Jahresgehalt Yearly Pay	\$ 5.800,-
Stellungen, die Sie seit 1. Jänner 1932 innehatten Positions held since 1 January 1932	Paul Halpert (Radio-Zentrale) Wien VII., Mariahilferstrasse 86		
Glaubensbekenntnis im Jahre 1933 Religion 1933	röm.kath.	Glaubensbekenntnis heute Religion today	röm.kath.

2. Mitgliedschaft in der NSDAP (NATIONAL SOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITER PARTIE)
Nazi Party affiliation.

Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied der NSDAP? Have you ever been a member of the NSDAP?	nein	
Seit wann? Since when?	nein	Mitglieds Nr. Party No.
Haben Sie sich jemals um Aufnahme in die NSDAP beworben? Have you ever applied for membership in the NSDAP?	nein	

308961

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD78507
By DM NARA Date 9/2/2014

VERMÖGEN	PROPERTY	SCHÄTZWERT	ESTIMATED VALUE
Ersparnisse ca S.10,000.-			

8. Verzeichnen Sie hier alle Vermögensstücke, welche Sie seit dem 31. Dezember 1942 durch Verkauf, Schenkung oder sonstwie an dritte Personen übertragen haben.

*List of property which you have transferred by
sale, gift, or other means, since 31 December 1942.*

a. Vorstrafen.

Sind Sie jemals wegen einer strafbaren Handlung verurteilt worden? Falls ja, dann geben Sie alle Einzelheiten an.

Criminal Convictions.

Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence? If so, give details.

10. Militärdienst.

Haben Sie seit dem 31. Dezember 1932 Militärdienst geleistet? Falls ja, geben Sie Ihre Militärnummer an.

Dienst in der deutschen Wehrmacht

vom 15.5.40 bis 16.5.1945 Soldbuch Nr. 517

In welchem Heere? deutschen heere

In which Army?

Military Service.

Have you rendered Military Service since 31 December 1932? If Yes, give your personal number.

517 Abteilung? **Kroat. Ausbildungs Brigade**

Haben Sie an der Militärregierung in irgend einem von Deutschland besetzten Lande einschließlich Österreich und Sudetenland teilgenommen? Ja Nein **nein**

Wenn ja, geben Sie Einzelheiten über innegehabte
Amter, Art Ihrer Tätigkeit, Gebiet und Dauer des
Dienstes an. **Keine**

Waren Sie vom Militärdienst entbunden? nein
Were you deterred from Military Service?

Were you deferred from Military Service?
Wann? nie
When? /
Where?

Did you serve as a part of the Military Government in any country occupied by Germany, including Austria and Sudetenland? Yes, No. If so, give particulars of offices held, duties performed, territory and period of services.

3968962

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 7

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

Authority NAD 18500
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

11. Wieviel haben Sie in den folgenden Jahren für eine Parteiorganisation (verzeichnet oben unter 3) oder für die Winterhilfe gespendet? nichts

How much did you contribute to an organisation (listed above under 3) and to it in?

12. Österreichische politische Organisationen

Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied irgendeiner österreichischen politischen Partei vor dem 1. März 1938?

Austrian Political Organisations

Were you ever a member of any Aus
Party before 1 March 1938?

10

Name der Partei? Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Österreichs

Name of Party? 1927
Datum des Eintrittes — Zeitdauer der Mitgliedschaft
Date of joining the Party — of Membership

7 Jahre bis 1934

Date of Joining — Period of Membership.
Ämter oder Stellungen innegehabt keine
Position held none

1623. Österreichische Wehrorganisationen.

Waren Sie ein Mitglied einer der folgenden Organisationen?

Austrian Armed Organisations.

*Were you a member of any of
Organisations?*

ORGANISATION ORGANISATION	JA ODER NEIN YES OR NO	DATUM DES EINTRITTES DATE OF JOINING	RÄTEN RA
Heimwehr	nein		
Republikanischer Schutzbund	nein		
Freiheitsbund	nein		
Roter Frontkämpferbund	nein		
Vaterländische Frontmiliz	nein		

14. Geben Sie hier Tatsachen an, die antinational-socialistische Haltung oder Tätigkeit zum Gegenstand haben. (Die Antwort ist freigestellt aber alle Angaben müssen der Wahrheit entsprechen).
Siehe Anlage

State any facts indicating Anti-Nazi activity (answer optional but all statements true).

The statements on this form are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

reicht die
Zeichnet
nied

W. H. D.

*Part II, III and IV of this questionnaire
use of the Allied Forces only.*

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

PART II. TO BE COMPLETED BY AN ALLIED OFFICER OF THE EMPLOYING UNIT OR AGENCY

It is desired to employ (Name in full) _____
in the capacity of (state exact nature of proposed employment) _____

for which I consider him/her suitable.

Signed _____

Rank _____

Date _____

Unit or Agency
Stamp

PART III.

FOR USE BY MG PUBLIC SAFETY

Office Stamp

Signed _____

Date _____

PART IV.

FOR USE BY FSS/CIC

Office Stamp

Signed _____

Date _____

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS

I, Walter A. Cobb, a notary public of aforesaid county, hereby certify that I have examined the certificate of citizenship, issued to PAUL HALPERT being Certificate of citizenship No.5952237, issued the 25 th day of April, 1944 in the U.S.District Court for the Southern District of New York, bearing impression seal, and that the above certificate evidences that said Paul Halpert is a citizen of the United States by reason of naturalization in the State of New York.

Witness my hand and official seal this day of August, 1946.

Walter A. Cobb
Notary Public WALTER A. COBB
Notary Public Kings County
Kings Co. Clk's. No. 435 Reg. No. 111-C-7
N. Y. Co. Clk's. No. 177 Reg. No. 101-C-7
Queens Co. Clk's. No. 1564 Reg. No. 97-C-7
Term Expires March 30, 1947

Halpert
140 5th Ave NY

308965

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

Form: MG/PS/A/4.

MILITÄRREGIERUNG - ÖSTERREICH
MILITARY GOVERNMENT - AUSTRIA

Abzuliefern bis zum 194 194
To be rendered by

Aktennummer
File No.

FRAGEBOGEN

(Personal Questionnaire)

WARNUNG. Im Interesse der Klarheit ist dieser Fragebogen auf deutsch und englisch verfasst. In Zweifelsfällen ist der englische Text massgebend. Unterlassungen, unrichtige oder unvollständige Angaben, führen zu gerichtlicher Verfolgung. Falls mehr Raum benötigt wird, sind weitere Bogen anzuheften.

JEDE FRAGE IST ZU BEANTWORTEN.

ALLE ANGABEN SIND IN BLOCKSCHRIFT ZU
MACHEN.

K. TEIL.

WARNING. In the interest of clarity this questionnaire has been written in both German and English. If discrepancies exist, the English will prevail. Omissions or false or incomplete statements will result in prosecution. Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the questionnaire.

EVERY QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED.

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN BLOCK LETTERS.

PART. I.

1. Persönlich.
Personal.

Name **DECHLER**

Name —

Zuname
Surname —

Ausweiskarte Nr. **LS 1069/46**

Identity Card No. —

Geburtsdatum
Date of Birth —

14.11.1905

Staatsangehörigkeit am 1. März 1938 **ÖSTERREICH**

Nationality on 1 March 1938

Gegenwärtige Anschrift
Present Address —

WIEN III., INVALIDENSTRASSE 1

Ständiger Wohnsitz
Permanent Residence —

WIEN VIENNA III., INVALIDENSTRASSE 1

Haben Sie einen Reisepass?
Have you a passport?

**JA
YES**

Wenn ja, Nummer angeben.
If so, give number **SERIE A NO. 006.767**

Beruf
Occupation —

KAUFMANN

Name des Arbeitsgebers
Name of employer —

SELBSTSTÄNDIG

Anschrift des Arbeitsgebers
Address of employer —

SELBTSTÄNDIG

Gegenwärtige Stellung
Present position —

SELBTSTÄNDIG

Zeitpunkt der Anstellung
Date Appointed —

Jahresgehalt
Yearly Pay —

Stellungen, die Sie seit 1. Jänner 1932 innehatten.
Positions held since 1 January 1932.

BAUKAUFMANN, EINKÄUFER, INDUSTRIEBEAMTER

Glaubensbekenntnis im Jahre 1933
Religion 1933 —

RÖM. KATH.

Glaubensbekenntnis heute
Religion today —

2. Mitgliedschaft in der NSDAP (NATIONAL SOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITER PARTEI)
Nazi Party affiliation.

Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied der NSDAP?
Have you ever been a member of the NSDAP?

NEIN

NO

Seit wann?
Since when?

NIE

Mitglieds Nr.
Party No. —

KEINE

Haben Sie sich jemals um Aufnahme in die NSDAP beworben?
Have you ever applied for membership in the NSDAP?

NEIN

NO

30896

RG
Entry
File

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

Wann? NIE
When?

Wo? NIRGENDS
Where?

Haben Sie irgendwelche Ämter oder Stellungen in der NSDAP innegehabt? NEIN NO
Falls ja, geben Sie Titel und Pflichten an.

Have you held any position or positions in the NSDAP? If so, give title and duties.

KEINE

3. Tätigkeit in NSDAP Hilfsorganisationen.

a) Waren Sie ein Mitglied der folgenden Organisationen und in welchem Ausmaße haben Sie an deren Tätigkeiten teilgenommen?

Nazi Auxiliary Organisation Activities.

a) Indicate whether you were a member and the extent to which you participated in the activities of the following:

Organisation	Mitglied Member		Dauer der Mitgliedschaft Period of Membership	Amt bekleidet Offices held	Dauer Period
	Ja Yes	Nein No			
SS (Schutzstaffel) (Falls ja, geben Sie Ihre Mitgliedsnummer an) (If "yes" give your number)		NO	—	NO	—
SA (Sturmabteilung)		NO	—	NO	—
HJ (Hitler Jugend)		NO	—	NO	—
NSDStB (NS-Deutscher Studentenbund)		NO	—	NO	—
NSDoB (NS-Dozentenbund)		NO	—	NO	—
NSF (NS-Frauenschaft)		NO	—	NO	—
NSKK (NS-Kraftfahrerkorps)		NO	—	NO	—
NSFK (NS-Fliegerkorps)		NO	—	NO	—
RDB (Reichsbund d. Beamten)		NO	—	NO	—
DAF (Deutsche Arbeitsfront)	YES	—	1939 - 1945	NO	—
KdF (Kraft durch Freude)		NO	—	NO	—
NSV (NS-Volkswirtschaft)	YES	—	1939 - 1945	NO	—
NS K O V (NS-Kriegsopfersversorgung)		NO	—	NO	—
NSBDT (NS-Bund der Technik)		NO	—	NO	—
NSLB (NS-Lehrerbund)		NO	—	NO	—
NSDAB (NS Ärztebund)		NO	—	NO	—
VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland)		NO	—	NO	—
DFW (Deutsches Frauenwerk)		NO	—	NO	—
RDF (Reichsbund deutscher Familien)		NO	—	NO	—
NSRL (NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen)		NO	—	NO	—
NS REICHSBUND DEUTSCHER SCHWESTERN		NO	—	NO	—
NS ALTHERRENBUND DER DEUTSCHEN STUDENTEN		NO	—	NO	—
RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst)		NO	—	NO	—
DGT (Deutscher Gemeindetag)		NO	—	NO	—
NS REICHSKRIEGERBUND		NO	—	NO	—
DEUTSCHE STUDENTENSCHAFT		NO	—	NO	—
DRK (Deutsches Rotes Kreuz)		NO	—	NO	—
DEUTSCHE CHRISTEN BEWEGUNG		NO	—	NO	—
DEUTSCHE GLAUBENSBEWEGUNG		NO	—	NO	—
ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT NS-STUDENTINNEN		NO	—	NO	—

308967

RG
Entry _____
File _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

Form: MG/PS/A/4.

MILITÄRREGIERUNG - ÖSTERREICH
MILITARY GOVERNMENT - AUSTRIA

Abzuliefern bis zum 194 194
To be rendered by

Aktennummer
File No.

FRAGEBOGEN

(Personal Questionnaire)

WARNUNG. Im Interesse der Klarheit ist dieser Fragebogen auf deutsch und englisch verfasst. In Zweifelsfällen ist der englische Text massgebend. Unterlassungen, unrichtige oder unvollständige Angaben, führen zu gerichtlicher Verfolgung. Falls mehr Raum benötigt wird, sind weitere Bogen anzuheften.

JEDE FRAGE IST ZU BEANTWORTEN.

ALLE ANGABEN SIND IN BLOCKSCHRIFT ZU MACHEN.

I TEIL.

1. Persönlich.
Personal.

Name D E C H L E R

Name — Zunamg Surname

Ausweiskarte Nr. LS 1069/46

Identity Card No.

Geburtsdatum 14.11.1905
Date of Birth

Staatsangehörigkeit am 1. März 1938 ÖSTERREICH
Nationality on 1 March 1938

Gegenwärtige Anschrift WIEN III., INVALIDENSTRASSE 1
Present Address VIENNA

Ständiger Wohnsitz WIEN III., INVALIDENSTRASSE 1
Permanent Residence VIENNA

Haben Sie einen Reisepass?
Have you a passport?

JA YES

Beruf KAUFMANN

Name des Arbeitsgebers SELBSTSTÄNDIG

Anschrift des Arbeitsgebers —

Gegenwärtige Stellung SELBSTSTÄNDIG

Zeitpunkt der Anstellung

Date Appointed

Stellungen, die Sie seit 1. Jänner 1932 innehatten

Positions held since 1 January 1932

Glaubensbekenntnis im Jahre 1933 RÖM.KATH.

Religion 1933

2. Mitgliedschaft in der NSDAP (NATIONAL SOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITER PARTEI)
Nazi Party affiliation.

Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied der NSDAP? NEIN

Have you ever been a member of the NSDAP?

Seit wann? NIEMALS

Haben Sie sich jemals um Aufnahme in die NSDAP beworben?
Have you ever applied for membership in the NSDAP?

WARNING. In the interest of clarity this questionnaire has been written in both German and English. If discrepancies exist, the English will prevail. Omissions or false or incomplete statements will result in prosecution! Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the questionnaire.

EVERY QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED.

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN BLOCK LETTERS.

DART. I.

OR

OR

Geburtsort

Place of Birth

OR

RG
Entr
File
Box

260

DECLASSIFIED

Authority #8078507

By On NARA Date 9/23/97

II. Wieviel haben Sie in den folgenden Jahren für eine Parteiorganisation (verzeichnet oben unter 3) oder für die Winterhilfe gespendet?

How much did you contribute to any Party Organisation (listed above under 3) and to Winter Help in?

12. Österreichische politische Organisationen.

Austrian Political Organisations.

Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied irgendeiner österreichischen politischen Partei vor dem 1. März 1938?

Were you ever a member of any Austrian Political Party before 1 March 1938?

34

YES

Name der Partei?
Name of Party?

VATERLÄNDISCHE FRONT.

Datum des Eintrittes — Zeitdauer der Mitgliedschaft
Date of Joining — Period of Membership.

GRÜNDUNG BIS EINMARSCH DER DEUTSCHEN

Amter oder Stellungen innegehabt JA YES
Position held.

Austrian Armed Organisations

Were you a member of any of the following organisations?

ORGANISATION ORGANISATION	JA ODER NEIN YES OR NO	DATUM DES EINTRITTES DATE OF JOINING	RANG RANK
Heimwehr	JA YES	1932	MITGLIED DER BUNDES DES FÜHRUNG UND L DES FÜHRUNG WIEN
Republikanischer Schutzbund	NEIN NO		
Freiheitsbund	NEIN NO		
Roter Frontkämpferbund	NEIN NO		
Vaterländische Frontmiliz	NEIN NO		

14. Geben Sie hier Tatsachen an, die antinational-socialistische Haltung oder Tätigkeit zum Gegenstand haben (Die Antwort ist freigestellt aber alle Angaben müssen der Wahrheit entsprechen).

State any facts indicating Anti-Nazi attitude or activity. (answer optional but all statements must be true).

müssen der Wahrheit entsprechen). **MITGLIED DER WIEDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG, (LEITER)**
HÄFTLING DES KONZENTRATIONSLAGER DACHAU HÄFTUNGSFÄHIG ENTLÄBSEN
Die hier gemachten Angaben sind wahrhaftig und vollständig.
The statements on this form are true and complete.
and vollständig.

Anschrift WIEN III., INVALIDENSTR. 1/16 Gezeichnet
Address Signed

Datum 18. November 1946
Date

**Zeuge
Witness**

II., III., und IV. Teil dieses Fragebogens sind ausschliesslich für den Gebrauch der Alliierten Streitkräfte bestimmt.

*Part II, III and IV of this questionnaire are for the
use of the Allied Forces only.*

308971

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Magistratisches Bezirksamt für den III. Bezirk in Wien

M. B. A. III - D 235/46

Wien, am 12. Sept. 1946

GEWERBESCHEIN

für Herrn Dr. Josef Dechler

geboren am: 14.11.1905 in: Wien

Land:

Staatsbürgerschaft: Österreich

wohnhaft in Wien, 3. Bezirk, Invalidenstrasse 1

Gewerbe:

Grosshandel mit allen im freien Verkehr gestatteten und hinsichtlich des Verkaufes nicht an eine besondere Bewilligung (Konzession) gebundene Waren



Standort: 3. Bezirk, Invalidenstrasse 1

Tag der Anmeldung: 11.9.46

Der Bezirksamtsleiter:

Eingetragen im Gewerberegister unter Reg. Z. 2558/geb/III

i.A.

A. D. Nr. 1138 - 19 - 45 - 9 - VI/974 - Th.

2107

308972

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Mullen & Davis & Son (Rep.)
Counselors at Law

FRANZ GOLDNER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
SUITE 607
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-4069

New Address:

60 E 42nd Street
Suite 438
New York, 17, N.Y.
Telephones: MU 2-1554
VA 6-1186

31. Mai 1946

Herrn
Ing. Erich Brück
öffentl. Verwalter der Firma
Radio- Zentrale
Wien, VII.
Mariahilferstrasse 86
Austria.

Re: Paul Halpert

Euer Wohlgeborenen!

Herr Paul Halpert hat mir ihr an ihn gerichtetes Schreiben vom 20. April 1946, sowie die Erledigung der ganzen mit dem seinerzeitigen "Verkaufe" seines Geschäftes zusammenhängenden Fragen übergeben. Ich ersuche Sie daher in Zukunft, direkt mit mir das Einvernehmen zu pflegen.

Herr Halpert hat mit Interesse Ihren Bericht zur Kenntnis genommen, wenn er auch mit manchen Ausführungen nicht übereinstimmen kann. Für Ihre Bemühungen, das Geschäft so weit als möglich zu erhalten, dankt er Ihnen bestens.

Herr Halpert ist amerikanischer Staatsbürger und als solcher hat er um Kontrolle und Schutz durch die amerikanische Eigentumskontrollibranch und die Militärregierung vorerst angesucht und werden Sie diesbezüglich voraussichtlich eine Einladung erhalten oder wollen Sie, bitte, nach Erhalt dieses Briefes sich an das amerikanische Hauptquartier Eigentumskontrolle wenden. Die Hauptaufgabe sehe ich darin, dass die vorhandenen Werte gesichert und nicht weiter vermindert werden.

Auf der anderen Hand behält sich mein Klient alle ihm gegen Herrn Adolf Kreml zustehenden Rechte zur vollen Geltendmachung bevor, wenn er nicht zur Gänze Gutmachung erhält. Diesbezüglich kann ich mit Ihren Ausführungen nicht konform gehen. In meinen Händen ist die Abschrift eines Briefes ddo. Wien, 13. Juni 1938, geschrieben von der NSDAP, Gauleitung, Gaugeschäftsstelle Wien, I. Am Hof 4, gerichtet an die Fa. Paul Halpert, worin ihm mitgeteilt wird, dass Pg. Adolf Kreml sich um das Geschäft bewirbt und ihm bei gleichen Bedingungen der Vorrang einzuräumen ist. Herr Kreml erklärt weiters in seinem Briefe an Herrn Halpert selbst dass die Anfangsinventur im Mai 1938 32.000.00 Reichsmark betrug, der jährliche Umsatz sich um rund 500.000.00 Reichsmark (sic!) bewegte, so dass eine nach allen bestehenden österreichischen Gesetzen unzulässige Bereicherung unter Ausnutzung der nationalsozialistischen Machtergreifung besteht. Herr Kreml ist zur Gutmachung wohl in der Lage, da er ja selbst zugibt, auf die Einkünfte des Geschäftes, weder angewiesen zu sein noch jetzt angewiesen zu sein.

308973

RG
Entry
File
Box

260
2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DR NARA Date 9/23/94

Ich habe nichts dagegen, wenn Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Ingenieur, Herrn Kreml diese Stellungnahme des Herrn Halpert zur Kenntnis bringen. Ein eventueller Vorschlag seitens desselben, wie er die Sache zu bereinigen gedenkt, müsste ich umgehend erwarten, da ich mir sowohl alle Rechte namens des Herrn Halpert vorbehalten habe als auch unter einem einem zuverlässigen energischen Substituten übertragen habe, oder auf weitere Weisung die notwendigen Schritte einleiten wird.

Indem ich Ihnen namens des Herrn Halpert für Ihren Bericht nochmals bestens danke

zeichne ich

hochachtungsvoll

Franz Goldner

FRANZ GOLDNER

DR

DR</

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/99

Ing. Erich Brück,
Wien XV.,
Diefenbachgasse 8

Wien, am 17.9.1946

An die
American Property Control,
z.H.v.Herrn Dr. Paul Schweitzer,
Wien IX.,
Porzellangasse 51

Betr.: Radio-Zentrale, Wien VII., Mariahilferstr. 86,
Paul Halpert, New-York.

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor!

Sie werden wahrscheinlich bereits die Angelegenheit Paul Halpert - Radio-Zentrale, Wien VII., Mariahilferstr. 86, in Ihren Händen haben. Wenn nicht, wird sie in den aller-nächsten Tagen durch den bevollmächtigten Vertreter des Herrn Halpert, durch Herrn Dr. Ernst Hoffreich, Sauer-brunn, anhängig gemacht werden. Wie Sie wissen, bin ich derzeit öffentlicher Verwalter dieses Unternehmens, kann mich jedoch, da ich mit meiner Arbeit für die Firma Gross-mann & Co. vollauf zu tun habe, dieser Firma nicht so wid-men, wie es eigentlich erforderlich wäre.

Aus diesem Grunde ersuche ich Sie offiziell, mich wegen beruflicher Überbürdung von dem Posten eines öffentlichen Verwalters der Firma Radio-Zentrale in Wien VII., Maria-hilferstr. 86, zu entheben und durch eine geeignete Perso-nlichkeit, die die fachlichen Voraussetzungen mitbringt, zu ersetzen.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten

Hochachtung

*Brück das war schon mal erledigt
als Kriegsgefangener war ich hier
April 1945
Sieg Berlin hat gewonnen*

308975

Artikelchein. <i>7805</i>	Gegenstand: <i>Dr. Paul Schweitzer</i>	Nr.	Wert		Gewicht		Nachnahme		Gebühr	
			S	G	k	g	S	g	S	g



RG
Entry
File
Box

260
2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

MG/APC. 7.

Gov. Serial No.

RECEIVED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT

8. Description of
Property
Kaufobjekt
Eigentumswerte

TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT — AUSTRIA

An die Militärregierung — Österreich

LAND VIENNA WIEN KREISWOLLEN VIENNA WIEN
VIENNA VIENNA WIEN

GEMEINDE

WIEN

The following particulars of property are submitted in accordance with the directions of Military Government.

Die folgenden Angaben über Eigentum werden hiemit gemäß den Anordnungen der Militärregierung unterbreitet.

1. Name of Owner Name des Eigentümers	(a) PAUL HALPERT BEFORE 1938 (b)	10. Purpose for which used Welt und Gründ zur Zeit der Welt Bundesland
2. Rank or Office held by owner Rang oder Amt des Eigentümers	(a) SALESMAN (b) KAUFMANN	11. Other info. weitere Sonstige Aus- künfte
3. Owner's address Anschrift des Eigentümers	NEW YORK 17 N.Y. 60 EAST 42nd STREET	
4. Owner's Nationality Staatsangehörigkeit des Eigentümers	U.S.A.	
5. Date acquired Datum der Erwerbung	LONG BEFORE 1938	
6. Description of Property Beschreibung des Eigentumes	RADIO AND ELEKTRIC RADIO UND ELEKTRO EINZELHANDEL VERKAUFSGESELLSCHAFT AUF MARIAHILFERSTRASSE MIT NEBENRAUMEN, LAGER, CCA. 15 ANGESTELLTE	
7. Address or location of Property Anschrift oder Ortsangabe des Eigentumes	VIENNA VII., MARIAHILFERSTRASSE 86 Urbanschule 164 Office of requesting Von der Befragten	308976

RG
Entry
File

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/94

8. Category of Property Kategorie des Eigentumes	SHOP WITH WARES GESCHAFTSLOKAL MIT WARENLAGER U.S.A. — THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT An die Militärverwaltung — Geheimerho	MGAGC, 5
9. Value and basis of valuation Wert und Grundlage der Wert-einschätzung	LAND VIERMANN MIR KREISEN UNKNOWN ALTE VIERMANN MIR GEMEINDE	
10. Purpose for which used Benutzungszweck	SALES RADIOS AND ELECTRIC VERKAUF VON RADIO UND ELEKTRONIKAREN	
11. Reference to records Bezug auf Register	REGISTERED WITH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE HANDELSGERICHTLICH PROTOKOLLIERT 8391 838	(d)
12. Other information Sonstige Auskünfte	CATERSMAN CATERSMAN CATERSMAN U.S.A.	(b) (d)
	NEW YORK U.S.A. 60 EAST 54TH STREET	(d)
	U.S.A.	(d)
	LONG BEACH 7039	(d)
	RADIO AND ELECTRICAL KAPPEN UND ELKTRONIK 12 AMERICAN AVENUE NEW YORK CITY U.S.A.	(d)

I declare that the above information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and complete.

Ich erkläre hiemit, daß die obigen Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen wahrheitsgetreu und vollständig sind.

4. September 1945
Date 1945
Datum

Signature
Unterschrift

Office of declarant
Amt des Erklärers

308977

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 785007
By On NARA Date 9/2/99

~~██████████~~ Handelsgericht Wien,
Wien, I/I. Riemergasse 7.

III / 148 Typ. abteilung

O. Kell

Beglaubigte Abschrift

aus dem

Handelsregister

Abteilung A

Nummer: 7632

Gebühr § 92 Abs. 10
Bewilligung § 136 Abs. 10 "
abammen "

Gebühr in f. umrechnen entfällt
Reg. Nr. 11 fl. 31. 340/46

Handelsgericht Wien, am 20. Nov. 1946 G

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785017

By OR NARA Date 9/2/99

Nummer der Eintragung	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Firma:(b) Ort der Niederlassung (Sitz der Gesellschaft)(c) Gegenstand des Unternehmens (bei juristischen Personen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GesellschafterPersonlich haftende GesellschafterVorstandAblöster	Prokura
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Radio-ZentralAdolf Kremelb) Wien	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adolf KremelKaufmann, Wien	
2			

308979

RG
Entry _____
File _____
Box _____

260
2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Waldorf Paul

Nummer der Firma 52 A 7630

Rechtsverhältnisse

- a) Tag der Eintragung und Unterschrift
b) Bemerkungen

20. November 1946
Litschauer

Besetzt auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 10. Mai 1945 R. 918199
zum öffentlichen Verwalter.

Jug. Brich. Brich. Wien
Während der öffentlichen Verwaltung wichen die Befehl-
eine des Inhabers.

12. März 1946
Litschauer

Bestehende Abfertigung stimmt mit
den Registeranträgen überein

Handelsgericht Wien
Geschäftsstelle 7
Riechgasse 7

am 20. Nov. 1946 — 10 —

Litschauer,
Registralien



308980

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By On NARA Date 9/23/94

A b s c h r i f t

K l e i n k a u f m a n n s c h a f t, W i e n
Standesorganisation der nicht protokollierten Kaufleute in Wien
V., Margaretenstrasse Nr.93
Fernsprecher B 24-5-85 Serie 100

G.Z. A/ 15817/Z.

Wien, dem 12. August 1938.

An die
BEZIRKSHAUPTMANNSCHAFT N E U B A U

Die gefertigte Kleinkaufmannschaft teilt mit, dass sie gegen die
des Herrn

Gewerbeanmeldung ~~xxxxxx~~ Adolf K r e m e l



lautend auf den Handel mit Kraftfahrzeugen, Fahrrädern, Musikinstrumenten, Motoren, Maschinen und Apparaten aller Art, Lustern, Beleuchtungskörpern, Elektro material, elektrotechnische Artikeln, Radioapparaten, Sprechmaschinen, Schall platten, Tonstreifen, Photo- und Kinöapparaten, Eiskästen, sowie sonstigen einschlägigen Bedarfsartikeln, Zubehör und Bestandteilen, ferner Gasmasken und deren Zugehör, Feuerzeugen, Gasanzündern, Haus- und Küchengeräten, Haushaltungs artikeln

für den Standort Wien, VII., Mariahilferstrasse 86
ggmäss § 3., § 13a, B.G.Bl.Nr.30 v.2.Februar 1937
keinen Einwand zu erheben hat.

! Aufgrund des vorliegenden Nachweises kann ich Ihnen keine Rücklegung des Gewerbeberechtigungen des Geschäftsvorgängers Paul H a l p e r t.

Die Zustimmung der Arisierungsstelle ist erforderlich.

Der kleine Befähigungsnachweis ist im Sinne des § 13b) G.O. als erbracht anzusehen.

Die nachstehend angeführten Zeugnisse des Gesuchstellers bzw. Belege werden in der Anlage übermittelt: 1 Gewerbeschein

1 Beilagen

Stampiglie
Für die
Kleinkaufmannschaft Wien
Standesorganisation
der nichtprotokollierten
Kaufleute in Wien

Der kommissarische Sachwalter:
unleserliche Unterschrift

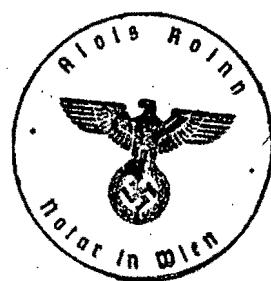
*mein Nachbar
meiner Tochter
ist tot*

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAID 785007
By DR NARA Date 9/23/99

Vorstehende Abschrift stimmt mit dem mir vorliegenden,
aus einem halben Bogen bestehenden, ungestempelten Originale
vollkommen überein.- Wien, am achten April Eintausendneinhundert-
neununddreissig.-



*Alois Kolny
offizielles Dokument*

308982

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MWD 785017
By DR WARA Date 9/2/44

An

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS VIENNA AREA COMMAND
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB SECTION
APO 58 c/o POSTMASTER NYC. N. Y.

mit dem umseitig bestellten Grundbuchsauszug rückgemittelt.
Hierzu wird bemerkt, daß das Grundstück Nr. 1106/2 vor dem
Erwerb durch Josef Bürckel im Eigentum der Gemeinde Wien,
das Grundstück Nr. 1107/2 im Eigentum der Kahlenberg-A.G.
gestanden hat.

Bezirksgericht Döbling
Wien XIX/1, Gatterburggasse Nr. 12
Abt. F am 13. März 1946

Kawalecz
J.J.

*aus
2282*

308985

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority DA D 785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

An

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS VIENNA AREA COMMAND
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB SECTION
APO 58 c/o POSTMASTER NYC. N. Y.

mit dem umseitig bestellten Grundbuchsauszug rückgemittelt.
Hierzu wird bemerkt, daß das Grundstück Nr. 1106/2 vor dem Erwerb durch Josef Bürckel im Eigentum der Gemeinde Wien war und das Grundstück Nr. 1107/2 im Eigentum der Kahlenberg-A. gestanden hat.

Bezirksgericht Döbling

Wien XIX/1, Gatterburggasse Nr. 12

Abt. 7 am 13. X. 1942 1942

*Kahneneg
J.W.*

*ans
2282*

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Für den Amtsgebrauch gebührenfrei!

Grundbuchs-Auszug.

BZ. 466/46

A.

Zahl der Grundbuchs-Einlage: 1128

Katastralgemeinde: Grinzing

Amtsbezirk: Döbling

Post- zahl	Katastral- Bahl	Bezeichnung der Parzelle (Hausnummer, Kulturgattung)	Post- zahl	Katastral- Bahl	Bezeichnung der Parzelle (Hausnummer, Kulturgattung)
	1106/2	Acker			
	1107/2	Wald			

In
2224

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAID 785017
By DM NARA Date 9/2/99

C.

Voll-
Zahl

G i n t r a g u n g

A.

6. März 1941, 676.

Das Recht der Zufahrt und des Zuganges von der Höhenstraße über die Grdste. Nr. 1106/1 und 1102/1 des Grdb. Grinzing EZ. 408 zu Gunsten der Grdste. Nr. 1106/2 und 1107/2 gem. § 8, Abs. 3 des Kaufvertrages vom 11.9.1940.

B.

1 6. März 1941, 676.

Auf Grund der Kaufverträge vom 11. Sept. 1940 und 14. Sept. 1940 wird das Eigentumsrecht einverleibt für:

Josef Bürckel 1

308988

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/9/39

C.

Postz. Bahl.	Eintragung	RM	Rpt
	<p>Keine Eintragung.</p> <p>Bezirksgericht Döbling in Wien, XIX., Gatterburggasse Nr. 12, Abt. 7, am 12. März 1946</p> <p><i>Hawelka</i> Just.Insp.</p> 		

308989

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/91

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA
REPARATION, DELIVERIES AND RESTITUTION DIVISION
Property Control Branch
APO 777, U. S. Army

V-587

27 February 1946

SUBJECT: Property of Former Nazi
Gauleiter Joseph Buerckel.

TO : Hq., Vienna Area Command
Military Government Section
Property Control Sub-Section
APO 777, U. S. Army

1. This office is forwarding a copy of a translation of a letter from the French Element in regards to subject property.
2. It is desired that you take whatever action you deem appropriate in regards to this property.

FOR THE DIVISION CHIEF:

Edwin O. Merwin

EDWIN O. MERWIN
Captain, Inf.
Property Control Br.

1. Incl:
Translation French ltr
dtd 2/18/46 signed Maroy

Tel:
Vienna, A-17580, Ext. 143.

308990

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DAID 785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/97

TRANSLATION

Commandement en Chef
Français en Autriche

Comité Exécutif

Division Réparations-Restitutions
Contrôle des Biens

Vienne, le 18 Feb. 1946

Anglais 111/16

V-587

Le Commandant MAROY
Chef de la Division Réparations,
Restitutions-Contrôle des Biens, p.i.
a

Monsieur le Colonel Paul
Chief Reparation Deliveries and
Restitution Division
US Element
Allied Commission for Austria

Biens Nazis.-

I have the honour to let you know for any action you may
deem appropriate that my French colleague in Berlin informed me
that the Gauleiter Josef BUERCKEL possessed a territory of a
value of about 2200 RM on the Kahlenberg in Vienna-Grinzing.

The Chief of the Division
p.i.

/s/ Maroy

308991

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD785017
By DM NARA Date 9/13/99

COEDSTANZERALT-BINNENVEREIN
INFORMATIONS

308992

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD785007

By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

F 515
F 111

VAC/Kuc

HEADQUARTERS VIENNA AREA COMMAND
APO 58 US ARMY

Inter-office Reference Sheet

SUBJECT: Property Control Matters

Fill in each column, initial message and draw a line across sheet just below initials. Number each indorsement serially. Use entire width of sheet for long indorsements. Enter date received for permanent record.

NO	TO	FROM	DATE	DATE RECEIVED	
1	Chief, Finance Prop. Sub- Control Sect. Sect. G-5, VAC	12/2/46			<p>Forwarded for your information and disposition on the following items:</p> <p>(a) Newspaper clipping with translation regarding transfers of property since 1 April 1945;</p> <p>(b) Translation of proposed legislation regarding public administrators and superintending personnel;</p> <p>(c) Memorandum issued by the Creditanstalt-Bankverein regarding repatriation of shares of the Bank and associated industrial concerns;</p> <p>(d) The name and location of an additional possible accumulation of files and records on property confiscated by the Reich.</p> <p><i>Vincent A. Catozella</i> VINCENT A. CATOZELLA Major, AUS Chief, Finance Sub-section</p>
4	Incls				

308993

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND785017
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Memorandum
issued by
Creditanstalt - Bankverein
regarding

Repatriation of shares of the Bank and its associated
industrial concerns.

When, in the year 1938, German troops occupied Austria and Berlin stressed its claim on Austria on account of the identity of language of both countries, one of Germany's guiding motives was to get Austria's, so far independent, economy within Berlin's sphere of influence and degrade this country to an industrial province under the tutelage of the Reich. Thus, not only politically but also economically, Austria became the diving plank for economic aspirations in the East and South East, though Austria, herself, and Vienna, in particular, was rather shut out from than encouraged in her trade with those regions. Berlin's often-used description of Vienna as "the Gate to the South East" remained an empty phrase, a bluff, since the leading positions in the South East, both as to business and personnel were filled by Germans, chiefly, who by their brutal commercial methods, not only discredited all the people speaking the German tongue, but also the Austrian name which had gained the sympathy and respect of its Eastern neighbours.

The second aim, which both official quarters and industrial magnates in Germany were driving at, was, to use the liquid reserves, obtained through a fake boom in the Reich, in buying up the key industries of Austria, or, to put it plainly, to get into possession of sound assets and pay for them in paper Marks. Already at that time, it became more and more evident that Germany had the intention, in the near future, of starting a war of aggression against European nations, with the result that Austria's industry which, until then had been employed in peace production, solely, was converted into one working for war purposes, and on pressure from Berlin an investment activity ensued, which, to any sober-minded observer appeared unsound from the outset. It was Creditanstalt, in particular, which was affected by these measures, since the majority of Austria's industries were, by virtue of the Bank's shareholdings, closely associated with the institution. It was ostentatiously the aim of the Reich policy to use political pressure in carrying through the plan of buying up all the interesting investments in Austria and to further the aspirations of the German heavy industry in penetrating into territory, falling within Austria's sphere of activity. 308994

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

-2-

Pressure was exercised, not only through direct political intervention, but also through the German industry with its superior resources and production. The effect of this policy made itself felt, in many cases, already in the years prior to 1938. The resistance Austria offered against all these attacks, led to Germany's active intervention, which found its climax in the annexation of Austria in March 1938.

The losses which Creditanstalt sustained and for which it can justly claim a restitution from Germany, cannot, in their entirety, be ascertained in figures. It must be borne in mind, in the first place, that the resulting interruption of the Bank's close relations with Western banking centres, relations based on the shareholding interests of important banks in London, New York, Paris, etc., was a factor detrimental to the interests of the Bank. Likewise, the ceasing of all co-operation with banks of the Western centres, as for instance, with Belgian institutions in regard to operations with Jugoslavia, proved prejudicial to business. At the same time, Creditanstalt was made to participate in banks in Roumania and Bulgaria, in a way contradictory to the standing principles of Austrian banks. The result is, as may be proved to-day, that Creditanstalt will have to face considerable material losses under this heading.

However, the gravest factor in the situation was the dominant influence Germany gained in this country's economy, to which Creditanstalt was forced to contribute substantially. The Annexes to this Memorandum deal with the principal cases concerned.

The German assault on the industrial combine of Creditanstalt was all the more unfortunate, since, after the economic crisis of 1930, after great financial sacrifices, the Bank had succeeded in reconstructing these industries. The reconstruction scheme required nearly 1 milliard Schillings and its success was due, to a great measure, to the assistance extended by the Bank's foreign creditors, chiefly U.S.A., British, and French banking institutions, and to the heavy sacrifices made by the Austrian State or rather, Austria's economy.

Creditanstalt had to beat off a general offensive, the object of which was to bring in its entire industrial combine into a German holding company. This unreasonable demand evoked opposition even in official National Socialist circles in Vienna and after strenuous efforts the general attack on the Bank's industrial combine was warded off. The attitude which the Bank maintained in this connection, is revealed by the fact that, wherever possible, the Bank insisted on obtaining the right of re-purchase in case a sale could not be averted.

308995

-3-

In all respects, particularly in the sphere of economy, Austria was treated like a colony, its inhabitants being allowed just that scope of activity which was deemed compatible with German interests. To reach their aims, the Germans did not always need to exercise political pressure; the menace of economic ruin for the industry involved sufficed, German mass production and price dumping forming the usual weapons.

This policy not only affected the concerns associated with Creditanstalt, but also the Bank itself, the majority shareholding of which, prior to 12th March, 1938, was in possession of Austrian nationals, while the minority of the shares, with few exceptions was in British, U.S.A. and French hands. Through the occupation of Austria, the shares held by the Austrian Federal Government, passed over, automatically, to the German Government, who, on their part, transferred them to the state-controlled "VIAG" (Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A.G.). At a later date, Deutsche Bank acquired a portion, so that, eventually, the majority share parcel in Creditanstalt was held, jointly, by "VIAG" and Deutsche Bank.

Although the officers, delegated by Deutsche Bank to the Board of Directors of Creditanstalt, endeavoured to respect the local interests of the Bank, the fact remains that the majority of the Bank's shares had fallen into German hands, which, in itself, proved detrimental to the interests of the entire Austrian economy. Following the events of March 1938, Creditanstalt, which had held the rank of leading bank in this part of Europe, was degraded to the rank of a provincial institution the scope of operations of which was restricted within the limits prescribed by Berlin. Creditanstalt could be glad of having established a modus vivendi with the Berlin banking machinery without being forced to merge with a German institution. The danger of either being absorbed and used merely as a branch or of being faced with the competition of German bank branches in Austria, was, fortunately, averted.

The resurrection of a free and independent Austria, following the victory of the Allied Powers in the spring of 1945, makes it imperative that the shares now in German possession, should be returned to their former Austrian owners and that the status prevailing in March 1938, should be re-established. Further, Creditanstalt claims restitution for the losses it sustained through the transfer of those Austrian share parcels, of which the bank was robbed during the German occupation, a restitution which, in the interest of Austria, appears indispensable. The just demand for a re-transfer to Austrian ownership of the shares involved, is put forward in harmony with the will of the Allied Powers to help Austria to become,

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/97

-4-

again, a free, independent and sovereign state.

Although in the cases involved the share capital, wholly or partly, had to be transferred to German owners, the companies concerned, also during the German régime, were always considered by this bank as Austrian undertakings and Creditanstalt spared no efforts, all along, not only to retain their banking business, but to participate, in some cases to a substantial extent, in the financing of credits extended to these companies. Thus, within the scope of business financing as a whole, Austria had its share retained all through. The enforced sale of parcels of shares in domestic companies, therefore, while bringing about a formal change of ownership, did not relieve Creditanstalt of its financial obligations, as bankers, towards the companies concerned. In filing a claim of restitution for the return of the share parcels to the Bank and for a re-establishment of the Austrian character of the companies, Creditanstalt's claim is based on tangible facts and, in this way, it seeks redress for an injustice brought on it by German rule.

Analogously, the title of the Austrian Government in regard to its holdings of Creditanstalt shares, robbed by the Reich in 1938, appears indisputable.

Vienna, 29th October, 1945

308997

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

-4-

again, a free, independent and sovereign state.

Although in the cases involved the share capital, who or partly, had to be transferred to German owners, the companies concerned, also during the German régime, were always considered this bank as Austrian undertakings and Creditanstalt spared no efforts, all along, not only to retain their banking business, to participate, in some cases to a substantial extent, in the financing of credits extended to these companies. Thus, within the scope of business financing as a whole, Austria had its share retained all through. The enforced sale of parcels of shares in the companies, therefore, while bringing about a formal change of ownership, did not relieve Creditanstalt of its financial obligation as bankers, towards the companies concerned. In filing a claim for restitution for the return of the share parcels to the Bank and a re-establishment of the Austrian character of the companies, Creditanstalt's claim is based on tangible facts and, in this way, seeks redress for an injustice brought on it by German rule.

Analogously, the title of the Austrian Government in respect to its holdings of Creditanstalt shares, robbed by the Reich in 1940, appears indisputable.

Vienna, 29th October, 1945

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NAD785007
By DM NARA Date 9/23/99

Creditanstalt - Bankverein.

In the course of the reconstruction of the former Österreichische Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe, Vienna, carried through, in the years 1931 to 1933, under the auspices of the Austrian Federal Government and the Austrian National Bank, an Agreement, dated 11th January, 1933, was concluded with the foreign creditors, chiefly British and U.S.A. banking institutions. Pursuant to the terms of said Agreement Schill. 70,000.000.- nominal, participating preferred ordinary shares were surrendered to the foreign creditors in settlement of their claims, while Schill. 71,000.000.- nominal, participating deferred ordinary shares were handed over to the Austrian Government in consideration of the liability taken over in this connection. In the year 1934, upon the amalgamation of the Bank with the Wiener Bankverein, the Austrian National Bank took over Schill. 25,000.000.- nominal, participating deferred ordinary shares, by which amount the share capital of the combined institution, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, was increased. In the year 1937, for the purpose of setting up a staff pension fund with independent legal status, the capital of the Bank, by way of writing down the nominal value of the shares, was reduced to Schill. 101,000.000.-.

Prior to the invasion of Austria by Germany and after the foreign shareholders, without prejudice to their interests in the Bank, had placed several parcels of preferred shares on the Austrian share-market for the purpose of repatriation, the share capital of the Bank was distributed as follows:

	total nominal value (in Schillings)	
Austrian Government	36,331.000.-	36.7%
Austrian National Bank	12,253.500.-	12.1%
Staff Pension Fund	16,137.000.-	15.9%
Osterr. Realitäten A.G. (Holding Company)	6,762.000.-	6.7
Other shareholders (British, U.S.A., French, Dutch and Austrian)	<u>29,516.500.-</u>	<u>27.3</u>
		<u>100.0 %</u>
	101,000.000.-	

The close connection between Austria and the Bank was reflected in its statutes, article 1 of which expressly stated that the Bank was "operating under the auspices and supervision of the Austrian Federal Government". The interests of the foreign shareholders were safeguarded by the Austrian Creditanstalt International Committee, London, whose chairmanship was entrusted to the representative of an English group. The dominating influence of the Austrian Federal State and the foreign shareholders on the administrative organs of the Bank was evident from the then constitution

308999

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 5

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 785007
By DR NARA Date 9/23/44

-2-

of the Board of Directors, which, exclusively, consisted of persons delegated by the Austrian Government and the foreign (British, French, Dutch) shareholders respectively. It should be noted that beginning of the year 1938, no German subjects held a seat on this Board.

The active interest which the Government took in the management of the Bank, because of the important role it played in the economic life of Austria, was revealed by the fact that on the Executive Committee, to which all the important decisions of the government had to be submitted for approval, four members were appointed by the Austrian Federal Government, one of them with the appointment to the Austrian National Bank, while two seats were filled under the direction of the Chairman of the Austrian Creditanstalt International Committee, London. The appointment of the General Manager, likewise, took place in consultation with the International Committee subject to the approval of the Austrian Federal Government.

Following the annexation of Austria, in the course of the compulsory transfer of Public assets to Germany, the shareholders of the Austrian Federal Government and Austrian National Bank automatically passed over to the Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen ("VIAG"), Berlin. Further, in April 1938, under pressure from the shares held by the Staff Pension Fund and Austrian holding company (Österreichische Realitäten A.G.), likewise had to be transferred to "VIAG". In the course of the months following, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, obtained large parcels of shares by purchase from and in the open market.

When the compulsory sales to "VIAG" described above, purchases of Deutsche Bank had been carried through, the situation as regards distribution of shares was as follows:

	nominal value (in Schillings)
Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A.G., Berlin	51,510,000.-
Deutsche Bank, Berlin	25,250,000.-
Other shareholders (see above)	24,240,000.-
	<hr/>
	101,000,000.-
	<hr/>
	100

By virtue of a resolution passed by the General Meeting of shareholders of 2nd May, 1939, the former share capital of Schillings 101,000,000.- was converted into Reichsmarks at the ratio of Schilling 1.000.- old share equal to nominal RM 700.- new share. Thus, that the present share capital is RM 70,700,000.-.

In May 1942, the "VIAG" majority holding in Credita shares, which, as mentioned, they had obtained following the

RG 260
Entry _____
File _____
Box 2

-3-

annexation of Austria, passed over to Deutsche Bank, Berlin
at the present, the shares are distributed as follows:

	nominal value (in Reichsmark)
Deutsche Bank, Berlin	36,057.000.-
Vereinigte Industrie-	
Unternehmungen A.G., Berlin	18,325.000.-
Other shareholders (chiefly Austrian, Western European and U.S.A. Holders)	16,318.000.-
	<hr/> 70,700.000.-

As is clearly shown in the foregoing paragraph
anstalt, up to March 1938, was under no German influence
the purely Austrian character of the Bank being also amply
by the concrete dates contained in the report submitted
General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 30th June, 1937
which is herewith enclosed.

The standpoint of the Bank, set out in this Memorandum
also based on the Declaration of the United Nations, issued
under date of 5th January, 1943.
