

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MWD 775059

By ART NARA Date 7/8/75

RG 260

Recs of Shipments

Box 437

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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER  
Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone)  
Financial Branch

(Main) APO 757  
9 November 1945

OE-FIN 123.5-2

SUBJECT: Looted valuables

TO : Lt. Col. H. D. Cragon, Chief, Currency Section

1. Reference is made to the matter of accepting from responsible U. S. military authorities financial assets, valuables, and looted materials which have come into the possession of such responsible military authorities as looted property, or property which there is reasonable cause to believe or suspect have been looted, and which are tendered to the Currency Section for safeguarding and custody in the Foreign Exchange Depository.

2. It seems desirable that such valuables be received and held in safe custody by the Currency Section for the following reasons:

(a) It is undesirable that custody of such materials be dispersed through numerous military agencies now holding or collecting such valuables which do not have appropriate facilities for safeguarding or custody.

(b) The restitution process would be complicated if custody of such materials were dispersed among many holders.

(c) A substantial amount of the looted material is already held by the Currency Section.

(d) Mr. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, has requested and this Headquarters has undertaken to provide at an appropriate time a plan for the disposition of looted materials now held or subsequently acquired, or the proceeds thereof, held by the Currency Section. The intelligent preparation of any such plan would be unnecessarily complicated if custody of such materials were dispersed among many collecting agencies.

3. Accordingly, you are authorized to receive for safeguarding and custody valuables such as gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign currencies, foreign securities, precious stones or jewels, jewelry, gold teeth, and other similar valuables. You should obtain from the agency presenting any such materials a statement in detail as to the nature and source of any such materials. You should not accept any materials of the type which are properly handled by some other agency or Military Government, such as, for instance, paintings which are handled by the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section of the Reparations, Deliveries & Restitutions Branch.

/s/A. U. Fox

A. U. FOX

Acting Deputy Chief

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY

*Paul S. McCarrroll*

PAUL S. MCCARRROLL  
Captain, AC  
Deputy Chief

217011

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**SECRET**

COPY

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
STAFF CABLE CONTROL  
ROUTED MESSAGE

DATED 02/05/48

~~SECRET~~  
ROUTINE

RRID 07/15/48 Rm 48  
548/07/48

FROM : AGREE FROM JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
TO : USMGT FOR GERMANY, USMGT FOR GERMANY  
INFO : GERMANY  
REF NO : 07-00220

ROUTED MESSAGE

1. This directive, received from the State, War and Navy Departments, is issued to you as Commanders in Chief, US Zone of Occupation in Austria and Germany and as US Members of the Allied Councils for Austria and Germany.

Subject directive applies to restitution from Germany and Austria to Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Finland and from Germany to Austria. It supplements US-22000, 20 Nov. 1946.

You will seek to obtain agreement in the Control Council of the application in the other Zones of Occupation of the policies laid down in this directive. If, in your judgment, it appears impossible to obtain quadripartite agreement, you will explore the possibilities of a tripartite agreement, applicable to the 3 Western Zones and make appropriate recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. You will proceed with the application of this directive in your own Zone even prior to agreement, provided, however, that restitution of property defined in paragraphs 2-3 and 2-3 below will be effected only when the return of such property is certified by the appropriate representative of the claimant country to be urgently required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of his country.

Items subject to Restitution.

2. Without prejudice to the formulation of a definitive restitution program, the following categories of property shall, as an interim measure, be subject to restitution in accordance with the provisions of this directive:

A. Works of art and Cultural works of either religious, artistic, documentary, scholastic or historic value including, as well as recognized works of art, such objects as rare musical instruments, books and manuscripts, scientific documents of an historic or cultural nature and all objects usually found in museums, collections, libraries and historic archives.

B. Heavy and power-driven industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other transportation equipment, (other than sea-going vessels) and communication and power equipment.

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3. Other goods, valuables (including gold, securities, and  
silver currencies), materials, equipment, livestock and other property found  
in storage otherwise in bulk form.

3. Property mentioned in subparagraph 2a above shall be restored  
to the government of the country from which it was taken or acquired in any way,  
whether through commercial transactions or otherwise, upon submission of satis-  
factory proof of its identifiability by the claimant government, provided requis-  
ition occurred during the respective periods of occupation detailed in subpara-  
graph 2b below.

4. Property mentioned in subparagraphs 2B and 2C above shall  
be restored to the government of the country from which it was taken only if:

A. The claimant government submits satisfactory proof that  
the property in question was acquired by Germany as the result of an act of  
force or was removed into Germany or Austria without compensation;

B. The property in question was taken from Italy during the  
period of 8 Sept 1943 to 15 May 1945; from Hungary during the period of 30 Jan 1945  
to 15 May 1945; from Austria during the period 12 Mar. 1945 to 15 May 1945; from  
Romania during the period of 12 Sept 1944 to 15 May 1945; and from Finland during  
the period 19 Sept. 1944 to 15 May 1945.

5. Restitution of rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other  
transportation may be deferred until you have formulated an over-all program planned  
so as not to reduce available transportation below that required for UN employment  
and for purposes of the occupation, including restitution to the United Nations,  
minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy, removal of industrial plants  
and equipment for reparations, as well as such recommendations as have been, or  
will be made, by European Central Inland Transport Organization. You will as soon  
as possible submit such a program to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for approval.

6. Restitution of any item mentioned in subparagraph 2C above  
need not be made if, in your judgment, restitution would jeopardize satisfaction  
of the minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy or would give rise to  
a need for additional US assistance to, or imports into Austria (Germany).

**General Provisions.**

7. The procedures and general provisions contained in paragraphs  
5 through 9 of WL-55225, 29 Nov. 1945, shall be applied in carrying out this  
directive.

WL-55225 - SEC IN 18174 2 Dec. 1945

INFORMATION

: C/AS      ECON      FIN      LEGAL  
IAAS      TRANSP.      POL AFF.      AF  
AG RECORDS

SEC IN 22212

8 March 46

10402

REF ID: WL-55225

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)  
Office of the Director of Political Affairs  
APO 742

*Non-Monetary  
Gold fund*

November 25, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

To : Mr. Jack Bennett,  
Director, Finance Division.

From : Office of Political Affairs.

1. Attention is called to the State, War, and Navy directive on non-monetary gold contained in Cable no. WX-85862, AGWAR to USFET, information of OMGUS. This directive was forwarded by the State Department to the American Embassy in Paris with instructions that it be transmitted to the Governments of France and the United Kingdom for comment and possible adoption for application in their zones of Germany and Austria.

2. The American Embassy in Paris had informal discussions with the French Foreign Office on this matter and its report is contained in the attached telegram.

For the Director:

*Loyd V. Steere*  
Loyd V. Steere  
Deputy Director

Enclosure:  
Telegram fr AmEmbassy, Paris

*pdog 1986*

217014

25 November 46  
 Fin Div Berlin

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Cable WX-85682

TO : Mr Bennett Through Mr Brown

1. Discussions have been held with the following:

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| External Assets       | Mr Bender                         |
| Property Control      | Lt Col Newbold                    |
| For Exch & Block Cont | Mssrs Freeman - Jones             |
| Fin Div               | Mr Brown                          |
| Ec Div Restit Br      | Mr Lipson for Col Allen           |
|                       | (Also represent of MPE&A present) |

2. Further discussions will be held with:

- Restitution Control Hoechst
- Legal Division
- Export Import Br
- G-5 USFET Fin, Displaced Persons

3. Based on discussions in Para 1, following action to be taken now - should be coordinated by Mr Brown:



- |  | <u>Action By</u> |
|--|------------------|
| a. Complete remaining discussions by 26 Nov  | Gabell           |
| b. Formulate cable reply by Tues 26 Nov  | Gabell           |
| c. Instructions to field to release any controlled property falling within loot definition of cable, to FED  | Property Control |
| d. Instructions to Reichsbanks to release any assets falling within loot definition of cable, or any assets deposited by Mil Govt officers in past, to FED   | PE & BC          |
| e. Complete compilation of surveys on non-monetary gold  | FED              |
| f. Complete inventory of shipment No 1 which contains a representative assortment of loot  | FED              |
| g. Prepare report on contents of shipment No 1 which are believed to be loot and circulate such report to all interested parties OMGUS and USFET for information and to acquaint them with the problem | FED              |
| h. Begin formulation of implementing instructions under the cable directive  | FED              |

4. Highlights of discussions in Par 1:

External Assets

Main interest seemed to be with the securities included in loot. Felt that these might fall within Control Council jurisdiction under CC Law No 5. Felt that the disposition of such securities by the U.S. Zone Commander under the cable, might be in conflict with policies now being worked out with Soviet.

At any rate, there is a warning signal on turning over securities to the IGCR and it was decided to submit lists of such securities, segregated by countries, to External Assets, for study, before any commitments to IGCR are made

*raise in cable to Westinghouse*

Property Control

Since FED might not now have all of the loot falling within the cable definition, Prop Cont is to send out a field instruction, releasing any such property now under control of PC Officers, to the FED.

*has to be picked up*

As to existing claims against items of loot in the FED, Prop Cont is now activating a Claims Section- there are already many claims on hand but it might be impractical to go through all the files to pick them out. As to future claims, there was no answer as to how they could be received and processed. However there seems to be an "Internal Restitution" directive in process which might answer these questions.

From the FED standpoint there are certain pieces of jewelry for example that could be identified by description, altho from our inventory they are unidentifiable at FED. If there are any claims now on hand or to be called for concerning such pieces, they should come to FED for comparison with the actual asset. Such pieces are possible of identification, as contrasted with diamonds, removed from settings, which would be impractical to identify. At any rate there is a warning signal on some of the jewelry contained in the loot, against outright turnover to IGCR, if some attempt is to be made to restore to lawful owner.

2  
4  
3

For Exch and Block Cont

Similar to Prop Cont, instructions are to be sent to Reichsbanks authorizing them to release to FED any assets formerly turned in by a Mil Govt officer.

*raise*

A question relative to monetary gold contained in loot was discussed, and the "entire contents of boxes" theory was favored, feeling that if a gold bar is found in a box of other loot, it is presumed that the gold bar is loot and not part of the gold net. Especially if such bars look like melted down jewelry or teeth fillings.

Restitution Branch

Felt that Export-Import Branch should be contacted in view of Par 2 cable.

The Internal Restitution matter is not far enough along to permit much discussion of its application to the cable.

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The possibility of FED submitting its final Inventory Forms to the Restitution Central Branch to permit them to review for purpose of finding restitutable items, was explored but no conclusions reached.

They seemed to favor a "residue theory". i.e. give to the IGCR only that which is left after taking full advantage and account of all exceptions and conditions listed in the cable. Said such a residue might only be ascertainable quite some time from now.

Pointed out that we should not lose sight of the intent of the cable, i.e. to turn over loot to the IGCR; that conditions were not meant to act as an obstacle to such turn over; that such turn over was an "on demand" matter.

Mr Brown

Thought that the definition of loot contained in cable was in some cases in conflict with definition of non monetary gold contained in USPOLAD 804, but that since both passed through State Dept, the later cable should govern in matters of conflict.

#### 5. General remarks by Gabell

There are some 573 containers which we think fall within the loot category- there may be more in the FED. Of these containers about 200 have been inventoried (Shipment No 1) and it will take about six more months to inventory the remaining 373 plus. The boxes contain jewelry, silverware, coins, stamps, gold bars, teeth fillings, clocks, toys, leather, currency, gold scrap, silver scrap, metal scrap, securities, silver, personal effects, diamonds and other stones.

In the turnover to IGCR I think we have warning signals on currency, coins, securities, bullion of any kind and also jewelry, stones and silverware which could be identified by description (unusual, valuable, outstanding, etc items). Such items might fall within the conditions of the cable; they are at least questionable. However there are still a great many items which definitely are loot and could be turned over to IGCR in the near future. I suggest that at least a token delivery should be contemplated; that FED should prepare such items for delivery and thus be ready for the "demand" of the IGCR.

FOR THE CHIEF OF BRANCH:

*Frank C. Gabell*  
FRANK C. GABELL

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
A G CABLE CONTROL  
INCOMING MESSAGE

REGD 290917Z Sep 48  
570/22/WS

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PRIORITY

RETURN TO CENTRAL  
FILES BY 1730 hrs.

TO: 281812

FROM:

: AGWAR FROM JCS

TO:

: ONEUS FOR CLAY

REF NO:

: W-88888

The following, received from the State, War and Navy Departments, is forwarded for your information and guidance:

"1. This directive is issued to you as Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (US) and US member of the Allied Control Council, Germany.

Subject directive applies to restitution from Germany of securities looted from countries occupied or effectively controlled at one time by Germany. It is in confirmation of WL-90450 with certain modifications.

You will seek to obtain agreement in the Control Council to principles laid down in this directive. You will proceed in your zone, even prior to agreement, with establishment of inventories proposed in para 3b.

"2. a. Securities or evidences thereof removed to Germany from other countries while such countries were occupied or effectively controlled by Germany shall be regarded prima facie as having been acquired under duress and shall in principle be subject to restitution to the governments of countries from which they were removed unless existing holders of such securities can rebut the presumption that such securities are looted.

b. As a prerequisite to restitution of looted securities to claimant countries which are members of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA) they shall agree to subsequent reporting to IARA of any German interest which may be established in such securities, and disposition thereof in accordance with such interquoditorial arrangements as may subsequently be made.

c. Securities which were removed to Germany from countries under German occupation or control without ostensible transfer of title and simply for purpose of safekeeping shall be returned to the government of the country from which they were removed, except that such securities as were previously acquired under circumstances described in 2a above shall be subject to restitution principle specified in 2a and b.

d. Categories of securities mentioned in 2a and 2b shall not be subject to vesting by German external property commission (GEPC) under Control Council Law Number 5.

"3. Procedure will be substantially as follows:

a. Allied Control Authority, Germany, acting through diplomatic channels, to request governments of countries which were under German occupation or control to prepare and transmit a list of all securities which were removed to Germany, irrespective of where issued, during the period of German occupation, or control. Such lists to group securities by types, i. e., stocks (common and preferred, bearer and

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non-hearer), bonds (government, private), mortgages, etc. and supply evidence concerning date, circumstances and terms of acquisition and give date or identifying marks such as registration numbers, etc.

b. Allied Control Authority, Germany, to prepare inventories, on same pattern as indicated in 3a, of foreign securities uncovered in Germany. For these inventories information obtained under US Military Government Law 53 and similar laws put into effect in other zones of Germany presumably to be utilized, although it may be necessary to require additional information from former holders of such securities in order to obtain all data necessary for inventories.

2. Allied Control Authority to establish group of experts with function of:

- (1) merging German inventories,
- (2) combining lists submitted by various countries of securities acquired by Germans,
- (3) checking merged German inventories against combined lists for purpose of establishing identifiable and non-identifiable categories of securities.

a. Restitution of identifiable securities to be undertaken as soon as possible.

2. (1) Non-identifiable securities which are within the provisions of WC-85682, Nov 16, will be turned over to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Desirability of allocating further portion of such securities in this manner will be considered. Plan for disposition of remaining non-identifiable securities, possibly along lines of Gold Pot Schema, to be worked out by group of experts.

(2) Method to be devised for restitution of looted securities, originally issued in Germany. If impracticable to extend inventories under 3b to German-issued securities, group of experts to devise means of tracing individual transactions in such looted securities in order to obtain possession thereof for purposes of restitution.

3. Restitution proposals of group of experts to be submitted to Allied Control Authority for approval with provision for submission of approved proposals governing restitution of non-identifiable securities to governments of countries concerned for purpose of obtaining international agreement. Such agreement probably necessary if restitution proposals provide for distribution of non-identifiable looted securities similar to Gold Pot Plan of Paris Reparation Agreement.

WC-90450 AGC IN 29833 - 7 Jan 46 Fin  
WC-85682 - AGC IN 41877 - 20 Dec 46 Info

ACTION : FIN  
INFORMATION: O/S-C/S  
IAAC  
TRANS  
ECON  
POL AFF  
LEGAL  
CONT OFF

AGC IN 45289

29 Dec 46

1215A

RE/REF NO: W-85682

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COPY NO. 68

21 April 1947

STATE - WAR - NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

DECISION ON SWNCC 342/4

TREATMENT OF MONETARY GOLD, NON-MONETARY GOLD,  
CURRENCIES AND LOOTED SECURITIES FOUND IN GERMANY

Note by the Secretaries

By informal action on 21 April 1947, the State-War-Navy  
Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 342/4.

H. W. MOSELEY

W. A. SCHULGEN

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

COPY No. 68

SWNCC 342/4

8 April 1947

Pages 21 - 26, incl.

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

TREATMENT OF MONETARY GOLD, NON-MONETARY GOLD,  
CURRENCIES AND LOOTED SECURITIES FOUND IN GERMANY

- References:
- a. SWNCC 204/2
  - b. SWNCC 204/22
  - c. SWNCC 336
  - d. SWNCC 342
  - e. SWNCC 342/1/D
  - f. SWNCC 342/2/D
  - g. SWNCC 342/3/D

Note by the Secretaries

The enclosure, a report by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for Europe, is circulated for consideration by the Committee.

H. W. MOSELEY

W. A. SCHULGEN

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

SWNCC 342/4

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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E N C L O S U R E

TREATMENT OF MONETARY GOLD, NON-MONETARY GOLD,  
CURRENCIES AND LOOTED SECURITIES FOUND IN GERMANY

Report by the  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee for Europe

THE PROBLEM

1. To reply to the questions from OMGUS contained in CC 7792, 23 January 1946 (Enclosure, SWNCC 342/1/D) and CC 7904, 3 February 1947 (Enclosure, SWNCC 342/3/D).

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. See Appendix "A".

DISCUSSION

3. See Appendix "A".

CONCLUSION

4. See Appendix "A".

RECOMMENDATION

5. It is recommended that SWNCC approve the cable to OMGUS contained in Appendix "B", and after approval by SWNCC the Joint Chiefs of Staff be requested to dispatch the cable to OMGUS.

SWNCC 342/4

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Enclosure

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C O P Y

APPENDIX "A"

Facts bearing on the questions raised by OMGUS, and Discussion and Conclusions thereon, presented seriatim to correspond to paragraphs in draft cable:

2A. Under the Paris Reparation Act all monetary gold found in Germany is to be placed in a "gold pot" for eventual distribution to the countries whose gold supplies were looted by the Germans. Monetary gold is defined by the Act to include gold coins except those of numismatic or historical value. To distinguish monetary gold coin from gold coin of numismatic value OMGUS has adopted the rule that a gold coin is a numismatic coin only if its numismatic value exceeds its monetary value. This rule is considered sound. Since numismatic gold coins are not subject to transfer to the "gold pot" it is possible to assign such numismatic gold coins which qualify under the terms of WX 85682 to the IGOR.

2B. W-90078 (Appendix "F", SWNCC 342) was intended to deal with currencies generally, including coins of all types, except gold coins, which by international agreement this Government is obliged to place in the "gold pot" (see 2A, above), and except coins of numismatic value only.

2C. It is considered that W-90078 requires that currencies in general be transferred to countries of issue, without regard to the fact that they may in some cases actually have been looted from countries other than the countries of issue. This principle is deemed to be sound and is consistent with the position of the United States on this matter as expressed on other occasions.

2D. WX 85682 has no precedence over any other disposal directive. Although the same kind of property (such as securities) may be covered by both WX 85682 and the restitution directives, the difference lies in the fact that WX 85682

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relates to looted property, the restitution of which is impossible, whereas the other directives relate to looted property which can be returned. A problem does, however, arise in the case of currencies, which W-90078 provides shall be returned to the countries of issue, rather than the country from which removed. Thus there is in W-90078 a determination of "national origin" in the sense of WX 85682 for all currencies, and disposition of certain currencies to the IGCR under the latter directive in spite of this fact would create, in regard to currencies only, a precedence for WX 85682. The references in W-90078 and WAR 88566 to the non-monetary gold directive WX 85682 were not intended to extend the scope of that directive. However, the practical consequences of applying the non-monetary gold directive to currencies and securities are not clear at this time. For this reason OMGUS is instructed to suspend such application until full information can be received concerning the amounts and types of these assets involved.

2E. The reference directives did not authorize unilateral disposition by OMGUS of the property involved. However, it is now believed that there is little likelihood of early Control Council agreement in regard to disposition of securities or currencies, either on the basis of the American proposals as enunciated in SWNCC 204/22 and SWNCC 342, or on any other basis. Since further delay in disposition of this property is undesirable, authorization for unilateral action in regard to currencies and identifiable looted securities is now provided. Such authorization is not contrary to the ACA agreement on restitution (CONL/P[46]3 Rev.) as suggested by OMGUS. Identifiable looted securities will be returned in accordance with the terms of the ACA agreement (i.e., to the countries from which removed). In regard to currencies, they can not in most cases be considered identifiable in the sense of the ACA agreement and disposition thereof is therefore outside the scope of that agreement. Non-monetary gold to be turned over

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to the IGCR is not subject to restitution because it is unidentifiable, and here again there is therefore no conflict with the ACA agreement.

2F. As pointed out in 2D above, there will be no transfer of securities to the IGCR at this time. The question raised by OMGUS that unilateral disposition to the IGCR would be contrary to the position taken by the United States can be answered by stating that this position was directed not against the disposition of looted unidentifiable property (which in this case is made on the basis of the international agreement on non-monetary gold), but against the Soviet contention that foreign securities legitimately owned in Germany are German internal assets subject to unilateral disposition by the Zone Commanders. There is, accordingly, no conflict.

3. This section in the draft cable is self-explanatory.

217025

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APPENDIX "B"

DRAFT CABLE

Reurads CC 7792, 23 Jan 47, CC 7904, 3 Feb 47. Replies ur questions CC 7904 as follows:

2A. Monetary gold to be entirely to gold pot. Your distinction between monetary gold coin and numismatic gold coin on basis value (numismatic if market value exceeds gold value) considered sound. Numismatic gold coin which meets conditions WX 85682 will go IGCR.

2B. All coins included W-90078 except gold coin and coins of numismatic value.

2C. Under W-90078 no claims to be received from occupied countries for currencies unoccupied countries. Any claims this type to be settled between countries concerned.

2D. WX-85682 generally not an exception to restitution directives, since it covers only property where restitution can not be made under present practice and concepts. WX-85682 is disposal directive for one type property only, i.e., that of victims Nazi persecution, if it can not be returned to a govt or if heirless. Therefore, basically no conflict with restitution directives. Re currencies and securities para 4 W-90078 and para 3 e (1) WAR 88566 hereby changed to provide merely your retention currencies, securities which are presumed looted from Nazi victims and national origin of which in strict sense unknown. Further instructions re these currencies and securities will be transmitted on receipt from you detailed info re amounts, types, values. Request this info soonest.

2E. You are hereby authorized dispose of currencies as per W-90078 with exception noted 2D without awaiting ACA agreement. You are also authorized to effect restitution identifiable lots of looted securities if you deem such action

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appropriate, bearing in mind ACA negotiations entire US plan looted securities. CONL/P(46) 3 Rev. deals with identifiable property only. Non-mon gold by definition unidentifiable. Currencies also largely unidentifiable in strict sense. Therefore unilateral disposition these two not violation ACA agreement. Restitution identifiable securities appears accord with CONL/P(46) 3 Rev.

2F. Securities falling within WX 85682 to be retained pending full info amounts types values involved. However, disposition thereof to IGCR not considered contrary US position ACC inasmuch as they are, for the most part, not German assets or identifiable loot subject to usual restitution procedure.

3. No directives disposition this type property [except monetary gold] can be issued until there is full info re amounts available, categories, value, source [if known], etc. Such info requested soonest. Your recommendations disposition such property welcomed. Re WX 85682, it clearly applies only to property presumed to be loot, excluding all other property though it may be of same kind.

4. Foregoing was discussed with Bennet during his visit Washington.

SWNCC 342/4

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Appendix "B"

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)  
Office of the Political Adviser  
APO 742

April 28, 1947

*Mr. Brown*  
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MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. T. H. Ball, Director  
Finance Division  
  
Mr. Irwin Mason  
Legal Division

FROM: Office of Political Affairs

Reference is made to our memorandum of April 24 transmitting a telegram from Moscow concerning a meeting which took place during the Conference on non-monetary gold found in Germany and Austria.

Transmitted herewith for your information is a copy of the Department of State's telegram in reply thereto, also another telegram from Moscow which was sent to the Department after the receipt of the Department's telegram and the departure of the British and French Treasury officials.

For the Director:

*Wesley Q. Haraldson*  
Wesley Q. Haraldson  
Acting Economic Counselor

Enclosures:

1. Department of State's April-23 telegram to Moscow
2. Moscow's April-25 telegram to the Department

Copy for Staff Secretary

Telephone 42526

42  
217028

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NND 715058**  
By **D** NARA Date **6/14/99**

**26 260**  
**Box 157**  
**FED**

**4100**

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: **SECSTATE**

Date: **April 23, 1947, 5 pm**

No.:

Code:

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Received: **April 23, 8:40 am**

Action: **Mr. Haralson**

Info:

**DELESEC 1448**

**FOR REINSTEIN AND KINDLEBERGER**

Reference telegram **April 19**

39.29

1. What is "Two year period for filing claims under quadripartite restitution procedure" your paragraph one? Department does not understand what British are referring to, but appreciated general problem arising from immediate disposition property which may conceivably be subject later restitution. Proper approach believed to leave IGOR and MB work out administratively within framework directive such as that of US. Possibly appropriate establish fund for payment claims later proved valid.

2. As noted previously there is little which would indicate what parties Paris Act had in mind in using term "non-monetary gold" in article 8. Although five power conference could not legally interpret Paris Act and not for sole purpose drafting agreement and instructions implement article 8, noted that five-power agreement refers to "non-monetary gold", and instructions pursuant agreement from French Govt. to Director IGOR speak of "non-monetary gold"

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By D NARA Date 6/4/99

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-2-

or any other valuables made available as such by the Occupying authorities". Since UK and French in addition to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were parties five power agreement and therefore also shared responsibility instructions to IGCR, they have already once taken position on meaning "non-monetary gold" which goes beyond literal meaning.

3. It is not clear what is meant by joint British-US-French recommendation in Berlin your paragraph 4. Department believes all that is necessary in event of agreement British and French Govts. on US proposal is instruction to British and French commanders in Germany to proceed accordingly.

4. During recent visit Washington Nyaradi Hungarian Restitution Minister did object transfer Hungarian gold train to IGCR but was told by Department that decision re section train in American zone Austria had been made and was final. Department would much prefer French section train go to IGCR also and you should press French representatives to agree despite Hungarian objection. If French do not turn over IGCR however should be returned Hungary and Department so informed Nyaradi.

5. Department believes agreement make immediate disposition non-monetary gold in Austria to IGCR is desirable, whether or not agreement reached re Austrian Treaty at present conference. IGCR representatives leaving US for Austria within few days and expect virtually complete work in US zone within two months.

6. Department hopes complete and firm agreement re non-monetary gold will be reached before delegations leave Moscow. Long delay foreseen if necessary. Again discuss matter through Embassies.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

ACHESON

217030

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By **D** NARA Date **6/1/99**

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# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

4155

From: **MOSCOW**

Date: **April 25, 1947, 1 a.m.**

No.:

Code:

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Received: **April 25, 11:30 a.m.**

Action: **Mr. Haralson**  
Info: **Mr. Heath**  
**Mr. Chase**

**DELSEC 1471.**

**CONFIDENTIAL (CONTAINS TEXT OF DOCUMENT KNOWN TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS).**

Regret conclusion conference and departure Playfair, British Treasury, Schweitzer, French Treasury, make firm commitments requested by your telegram (repeated London Berlin Paris Vienna) impossible. Your explanation relation of valuables to non-monetary gold should be helpful to Paris and London in pressing for definitive answer to November 20 notes and parallel instructions by French and British to Berlin where action can be taken.

4100/

For your information, following formula on non-monetary gold in Austria has been agreed among British, French and U.S., subject to interpretation appended:

"Non-monetary gold and other valuables looted from persons in concentration camps whose owners cannot be traced--in Austria.

Proposed formula.

"Whether or not **CONFIDENTIAL** treaty at this session, such valuables which are in the hands of the Austrian Government should be

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By D NARA Date 6/1/99

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-2-

should be treated in accordance with the provisions of article 44 (2), whose text has now repeat now been agreed.

"If we do get a treaty, our three governments should attempt to get the agreement of the Russian and Austrian Governments, under article 44 (2), to the disposition of these articles in the same way as such articles found in Germany are being disposed of.

"If we do not repeat not get a treaty, we should consider after our departure whether the ACA can bring about similar action in advance by the conclusion of a treaty.

"As regards such assets which are in the hands of the Allied authorities, we need not repeat not regard article 44 (2).

"We should therefore decide among ourselves, without any formal agreement or announcement, to dispose of them as soon as we can in the same way that we propose to dispose of similar assets in Germany."

Interpretation of "in hands of occupation authorities" should not repeat not be taken literally and non-monetary gold in hands of such authorities may be disposed of through article 44 (2), which is agreed in draft treaty with Austria, in cases where gold was purely Austrian in origin or where some understanding existed over such gold between Austrian Government and occupation authorities.

SECDEL fails to see force of Department contention that articles 44 (2) of Austrian draft treaty should not repeat not be applied to non-monetary gold in Austrian Government hands. Cooperation of Austrian Government in disposition other property and assets under article 44 (2) might be jeopardized by arbitrary action.

**CONFIDENTIAL** SMITH

CC - Sen Clegg  
" Sen Keating  
" Sen Sullivan

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By D NARA Date 6/4/99

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Box 167  
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FED  
FD  
OMGB  
(Rear)  
APO 757

FD 20 June  
1947

1. Attached for your information is a copy of cable from Department of State on the subject of disposition of non-monetary gold and other valuables.

Telephone 43684

THEODORE H. BALL  
Director

217033

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)  
Office of the Director of Political Affairs  
APO 742

June 16, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

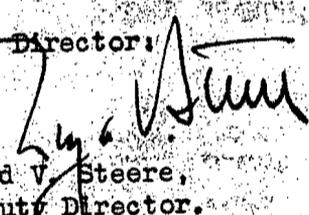
MEMORANDUM

To : Mr. Theodore Ball,  
Director, Finance Division.

From : Office of Political Affairs.

1. With reference to this Office's memorandum of June 9, 1947, transmitting a copy of a cable received from the American Embassy at London, on the question of disposition of non-monetary gold and other assets in Germany and Austria, there is attached hereto a copy of a cable received from the Department of State, dated June 12, 1947, in connection with the Foreign Office suggestion that non-monetary gold and other valuables found in Austria, be made available unconditionally to IRO.

For the Director:

  
Loyd V. Steere,  
Deputy Director.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of cable from Department of State.

CC - Mr. I. S. Mason,  
Legal Division

Office of Staff Secretary

PD06 882

217034

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COPY NO. 99

J.C.S. 1570/9

9 November 1946

Pages 34-41, incl.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

DEFINITION OF NONMONETARY GOLD PURSUANT TO  
ARTICLE 8 OF PARIS REPARATIONS AGREEMENT  
Reference: J.C.S. 1570 Series

Note by the Secretaries

The Enclosure, circulated as SWNCC 336 and approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on 7 November 1946, has been referred to the Joint Civil Affairs Committee for comment and recommendation from a military point of view.

A. J. MCFARLAND,

W. G. TALBOT,

Joint Secretariat.

*Carleton* called  
1A Be-11 28/11/47

JCS 1570/9

RESTRICTED

ENCLOSURE

DEFINITION OF NON-MONETARY GOLD PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 8  
OF THE PARIS REPARATIONS AGREEMENT

THE PROBLEM

1. To issue instructions to the U.S. commanders in the European Theater with respect to the execution of that part of Article 8 of the Paris Agreement on Reparations which provided for the use of all non-monetary gold found by Allied armed forces in Germany for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. Article 8 of the Paris Agreement on Reparations executed January 14, 1946 provided inter alia:

"In recognition of the fact that large numbers of persons have suffered heavily at the hands of the Nazis and now stand in dire need of aid to promote their rehabilitation but will be unable to claim the assistance of any government receiving reparation from Germany, the Governments of the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, shall as soon as possible work out in common agreement a plan on the following general lines:

A. A share of reparation consisting of all the non-monetary gold found by the Allied Armed Forces in Germany . . . shall be allocated for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action."

3. Pursuant to the foregoing agreement there was executed on June 4, 1946, the Five Power Agreement, which provided inter alia:

"The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees or its successor organization is hereby authorized to take title from the appropriate authorities to all 'non-monetary gold' found by the Allies in Germany and to take such steps as may be needed to liquidate these assets as promptly as possible, due consideration being given to secure the highest possible realizable value."

4. The proposed directive was sent to the Commanding General, U.S. Forces European Theater (CG USFET), and to the Commanding General, U.S. Forces in Austria (CG USFA) for comment.

JCS 1570/9

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Enclosure

217036

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 715058  
 By D NAPA Date 04/99

26 260  
 Box 166  
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The reply of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) is annexed hereto as Appendix "B". The reply of USFA is annexed hereto as Appendix "C".

5. It is the opinion of the Department of State that U.S. policy should favor the broadest possible interpretation of the obligation assumed by the signatories under Article 8 of the Paris Reparations Agreement, and that a liberal interpretation should be given in the definition of "non-monetary gold". To the extent that assets can be realized from this source, the burden upon the Government of the United States in connection with the financing of rehabilitation and resettlement problems will be diminished.

6. The draft directive accordingly departs somewhat from the precise terms of the agreements, but is very close to the known intention, which was to make available those valuables seized from Nazi victims which were not capable of being restituted to their owners. The directive is broader than the agreement in applying to other areas in addition to Germany and in including valuables other than gold; it is narrower than the agreement in limiting the source of the assets to loot seized or obtained under duress from Nazi victims which cannot be restituted.

7. Both OMGUS and USFA have concurred in the proposed directive (Appendix "A"). Although specifically requested in WARR 98112 (forwarded Appendix "A" for comment) to make any specific proposals for amendment which they may consider advisable, neither made any suggestions.

CONCLUSION

8. The proposed directive in Appendix "A" should be issued to CG USFET and CG USFA by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

JCS 1570/9

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Enclosure

217037

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 715098  
By: DJ NARA Date 6/1/99

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RECOMMENDATION

9. It is recommended that, after approval by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, the Joint Chiefs of Staff be requested, if they have no objection from a military point of view, to dispatch to CG USFET and to CG USFA the directive annexed hereto as Appendix "A".

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 Authority: NND 715090  
 By: D NARA Date 6/1/99

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 B 166  
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APPENDIX "A"

D R A F T

DIRECTIVE TO COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
AND COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA

The following, received from the State, War, and Navy Departments, is forwarded for your information and guidance:#

"1. You will make available on demand to duly accredited representative of Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR) all valuable personal property which represents loot seized or obtained under duress from political, racial, or religious victims of Nazi Government or its satellite governments or nationals thereof which was or may hereafter be found, seized, or confiscated by USFET or by local authorities acting under direction or control of U.S. forces, subject to following conditions:

A. That property cannot be restituted to Government pursuant to WARX 85965 November 1945 (SWNCC 204/2\*) and WARX 99226 March 1946 (SWNCC 204/5\*\*), as amended and modified by Control Council action, because determination of national origin is impractical.

B. That property cannot be restituted to lawful owners under laws in force in place where presently found either because lawful owner has died or ceased to exist without legal successor or because determination of individual ownership is impractical.

C. That ownership interests in real property located in Germany and German currency or instruments of exchange payable in German currency will be excepted.

D. That Jewish books, manuscripts, and literature of cultural or religious importance will be excepted and disposed of pursuant to separate directive.

That detailed inventory and tentative agreed valuation will be made of property subject to transfer to IGCR hereunder, and transfer will be made upon signing of joint inventory which shall be made part of receipt.

# Introductory clause inserted by J.C.S. Secretariat

\* JCS 1570

\*\* JCS 1570/3

JCS 1570/9

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Appendix "A"

217039

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Authority NND 715058  
By D. NARA Date 6/1/99

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"2. You will permit property transferred hereunder to be removed from Germany and Austria or to be sold therein if payment can be made outside Germany or Austria in acceptable foreign currency, notwithstanding any laws for control of foreign exchange, to end that maximum value be obtained therefrom by IGCR.

"3. You will seek to obtain Control Council Agreement to disposition pursuant to terms of this directive of any property disposition of which is reserved to Control Council. Even prior to such agreement you will nevertheless execute directive and you may advise other representatives of Control authority that you are doing so pursuant to obligation assumed by your Government in subscribing to Paris agreement on reparations.

"4. Expression 'valuable personal property' as used in paragraph 1 of this directive shall be interpreted to exclude ordinary items of furniture, clothing, and other personal property of small intrinsic value and to include any such items of uncommon value. In determination of impracticality of identification pursuant to paragraph 1, subparagraphs A and B, of this directive regard shall be had to extent of commingling with other property and difficulty and expense of determination of ownership in comparison with value of property. All property, as defined herein, will be considered as falling within this directive and will be made available to IGCR unless available evidence clearly is to contrary. You will establish such administrative machinery as may be necessary to execute this directive promptly and effectively."

JCS 1570/9

Appendix "A"

217010

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 715050  
 By D NARA Date 04/99

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 Box 166  
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APPENDIX "B"

From: Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)

To: War Department

Nr: CC 4770

2 October 1946

Reurac WX 98112\*. We are in agreement regarding urgency of problem and prepared to implement program along lines indicated as soon as possible. However, we would wish to point out that:

1. Proposed directive indicates that only available personal property which is not possibly restitutable will be made available IGCR. Since identification property for restitution purposes is difficult and time-consuming task and since items of "uncommon value" singled out in paragraph 4 of proposed directive are those most likely to prove ultimately identifiable, we anticipate difficulty in transferring the entire available amount in the near future. "Detailed inventory" mentioned in paragraph 1 E of proposed directive now in progress at foreign exchange depository Frankfurt, where bulk of property in question is held. Estimate that it will require approximately one year to complete task. As to nonrestitutable loot held by individuals, we propose to treat it according to your draft directive when it is discovered and taken under control. However, discovery and control of substantial amounts will require some time.

2. No foreign exchange is available for purpose indicated paragraph 2. Therefore sales would have to be to foreigners if IGCR is to benefit. In interests of avoiding many undesirable complications likely arise from new foreign investment in Germany at this time, such sales should be confined to movable property which would be taken out of Germany.

\*Forwarded Appendix "A" for comment.

JCS 1579/9

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Appendix "B"

217041

RESTRICTED

3. Reference paragraph 3 of proposed directive. Coordinating committee at meeting 28 August agreed in principle that with certain exceptions Nazi Party properties of military and para-military organizations shall be transferred to governments of laender and provinzen in which they are located, to be disposed of in accordance instructions of zone commanders. Disposition of Reich properties which do not fall within these categories still reserved to Control Council.

4. Detailed exceptions to Nazi Party property which will be subject to disposition of zone commander follow, with qualification that any looted nonrestitutable properties irrespective of origin are considered by United States available for purposes proposed in reference cable:

A. Properties claimed for restitution, or with respect to which reasonable chance such claims will be advanced.

B. Properties subject to reparations.

C. Properties of former enemy states, whose disposition is reserved to Control Council.

D. Former properties of religious institutions, cooperatives, and approved political parties.

E. Property used for Allied forces.

5. In the interests of complying with your desires we are prepared to turn over shortly all Schutzstaffeln (SS) loot which appears to offer little chance of being restituted. Since a large part has already been melted down or made untraceable, this will include majority of SS loot. Although now formally held in name of Reichsbank or Reich Government, rather than SS, we will not recognize nominal transfer from SS, and will make available upon your directive to zone commander as non-restitutable Nazi property. Other Nazi Party loot, including caches of jewelry as discovered and determined to be unrestitutable loot, will be treated in similar manner.

End.

CM-IN 687

(3 Oct 46)

JCS 1570/9

40

Appendix "B"

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Authority NWD 715058  
By D. NARA Date 6/1/99

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APPENDIX "C"

PARAPHRASE

From: Commanding General, U.S. Forces in Austria.  
To: War Department.  
No: P 3667 September 1946

Reference WAFK 98112\*.

Proposed directive concurred in. Known material possibly applicable under this directive was all captured not in Germany but in Austria.

Definitely applicable is the Kurt Becker collection while possibly applicable is train of Hungarian loot.

Letter, which includes 100 small cases jewelry and watches and approximately 15,000 grams of gold bullion, is under study.

CM-TN-1409 (6 Sept 46)

Forwarded Appendix "A" for comment.

217013

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Authority NND 715058  
By D. NARA Date 6/1/99

26 260  
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

NO CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



100-210091Z

FM 230527 APR 44  
435/21/ee

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FROM: AGMAN PROX JCS

INFO: COMUS FOR KEATING

INFO: USFA FOR KIBYES

REF NO: W-90078

The following received from the State War and Navy Departments, is in reply to your 034/904. See A 24 00.

A. Monetary gold to be returned to the issuer. This includes gold coins and gold bullion. The value of gold coins is determined by the market value of the gold content of the coins. If the market value exceeds the face value of the coins, the coins are to be returned to the issuer. If the market value is less than the face value, the coins are to be returned to the issuer at face value. (K-55632 (11) 12) 19CR.

B. All coins included in W-90078 except gold coins and coins of unoccupied areas.

C. Under W-90078 no claim to be received from occupied countries for currencies unoccupied countries. Any claims this type to be settled between countries concerned.

D. W-90082 generally not an exception to restitutive directives, since it covers only property where responsibility has not been made under present policies and concepts. W-95632 is disposal directive for one type of property only, i.e., that of victims Nazi persecution, if it can not be restituted to a survivor or if heirless (?). Therefore, basically no conflict with restitutive directives. Re currencies and securities para W-90078 and para 31 (1) W-88565 hereby changed to provide for your attention currencies, securities which are presumed to be of German or other Axis origin and national origin of which in Germany. Further instructions re these currencies and securities will be transmitted on receipt from you detailed info re amounts, types, values. Request this info soonest.

A30 IN 55912

Copy No. 8

Exempt from peraphrase. Made in compliance with AR 380-5.

217044

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NWD 715058  
By D. NARA Date 6/14/99

26 260  
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

REF NO: WX 96654

2. You are hereby authorized dispose of currencies and  
9: 36: W-90078 with exception acted 2-D without awaiting ACA agree-  
ment. You are also authorized to effect restitution identifiable  
of located securities. If you deem such action appropriate  
USARF, in mind ACA negotiations entire U.S. War Assets Office  
COML/P/ (46) three rev deals with identifiable property only  
W-77-100 gold by definition unidentifiable. Currencies are so largely  
unretrievable in strict sense. Therefore unilateral disposition  
does not violate ACA Agreement. Restitution identifiable  
comparable appears accord with COML/P/ (45) three rev.

3. Securities falling within WX 85682 to be reported  
regarding full info amounts types values involved. However, such  
restitution thereof to IACP not considered contrary US position AOC  
inasmuch as they are for the most part not German assets or  
identifiable loot subject to usual restitution procedure.

4. no directives disposition this type property (largely  
monetary gold) can be issued until there is full info re amounts  
available, categories, value, source (if known), etc.  
Such information requested soonest. Your recommendation re  
disposition such property welcome. Re WX 85682, it clearly  
applies only to property presumed to be loot, excluding all other  
property though it may be of same kind.

5. Foregoing was discussed with Deane during his visit  
Washington.

- WX-7904 - 4 Feb 47 - FIN
- CC-7742 - 20 Jan 47 - FIN
- WX 85682 in ACC IN 41877, 20 NOV 46
- 90078 in ACC IN 47048, 21 JAN 47 - FIN
- 85682 in ACC IN 43289, 29 Dec 46 - FIN

**ACTION**

**INFORMATION**

C/S  
ECON  
POL AFF  
L&C  
POL AD EUCOM

ECON AD EUCOM  
FIN AD EUCOM  
LEGAL  
MANPOWER  
JS SEC ACA

ACC IN 55912 23 April 47 SLD/ees REF NO: WX 96654

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Authority NND 715058  
 By D NARA Date 6/14/99

26-260  
 Box 164  
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

SCHEDULE

Listed on Records of  
 FED as Shipment No.

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Approximate Weight</u>	
17	6,783 bars silver bullion	94,000	kilos
	38 boxes containing silver bars, in the amount of 64	820	"
	16 plates	245	"
	Coin blanks	380	"
	Scrap silver	134	"
	Sticks silver	35	"
	Silver shot	38	"
	Miscellaneous silver items	348	"
	344 boxes coin	20,000	"
	Total	116,000	"
20 B	2 cases said to contain foreign currency and coin		
20 C	19 cases said to contain safekeeping deposits. (Note: Of these 19 cases 11 cases were inventoried by gold experts as containing the following:		
	1 bag gold bars		
	33 gold anodes		
	1 package of cathodes		
	3 bars gold and silver		
	1 gold bar, base		
	54 small gold bars		
	2 silver bars		
	45 gold bars		
	8 bags gold		
	3 bags gold coin		
20 D	3 containers said to contain platinum and other precious metals		
20 E	1 package said to belong to Hungarian Military Police		
20 F	28 cases said to be deposits of Trust Company for Orphans of Budapest		
20 G	1 sack said to contain the following: 1 case sealed envelopes re Jewish properties 1 package said to belong to Minister President Ferenc Szalazi 1 case deposited by Commercial Bank, Budapest		
20 H	2 envelopes said to contain securities 1 box said to contain valuables		

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Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99RG 260  
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Incl. No. 1

ASSETS TO BE RELEASED1. Assets to be Released:

<u>Shipment No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Approximate Weight</u>
17	6,783 bars silver bullion	94,000 kilos
	38 boxes containing silver bars, in the amount of 64.	820 "
	16 plates.	245 "
	Coin blanks.	380 "
	Scrap silver.	134 "
	Sticks silver	35 "
	Silver shot	38 "
	Miscellaneous silver items.	348 "
	344 boxes coin	20,000 "
	Total	116,000 "
20 B	2 cases said to contain foreign currency and coin.	
20 C	19 cases said to contain safe- keeping deposits. (Note: Of these 19 cases, 11 cases were inventoried by gold experts as containing the following:	
	1 bag gold bars	
	33 gold anodes	
	1 package of cathodes	
	3 bars gold and silver	
	1 gold bar, base	
	54 small gold bars	
	2 silver bars	
	45 gold bars	
	8 bags gold	
	3 bags gold coin	
20 D	3 containers said to contain plat- inum and other precious metals.	
20 E	1 package said to belong to Hungarian Military Police.	
20 F	28 cases said to be deposits of Trust Company for Orphans of Budapest.	
20 G	1 sack said to contain:	
	a. 1 case sealed envelopes re Jewish properties.	
	b. 1 package said to belong to Minister President Ferenc Szalazi.	
	c. 1 case deposited by Commercial Bank, Budapest.	

217047

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

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Incl. No. 1

Assets to be Released (cont'd).  
Page No. 2

- 20 H            2 envelopes said to contain securities,  
                  1 box said to contain valuables.
2. Date of Release:    Approximately 15 April 1947, or as soon thereafter as  
                          is practicable.
  3. To be Released to: Nicholas Nyaradi, Minister of Finance, Hungary.
  4. For Purpose of    : Restitution.
  5. Authority            : Cable WX-93937, AGWAR From WDSCA ES From S/W to  
                          OMGUS Personal for Clay dated 141640Z Mar 47 (15 Mar  
                          47); Cable WX-94503, AGWAR From WDSCA ES From SW to  
                          OMGUS dated 210824Z Mar 47; and Cable MA-51139 fr  
                          USMA Moscow Personal fr Clay to OMGUS Personal for  
                          Keating dtd 202350Z Mar 47.

C E R T I F I C A T E

The above information is correct and is based upon our personal know-  
ledge of the transaction, or records on file.



WILLIAM G. BREY  
Colonel, GSO  
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

THEODORE H. BALL  
Director  
Finance Division

217048

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG. 260  
Box 164  
FED

**CONFIDENTIAL**

9 April 1947

**SUBJECT:** Authorization for Release of Assets from Foreign Exchange Depository

**TO :** Director, Finance Division  
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)  
APO 742, U. S. Army  
Attention: Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository  
OMGUS (Rear), APO 757, U. S. Army

1. Pursuant to letter Subject: Losses and Removals from Foreign Exchange Depository, Reichsbank Building, Frankfurt, dated 27 February 1946, Headquarters USFET, and letter AG 123.7 GEC-AGO, Subject: Foreign Exchange Depository, Reichsbank Building, Frankfurt, dated 19 March 1946, Headquarters USFET, the property listed on the schedule attached hereto is hereby authorized to be released to a representative of the Hungarian Government. This letter and the schedule attached have been prepared in triplicate, and each page of each authorized copy of letter and schedule bears my original signature.

2. It is understood that the property will be transferred to Nicholas Myrnyi, Hungarian Minister of Finance on or about 15 April 1947, and will constitute a restitution of property formerly belonging to Hungary. The authority for this transfer is as follows:

Cable WK-93937, AGWAR from WDSGA ES From S/W to OMGUS Personal for Clay dated 141640Z Mar 47 (15 Mar 47); Cable WK-94503, AGWAR from WDSGA ES From SW to OMGUS dated 210824Z Mar 47; and Cable MA-51139 fr USMA Moscow Personal fr Clay to OMGUS Personal for Keating dtd 202350Z Mar 47.

F. A. KEATING  
Major General  
Deputy Military Governor

CERTIFICATION

We, Colonel William G. Bray, Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository and Mr. Theodore H. Ball, Director, Finance Division, hereby certify that the information contained in the above letter and the schedule attached is true to our best knowledge and belief; and that the source of our information is records and documents on file, and personal knowledge of the facts.

217049

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 764  
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SCHEDULE

Listed on Records of  
FED as Shipment No.

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Approximate Weight</u>	
17	6,783 bars silver bullion	94,000	kilos
	38 boxes containing silver bars, in the amount of 64	620	"
	16 plates	245	"
	Coin blanks	380	"
	Scrap silver	134	"
	Sticks silver	35	"
	Silver shot	38	"
	Miscellaneous silver items	348	"
	344 boxes coin	20,000	"
	Total	116,000	"
20 B	2 cases said to contain foreign currency and coin		
20 C	19 cases said to contain safekeeping deposits. (Note: Of these 19 cases 11 cases were inventoried by gold experts as containing the following:		
	1 bag gold bars		
	33 gold anodes		
	1 package of cathodes		
	3 bars gold and silver		
	1 gold bar, base		
	54 small gold bars		
	2 silver bars		
	45 gold bars		
	8 bags gold		
	3 bags gold coin		
20 D	3 containers said to contain platinum and other precious metals		
20 E	1 package said to belong to Hungarian Military Police		
20 F	28 cases said to be deposits of Trust Company for Orphans of Budapest		
20 G	1 sack said to contain the following:		
	1 case sealed envelopes re Jewish properties		
	1 package said to belong to Minister President Ferenc Szalazi		
	1 case deposited by Commercial Bank, Budapest		
20 H	2 envelopes said to contain securities 1 box said to contain valuables		

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Authority NND T15058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

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Authorization for Release of Assets from Foreign Exchange Depository

1 C/S FD 9 April Note for Record  
1947

1. The purpose of this study is to present for the Deputy Military Governor's signature the documents necessary for the release and restitution to the Hungarian Government of silver and other valuables in accordance with recent cables at Tab A.

2. USFET letters at Tab B and Tab C, taken together, show that OMBUS is responsible for the operation of the Foreign Exchange Depository and that properties shall be released only with the authorization of the Deputy Military Governor.

3. Draft letter and schedule at Tab D are for the signature of the Deputy Military Governor and when signed will constitute authority for the release of the assets in question.

4. The certification which appears on the letter of authorization is to be signed by the Director of the Finance Division and the Chief of the Foreign Exchange Depository. The signature of the letter is missing but will be filled in when the documents are available in Frankfurt. This procedure is recommended in view of the fact that the transfer to Hungarian officials is to take place on or about 15 April 1947, and it is desirable to have the documentation in order prior to this date. The Chief of the Foreign Exchange Depository has certified the accuracy of the facts in another document which has been revised by the Finance Division and superseded by the form of authorization at Tab D.

5. Recommend that letter and schedule in triplicate at Tab D be signed by the Deputy Military Governor—six signatures in all.

THEODORE H. BALL  
Director

**CONFIDENTIAL**

217051

COMMISSION TRIPARTITE  
 POUR LA RESTITUTION DE L'OR MONETAIRE  
 TRIPARTITE COMMISSION  
 FOR THE RESTITUTION OF MONETARY GOLD

155, RUE DE LA LOI  
 BRUXELLES  
 TELEPHONE 34.98.00

D/12-455

2nd June, 1948.

*Answered 24 June 48*

Military Governor,  
 United States Zone of Occupation,  
BERLIN, GERMANY.

*264427*

Sir,

The Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold has the honour to inform you that it is under an obligation under the terms of a protocol entered into between the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy to set aside a certain quantity of gold out of an allocation recently made to Italy.

An initial operation to comply with the terms of the same protocol has already been effected by the Foreign Exchange Depository, the amount set aside on the first occasion being 3,805.31531 kgs. The matter was dealt with in our letter to you reference CROM 131, dated 18th October, 1947.

To complete the total laid down in the protocol it is necessary that an additional quantity of gold amounting as near as possible to 5,100 Fine kgs should now be set aside, marked "Italian Set Aside" as was done in the case of the initial operation.

Accordingly, the Tripartite Commission requests you to cause an appropriate number of boxes from the unallocated balance of gold known as Lot I at the Foreign Exchange Depository to be transferred from their present location to that in which the 3,805.31531 kgs, known as Lot III, referred to above, have been deposited, marked "Italian Set Aside".

The Tripartite Commission would appreciate receiving, at your earliest convenience, confirmation that this transfer has been duly effected.

217052

200/422

A duplicate original of the present letter is being despatched today to your office: Rear Echelons, Finance Division, Foreign Exchange Depository.

We have the honour to be,  
Sir,

*Russell H. Don*

Commissioner of the  
Government of the  
United States of America

*Edmund Martin*

Commissioner of the Government  
of the United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland

*Laurent*

Commissioner of the  
Government of the  
French Republic

JAW/SRM+

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 715058  
 By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
 Box 164  
 FED

Grand Summary - Italy

<u>Prusien Mint Bars</u>		<u>Gold</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>
<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Fine Ounces</u>	<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Fine Ounces</u>	<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Fine Ounces</u>
1,978.4135	63,607.464	1,826.90181	58,736.2487	3,805.31531	122,343.7127
( S I )		( S II )			

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 1164  
FED

ITALY

PRUSSIAN MINT BARS

SUMMARY OF PAGE TOTALS

<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>WEIGHT FINE OUNCES</u>
1	11657.925
2	11865.480
3	12027.640
4	12002.662
5	12045.139
6	4008.618
	<hr/>
	63607.464

at 32.150742 ounces per fine Kilogram  
equivalent to 1978.4135 fine Kilograms.

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

26 260  
Box 164  
FED

ITALY  
COIN LIST  
SUMMARY

PAGE NO.

7

WEIGHT IN GRAMS

	<u>GROSS:</u>	<u>FINE:</u>
	2025,905.9	1826,901.81
Total:	2025,905.9	1826,901.81

- S II -

217056

- 5 -

BAR LIST

Recipient Government Italy

11892.480

Box No.	Bar No.	Fineness	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks
			Gross	Fine	
			415.11	410.108	} flight 33
			415.00	403.240	
			415.21	410.201	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
			415.00	410.108	
949 B	1072/1	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/2	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/3	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/4	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/5	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/6	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/7	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/8	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/9	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/10	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/11	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/12	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/13	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/14	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/15	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/16	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/17	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/18	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/19	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/20	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/21	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/22	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/23	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/24	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1072/25	994.8	415.00	410.108	
	1073/1	994.8	389.563	389.563	
	1073/2	994.8	395.074	395.074	
	1073/3	994.8	390.51	388.479	
	1073/4	994.8	402.25	400.158	
	1073/5	994.8	401.38	399.292	
	1073/6	994.8	384.86	382.858	
				11657.925	

Recipient Government ITALY

BVF TIAL

- 1 -

BAR LIST

11821.852

Box No.	Bar No.	Fineness	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks
			Gross	Fine	
		994.8	384.88	385.828	
		994.8	401.28	400.525	
		994.8	405.52	400.128	
		994.8	320.21	388.412	
		994.8	377.78	377.815	
954 B	1073/5	994.8	395.30	397.825	flight 33
	1073/6	994.8	399.34	397.053	
	1073/7	994.8	405.49	407.381	
	1073/8	994.8	372.66	370.702	
225 B	1073/9	994.8	403.22	401.153	
	1073/10	994.8	377.78	375.815	
955 B	1073/11	994.8	395.10	392.995	
	1073/12	994.8	393.08	390.996	
	1073/13	994.8	387.98	385.892	
	1073/14	994.8	400.50	397.092	
221 B	1073/15	994.8	405.24	403.812	
	1073/16	994.8	410.13	407.997	
956 B	1073/17	994.8	404.81	405.200	
	1073/18	994.8	377.86	375.895	
	1073/19	994.8	410.45	408.315	
	1073/20	994.8	386.02	384.825	
220 B	1073/21	994.8	390.59	388.927	
	1073/22	994.8	396.44	394.548	
	1073/23	994.8	420.24	418.054	
957 B	1073/24	994.8	378.24	376.427	
	1073/25	994.8	389.45	387.247	
	1073/26	994.8	399.80	396.925	
	1073/27	994.8	389.50	387.476	
219 B	1073/28	994.8	392.80	390.875	
	1073/29	994.8	391.16	389.125	
958 B	1073/30	994.8	373.12	371.975	
	1074/1	995.0	412.57	410.507	
	1074/2	995.0	412.00	409.940	
	1074/3	995.0	418.31	416.218	
	1074/4	995.0	412.17	410.109	
	1074/5	995.0	407.18	405.144	
				11865.480	

BAR LIST

FED  
Box 164  
25 260

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Authority NWD 775058  
By ID NARA Date 10/19/99

217058

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775058  
 By D. NARA Date 6/14/99

26, 260  
 Box 164  
 FED

Box No.:	Bar No.:	Purity	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks:
			Gross	Net	
			<u>BAR LIST</u>		
			<u>15005 ees</u>		
		999.9	401.28	402.102	
		999.9	419.70	417.004	
		999.9	406.85	414.265	
		999.9	406.40	404.268	
		999.9	420.66	418.456	
		999.9	406.70	404.666	
		999.9	410.28	408.242	
		999.9	408.22	408.284	
		999.9	400.42	398.608	
		999.9	426.00	424.182	
		999.9	409.00	407.872	
		999.5	411.24	409.389	
		999.6	386.92	385.223	
		999.6	401.81	402.121	
		999.6	373.83	372.485	
		999.6	396.08	394.333	
		999.6	466.23	464.462	
		999.6	398.26	396.587	
		999.6	413.95	412.128	
		999.6	389.85	388.120	
		999.6	402.12	402.281	
		999.6	408.81	406.813	
		999.6	380.18	378.403	
		999.6	409.08	407.280	
		999.6	408.03	406.834	
		999.6	382.20	380.518	
		999.6	403.80	401.525	
		999.6	406.16	404.572	
		999.6	411.38	409.569	
		999.6	386.27	384.570	
		999.6	386.15	384.450	
		999.6	405.52	401.744	
		999.6	409.37	407.568	
			12027.640		

33  
 flight  
 33

217059

		BAR LIST		15051.040		
Recipient		Government		408.31	401.288	
				401.54	401.144	
				288.12	284.420	
		Progression Mint Bars		411.28	408.288	
				409.18	401.215	
Box No.:	Bar No.:	Purity	Weight (Troy Ounces)	Gross	Net	Remarks:
964 B	927/15	995.0	385.50	380.218		33 flight 33
	/20	995.0	375.68	374.827		
	/21	995.0	401.08	399.585		
	/22	995.0	393.45	391.788		
965 B	927/23	995.0	403.66	401.839		
	/24	995.0	405.75	403.964		
	/25	995.0	388.02	388.150		
966 B	927/26	995.0	412.02	415.158		
	/27	995.0	408.00	407.280		
	/28	995.0	402.42	400.563		
	928/13	995.0	388.00	386.358		
967 B	928/2	995.9	400.51	398.867		
	928/3	995.9	407.87	406.197		
	928/4	995.9	398.35	388.352		
	928/5	995.9	411.54	408.388		
968 B	928/6	995.9	375.60	374.976		
	928/7	995.9	394.04	388.436		
	928/8	995.9	408.38	408.040		
	928/9	995.9	426.55	424.803		
969 B	928/10	995.9	408.66	406.984		
	928/11	995.9	415.82	408.547		
	928/12	995.9	400.10	401.888		
	928/13	995.9	388.05	388.454		
970 B	928/14	995.9	402.47	400.523		
	928/15	995.9	402.02	400.381		
	928/16	995.9	412.75	411.857		
	928/17	995.9	407.38	405.709		
				399.80	398.160	
				NET WT (TROY OUNCES)		
971 B	928/16	995.9	402.80	401.148		
	/17	995.9	411.86	410.171		
	/18	995.9	398.54	396.905		
	/19	995.9	389.23	387.634		
	928/20	995.9	400.65	399.007		
928/21	995.9	391.93	390.323			
		BAR LIST		12002.662		

FED  
Box 164  
26 260

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By ID NARA Date 04/19/99

217060

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

BAR LIST

Recipient Government Italy

Prussian Mint Bars

Box No.:	Bar No.:	Fineness	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks:
			Gross:	Fine:	
969 B	928/22	995.9	411.18	409.494	} flight 33
	23	995.9	410.08	408.398	
	24	995.9	396.32	394.695	
	25	995.9	395.54	393.918	
	26	995.9	397.28	395.651	
	27	995.9	423.89	422.152	
970 B	928/28	995.9	390.13	388.530	} flight 33
	29	995.9	420.35	418.626	
	929/1	995.6	401.60	399.832	
	2	995.6	423.03	421.168	
	3	995.6	392.13	390.382	
	4	995.6	408.76	406.917	
971 B	929/5	995.6	423.44	420.510	} flight 34
	6	995.6	402.86	400.087	
	7	995.6	402.86	400.087	
	8	995.6	402.86	400.087	
	9	995.6	402.86	400.087	
	10	995.6	407.22	405.428	
972 B	929/11	995.6	388.00	387.255	} flight 34
	12	995.6	402.86	399.402	
	13	995.6	398.28	397.503	
	14	995.6	392.20	390.363	
	15	995.6	384.37	382.678	
	16	995.6	417.03	415.195	
973 B	929/17	995.6	409.50	407.787	} flight 34
	18	995.6	397.88	396.129	
	19	995.6	392.83	391.101	
	20	995.6	394.44	392.704	
	21	995.6	408.42	406.622	
	22	995.6	394.06	392.326	
			<b>BVK TISL</b>	<b>12045.139</b>	

BAR LIST

15042-120

Recipient Government Italy

205.250

Prussian Mint Bars

205.104

Box No.:	Bar No.:	Fineness	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks:
			Gross:	Fine:	
974 B	1253	900.0	450.83	405.919	33 34 33 34
	1254	900.0	435.61	399.689	
	1255	900.0	431.84	388.829	
	1256	900.0	404.68	355.115	
	1257	900.0	385.98	348.282	
975 B	1260	999.2	407.60	407.273	
	201	999.8	407.33	402.158	
	202	999.8	385.00	383.945	
	203	999.8	432.09	417.353	
	204	999.8	438.94	426.744	
976 B	205	999.8	401.84	399.684	
	206	999.8	398.44	396.846	
	207	999.8	432.03	431.075	
	208	999.8	431.98	431.075	
	209	999.8	435.98	435.304	
977 B	250	900.0	450.00	408.825	
	251	900.0	450.22	418.878	
	252	900.0	200.12	388.220	
	253	900.0	457.80	433.125	
	254	900.0	201.50	322.024	
978 B	255	900.0	202.24	322.048	
	256	900.0	202.25	324.022	
	257	900.0	410.08	408.288	
	258	900.0	411.18	408.404	
	259	900.0	457.80	433.125	

Checked by  
J. W. G. [Signature]

Prussian Mint Bars

Recipient Government Italy

BAR LIST

25 260  
Box 164  
FED

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775058  
By ID NARA Date 04/19/99

217062

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 715058  
 By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
 Box 164  
 FED

COIN LIST

Recipient Government Italy

Country and Denomination	Box No.:	Bag Nos.:	Fine-ness	Weight in Grams	
				Gross:	Fine:
U S A \$ 10,	20	✓ 922 A 1 - A 10	900	83,528.5	75,175.65
U S A \$	20	✓ 923 B 1 - B 10	900	83,558.7	75,202.83
U S A \$	20	✓ 924 C 1 - C 10	900	83,562.9	75,206.61
U S A \$	20	✓ 925 C 11 - C 20	900	83,561.4	75,205.26
U S A \$	20	✓ 926 B 11 - B 20	900	83,570.3	75,213.27
U S A \$	20	✓ 927 A 11 - A 20	900	83,557.1	75,201.39
Netherlands Fl.	10	✓ 928 B 21 - B 30	900	67,184.4	60,465.96
Netherlands Fl.	10	✓ 929 C 21 - C 30	900	67,191.1	60,471.99
U S A \$ and	20				
U S A \$ mixed		✓ 930 A 21 - A 26	900	50,132.0	45,118.80
Netherlands Fl.	10	✓ 931 A 31 - A 37	900	47,022.1	42,319.89
Netherlands Fl.	10	✓ 932 B 31 - B 40	900	67,197.1	60,477.39
Germany RM	10	✓ 933 A 51 - A 60	900	79,643.8	71,679.42
France mixed Fr.	20	✓ 934 C 41 - C 50	900	64,409.6	57,968.64
Netherlands Fl.	10	✓ 935 C 31 - C 40	900	67,196.3	60,476.67
Switzerland Fr.	20	✓ 936 C 51 - C 65	900	96,640.4	86,976.36
Germany RM	20	✓ 937 B 41 - B 50	900	79,441.1	71,496.99
Germany RM	20	✓ 938 B 51 - B 56	900	47,684.8	42,916.32
Germany RM 10,	20	✓ 939 A 61 - A 70	900	79,569.9	71,612.91
England £	1	✓ 940 A 71 - A 80	916.66	79,738.9	73,093.46
England £	1	✓ 941 A 91 - A 97	916.66	55,812.2	51,160.81
Austria Kr.	10	✓ 942 C 91 - C 100	900	67,586.8	60,828.12
Austria Kr.	10	✓ 943 C 81 - C 90	900	67,590.3	60,831.27
Austria Kr.	10	✓ 944 B 61 - B 66	900	40,557.3	36,501.57
England £	1	✓ 945 A 81 - A 90	916.66	79,725.4	73,081.08
Italy Lire and	20				
Italy mixed		✓ 947 A 101 - A 110	900	64,468.2	58,021.38
Switzerland Fr.	20	✓ 948 C 101 - C 107			
		C 121 - C 123	900	62,423.1	56,180.79
Switzerland Fr.	20	✓ 949 B 81 - B 90	900	64,450.2	58,005.18
Italy Lire and	10				
Switzerland Fr.	20	✓ 950 A 111 - A 120	900	64,466.1	58,019.49
Switzerland Fr.	20	✓ 951 B 91 - B 100	900	64,435.9	57,992.31
				2025,905.9	1826,901.81

*Checked the work sheets for always boxes of the Greene*

Item No. 24 - Silver Bullion

4 Nov 1948

1 FED OFA 4 Oct  
OMGUS OMGUS 48  
APO APO  
757 742

1. Attached hereto is Annex A in duplicate, covering seven bars silver bullion received on 11 July 1945 from Reichsbank, Eschwege, on behalf of Reichsbank Muehlhausen in Thuringia (Russian Zone). An MGAX form photostat copy attached covering these bars states that they were delivered to the Reichsbank, Muehlhausen under Law 53, by the Municipal Treasury of Muehlhausen and that the owner was the city of Muehlhausen.

2. "Plan for Disposition of Assets held at FED" outlines the following disposition under Item No. 24: "Silver"- If a Law 53 deposit, to be released to Landeszentralbank, Hessen, to be held there under Law 53 and disposed of like all Law 53 assets, unless if from Soviet Zone. If this silver does not represent an individually owned Law 53 deposit, but either Reichloot or Reichsbank property, dispose of according to Ia. for Reichsloot or Ib. for Reichsbank property."

3. "Policy Guiding Disposition of Assets held at FED" outlines the following under Law 53 assets - Gold - Silver - Platinum," paragraph 1.:

"It is suggested that these precious metals, whether in coin, bullion, shot, sheet, etc. form, still held at FED, and for which no disposition, such as restitution, release to gold pot, turnover to IRO or stockpiling (if classified as U.S. war Booty) has been stipulated be sold to the Bank Deutscher Länder (BDL) for Deutsche Marks.

The Bico Precious Metals Control Group will be informed of such sale to BDL. The proceeds from the sale of these precious metals will go to:

(a) STEG if the metals represent former Reich Property, or now unidentifiable (and thus not restitutable) Reichloot.

(b) To the Reichsbank trustee fund established to account for certain assets, which were uncontested property of the former Reichsbank such as the German silver coins held at FED under Law 53 which the Reichsbank had called in during the war against redemption in other than precious metal currency.

(c) To be accounted for in accordance with directions contained in MGR - 5 - 309 if the assets represent forfeited bail, confiscated property or funds resulting from court fines (such as silver bullion coins and tableware confiscated by US Constabulary from German black market operators (Shipment 85).

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 163  
FED

Item No. 24 - Silver Bullion (cont'd)

4 Nov 1948

4. While not strictly former Reich property, a municipality could be classified as an instrumentality of the Reich. Accordingly, disposal under Par 3 (a) is indicated.

5. If this disposition meets with your approval kindly forward to us your authorization to release subject assets to Bank Deutscher Länder to be held by them in custody subject to the instructions of Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

Encl:  
a/s

EDWIN P. KELLER  
Acting Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

---

P.S. The 428 RM in German silver coin also shown in MGAX Form were included in Item No. 39 heretofore turned over to the Bank Deutscher Länder.

---

217065

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

26 260  
Box 163  
FED

HOAX (2)

Silbermann  
NL 11

MILITARY GOVERNMENT (MILITÄRREGIERUNG)  
FINANCE SECTION (FINANZ-ABTEILUNG)

PROPERTY DELIVERED TO THE REICHSBANK AGAINST RECEIPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAW NO. 53, FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

(ABLIEFERUNG VON VERMÖGENSWERTEN AN DIE REICHSBANK GEGEN EMPFANGSBESTÄTIGUNG GEMÄSS GESETZ NR. 53 DER MILITÄRREGIERUNG, DEWISENBEWIRTSCHAFTUNG)

To be submitted in triplicate with the property listed to the nearest branch of the Reichsbank within the same area  
(In dreifacher Ausfertigung mit den hierin angeführten Vermögenswerten bei der nächsten Reichsbankstelle in demselben Gebiet einzureichen.)

Type or print all answers. If this form is filled out in German, it should be accompanied by an English translation  
(Alle Angaben sind in Druck- oder Maschinenschrift zu machen. Sofern dieses Formular in deutscher Sprache ausgefüllt wird, ist eine englische Übersetzung beizufügen.)

Before preparing this form read carefully the instructions in Part II hereof. (Vor Ausfüllung dieses Formulars sind die in Teil II enthaltenen Anweisungen sorgfältig durchzulesen.)

To: Reichsbanknebenstelle Date (Datum) May 21, 1945  
(An: Branch of Reichsbank (Reichsbankstelle) 21. Mai 1945.)

Mühlhausen i. Thür.

Address (Anschrift)

The undersigned in accordance with Paragraph 5 of Article III of Military Government Law No. 53 hereby makes delivery of the property listed below. (Der/die Unterzeichnete/n liefert/die(n) hiermit die untenstehenden Vermögenswerte gemäss Gesetz Nr. 53 der Militärregierung Paragraph 5, Artikel III, ab.)

From: Stadtkasse Mühlhausen i. Thür. Municipal Treasury of Mühlhausen/Thür.  
(Von: Name and address of person or organization making the delivery.)

(Name und Anschrift der Person, Firma usw. die die Ablieferung vornimmt)

Owner: Stadt Mühlhausen i. Thür. City of Mühlhausen/Thür.  
(Eigentümer: Name and address of owner of the property delivered, if other than person named above.)

(Name und Anschrift des Eigentümers der abgelieferten Vermögenswerte, falls dieser nicht mit der vorgenannten Person identisch ist.)

PART I (TEIL I)

PROPERTY DELIVERED  
(ABGELIEFERTER VERMÖGENSWERTE)

A. Currency Other Than German Currency. (Ausländische Geldsorten.)

Description, including denominations and currency, e.g., indicate whether Dollars, Pounds, Francs, etc. (Beschreibung, einschl. Nennbetrag und Währung, z.B. Dollar, Pfund, Franken, usw.)	Total Face Amount in Each Currency (Gesamtbetrag in jeder Währung)
nein no	

217066

ORIGINAL

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 163  
FED

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
judicial person or  
interest herein; and  
hereof.  
nischen oder Privatrechts  
nutzen. Gewalt über diese  
besitz, alle öffentlichen  
ch property is held in his

**Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Other Instruments of Payment Drawn on or Issued by Persons outside Germany. (Von Personen ausserhalb Deutschlands ausgestellte oder auf sie gezogene Schecks, Anzeigen, Wechsel oder sonstige Zahlungsmittel.)**

Number of Items (Anzahl)	Description (Beschreibung)	Currency in Which Expressed (Währung)	Total Face Amount in Such Currency (Gesamtbetrag in solcher Währung)
	Nein No		58
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...

**C. Securities and other Evidences of Ownership or Indebtedness issued by Persons outside Germany. (Wertpapiere und andere Beweiskunden über Eigentums- und Schuldverhältnisse, die von Personen ausserhalb Deutschlands ausgestellt sind.)**

Description (Beschreibung)	Currency in Which Expressed (Währung)	Total Face Amount in Such Currency (Gesamtbetrag in solcher Währung)
nein no		

**D. Securities and other Evidences of Ownership or Indebtedness issued by Persons within Germany and expressed in a Currency other than German Currency. (Wertpapiere und andere Beweiskunden über Eigentums- und Schuldverhältnisse in ausländischen Währungen, die von Personen in Deutschland ausgestellt sind.)**

Description (Beschreibung)	Currency in Which Expressed (Währung)	Total Face Amount in Such Currency (Gesamtbetrag in solcher Währung)
(Nein) No		

217067

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

or Silver Coins: (Gold- oder Silbermünzen:)		
Number of Coins (Anzahl der Münzen)	Description including Currency (Beschreibung einschliesslich Währung)	Total Amount in Each Currency (Gesamtbetrag in jeder Währung)
74	Silver coins at RM 5.-- each	370.--
29	" " " " 2.-- "	58.--
		<hr/> 428.--
74	Silbermünzen zu je 5.- RM	370.--
29	" " " " 2.- "	58.--
		<hr/> 428.--
F. Gold, Silver, or Platinum Bullion or Alloys thereof: (Gold, Silber oder Platin, oder deren Legierungen in Barren:)		
Quantity (Anzahl)	Description (Beschreibung)	Total Weight of each type of Bullion (Gesamtgewicht jeder Metallgattung)
6 packets	Silver - bars	
6 Pakete	Silber - Barren	77,931 kg

G. Reread Paragraph 2 of Definitions in Part II of these instructions and list below any property, subject to Paragraph 5 Article III of Military Government Law No. 53, which is owned by you or is in your possession, custody or control and which you are not delivering, but which you know is being delivered to the Reichsbank by someone else. Give a detailed explanation as to why delivery is not being made by you and give the name and address of the person making the delivery. (Unter Hinweis auf Paragraph 2 der Begriffsbestimmungen in Teil II dieser Anweisungen sind nachfolgend alle dem Paragraph 5, Artikel III, des Gesetzes Nr. 53 der Militärregierung unterliegenden Vermögenswerte anzugeben, deren Eigentümer die unterzeichnete Person ist, oder die sich in deren Besitz, Verwahrung oder Kontrolle befinden und die nicht von der unterzeichneten Person sondern wie ihr bekannt ist, von jemand anders an die Reichsbank abgeliefert werden. Eine genaue Begründung, warum die Ablieferung nicht durch die unterzeichnete Person erfolgt, ist zu geben; ferner sind Name und Adresse des Ablieferers anzugeben.)

217063

Municipal Treasury of Mühlhausen  
 Stadtkasse Mühlhausen i. Thür.

*Wiederhoff*  
 Signature of Person making Delivery  
 (Unterschrift der abliefernden Person)

Authority NWD T15058  
By JD NARA Date 6/4/99

26, 260  
Box 163  
FED

**AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON MAKING REPORT  
(EIDESTÄTLICHE ERKLÄRUNG DES ANMELDERS)**

Name (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address (Anschrift) \_\_\_\_\_  
Business (Geschäftsbetrieb oder Tätigkeit) \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipal Treasury of Mühlhausen/Thür.  
Stadtkasse Mühlhausen 1. Thür.

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ affirm under oath that I/we am/are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_

making this report and all supplementary documents submitted herewith and made a part hereof, that I/we am/are authorized to make this affidavit and that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the statements set forth in said report forms are true and accurate and all material facts in connection with said reports have been set forth therein, and that I/we am/are cognizant of the fact that the statements and affidavit made by me/us will be used as proof before public authorities, such as the Military Government, the Military Government Courts, and the German Courts, and that I/we am/are also aware of the fact that any untrue or incomplete statement which I/we might make in these reports will be punishable under the law of the Military Government and/or under German law.

(Ich/Wir) erkläre(n) hiermit an Eidesstatt, dass Ich/wir wir die das/der sind und dass Ich/wir diesen Bericht einschliesslich aller zusätzlichen Schriftstücke, die dazu gehören und als wesentliche Bestandteile davon gelten, einreichte(n), dass Ich/wir zur Abgabe dieser eidesstattlichen Erklärung berechtigt bin/sind und dass die in diesem Bericht gemachten Angaben nach bestem/unsrem besten Wissen und Gewissen wahrheitsgemäss und richtig sind, dass alle für diesen Bericht wesentlichen Tatsachen angegeben sind und dass Ich/wir wissen, dass die von Ich/uns gemachten Angaben und eidesstattliche Erklärung von öffentlichen Behörden, z. B. der Militärregierung, den Gerichten der Militärregierung und deutschen Gerichten, als Beweismittel benutzt werden können und dass Ich/wir uns ferner bewusst sind, dass irgend eine falsche oder unvollständige Erklärung in diesem Bericht nach den Gesetzen der Militärregierung und/oder deutschen Gesetzen strafbar ist.)

Signature of Affiant (Unterschrift der die eidesstattliche Erklärung abgebenden Person) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Affiant (Unterschrift der die eidesstattliche Erklärung abgebenden Person) \_\_\_\_\_  
Stadtkasse Mühlhausen 1. Thür.  
Municipal Treasury of Mühlhausen/Thür.

Address of Affiant (Anschrift) \_\_\_\_\_ Address of Affiant (Anschrift) \_\_\_\_\_

The above signature(s) of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (Richtigkeit obiger Unterschrift(en) des/der) \_\_\_\_\_ (von) is/are certified herewith (wird hiermit beglaubigt)

at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_ (Ort) (Tag) (Monat)

Seal (Siegel) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Notary (Unterschrift des Notars) \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF RECEIPT (EMPFANGSBESTÄTIGUNG)**

The Reichsbank hereby certifies that on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May 194 it received from (Die Reichsbank bestätigt hiermit, dass sie am) (Tag) (Monat) (erhalten hat von) Municipal Treasury of Mühlhausen/Thür. Stadtkasse Mühlhausen/Thür.

the property listed in Part I hereof, that it has checked the above list with the property received and that it agrees in every particular (die in Teil I dieses Formulars angegebenen Vermögenswerte und dass die in der Aufstellung angegebenen Werte mit den an sie abgelieferten Werten verglichen und als übereinstimmend befunden hat.)

This receipt is not transferable in any manner whatsoever. (Diese Empfangsbestätigung ist unter keinen Umständen übertragbar.)

Branch of Reichsbank (Reichsbankstelle) \_\_\_\_\_ at Mühlhausen / Thür. Reichsbanknebenstelle

Signature (Unterschrift) \_\_\_\_\_ Address (Anschrift) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (Unterschrift) \_\_\_\_\_

Direktor Inspektor

Position or Title (Stellung oder Titel) \_\_\_\_\_ Position or Title (Stellung oder Titel) \_\_\_\_\_

217069

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 162  
FED

ANNEX A

Shipment No. 53

Silver Bullion

FED  
Form No.

Description

FED  
Gross weight  
Kilos

15578

7 silver bars

Markings

I	05189	1943	B Degussa	4.667
II	05190	"	B Degussa	4.384
III	05191	"	B Degussa	10.160
IV	05192	"	B Degussa	9.652
V	05193	"	B Degussa	21.354
VI	05194	"	B Degussa	19.280
IV	05192	"	B Degussa	8.459

Total: 77.956 Kg

Estimated fineness 500

217070

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

Proposed Cable

FROM : COMUS  
TO : AQWAR FOR WDSGA ES  
INFO : EUCOM

Reurads WX-97759, May 1947 and W-88346, May 1946 and curads CC-6240, June 1946 and CC-7563, Jan 1947.

1. Tabulation of precious stones and jewelry is subject. Precious stones and jewelry not subject to declaration under Law 53 and present tabulation MOAX forms does not reflect such assets. Foreign Exchange Depository holds large quantities precious stones and jewelry together with other assets and presently engaged in inventory and appraisal which is now approx 60% completed. Priority being given to inventorying and further investigation of sources and ownership, before attempting a compilation of totals. Information as yet incomplete.

2. Investigation to date discloses bulk of precious stones and jewelry was looted, and is subject to eventual disposition (a) in satisfaction of existing claims (b) to IGCR under WX-85682 (c) to countries of origin when determinable.

No indications any such property rightfully owned by German Government.

(Present information discloses no substantial amounts jewelry and precious stones will be available for reparations or export-import purposes.)

217071

RG 260

Box 432

FED

Authority ND 7765072By J NARA Date 5/10/99

HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER  
 Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone)  
 Financial Branch

(Main) APO 757  
 9 November 1945

OS-TIN 129.5-2

SUBJECT: Looted valuables

TO : Lt. Col. H. D. Cragen, Chief, Currency Section

1. Reference is made to the matter of accepting from responsible U. S. military authorities financial assets, valuables, and looted materials which have come into the possession of such responsible military authorities as looted property, or property which there is reasonable cause to believe or suspect have been looted, and which are tendered to the Currency section for safeguarding and custody in the Foreign Exchange Depository.

2. It seems desirable that such valuables be received and held in safe custody by the Currency Section for the following reasons:

(a) It is undesirable that custody of such materials be dispersed through numerous military agencies now holding or collecting such valuables which do not have appropriate facilities for safeguarding or custody.

(b) The restitution process would be complicated if custody of such materials were dispersed among many holders.

(c) A substantial amount of the looted material is already held by the Currency Section.

(d) Mr. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, has requested and this Headquarters has undertaken to provide at an appropriate time a plan for the disposition of looted materials now held or subsequently acquired, or the proceeds thereof, held by the Currency Section. The intelligent preparation of any such plan would be unnecessarily complicated if custody of such materials were dispersed among many collecting agencies.

3. Accordingly, you are authorized to receive for safeguarding and custody valuables such as gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign currencies, foreign securities, precious stones or jewels, jewelry, gold teeth, and other similar valuables. You should obtain from the agency presenting any such materials a statement in detail as to the nature and source of any such materials. You should not accept any materials of the type which are properly handled by some other agency or Military Government, such as, for instance, paintings which are handled by the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section of the Reparations, Deliveries & Restitutions Branch.

/s/ A. U. Fox

A. U. FOX

Acting Deputy Chief

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

*Paul R. McCarroll*

PAUL R. MCCARROLL

Captain, AG

Deputy Chief

217072

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: AND 765 076  
By: JN NARA Date: 5/10/99RG 260 BOX 428  
FED**SECRET**  
C O P YHEADQUARTERS  
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY  
APO 403**SECRET**  
Auth: CG 12TH AGE  
Initials: Emb  
Date: 11 JUNE 1945

AG 200.4-GNMCU

12 May 1945.

SUBJECT: Tally, Transport and Delivery of Treasure.

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters 80th Infantry Division, APO 80, US Army.

THROUGH: Commanding General, Headquarters XX Corps, APO 340, US Army.

1. The following message was received at this Headquarters from the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group:

"It is desired that gold found in Lucky area whether or not in Austria be properly transported to Reichsbank at FRANKFURT under proper security arrangements and delivered to Currency Section for Germany together with any documentary or other evidence relating to ownership interest in such treasure. Tally should be made prior to removal and delivered to Currency Section with delivery of treasures. Information requested relating to discovery, ownership interest and contents of such treasures."

2. Major Lionel C. Perera, ASN O-900986, this headquarters, is designated to carry out instructions quoted in paragraph 1.

3. It is requested that you render all necessary assistance to Major Perera in the fulfillment of his mission.

For the Army Commander

/s/ Paul D. Harkins  
PAUL D. HARKINS  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Deputy Chief of Staff.

1st Ind.

HQ 80th Inf Div, APO #80, U.S. Army, 12 May 1945.

TO: Commanding Officer, 317th Infantry, APO #80, U.S. Army

Commanding Officer, 317th Infantry, will turn over to Major Perera the gold, currency, jewels and/or other valuables at SPITAL. Major Perera will give to Col Jeffrey, Finance Officer, 80th Infantry Division, a receipt for the valuables.

By command of Major General McBRIDE:

/s/ S.P. Walker  
S. P. WALKER  
Colonel, Cav.,  
Chief of Staff.

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Lionel C. Perera  
LIONEL C. PERERA  
Major, SC

-1-

**SECRET**

217073

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND 765076  
By JN NARA Date 5/10/99

RG 260 BOX 428  
FED

**SECRET**

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP  
APO 655

**SECRET**

Auth: CG, 12TH AGP  
Initials: [Signature]  
Date: 11 JUNE 1945  
12 JUN 1945

123 (G-5-F)

SUBJECT: Report on Gold Uncovered in Third US Army Area in Austria.

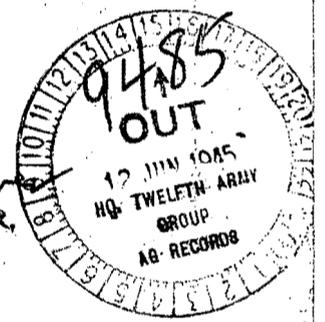
TO: Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, (Fwd), APO 757.

1. Reference TWX S-87419, 8 May 1945, your headquarters, containing instructions on the movement of gold stocks found in Third US Army Area in Austria.
2. For the furtherance of your files there are inclosed copies of letter and memorandum with inclosures (in duplicate) received from Third US Army, covering gold delivered to the Currency Section for Germany, 16 May 1945.
3. A completed tally of the shipment was delivered to the Currency Section for Germany by the officers accompanying and supervising the movement.

FOR THE ARMY GROUP COMMANDER:

- 2 Incls:
- Incl 1. Copy of letter, AG 123 GNMCMU, 23 May 1945, Third US Army, subject: "Gold and Treasure of National Bank of Hungary", w/1 Ind and 11 Incls. (in dup)
  - Incl 2. Copy letter AG 123 GNMCMU 26 May 1945, Headquarters, Third US Army, subject: "Gold and Treasure of National Bank of Hungary", w/1 Incl. (in dup)

L. Sokolower  
L. SOKOLOWER,  
Captain AGD  
Asst. Adj. Gen.



Information copy to:

Commanding Officer, 12th Army Group Detachment, European Civil Affairs Currency Section Germany, c/o Supreme Headquarters, AEF, (Future Fwd), APO 757.

**SECRET**

217074

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WWD 765 075  
By JN NARA Date 5/10/99

RG 260 BOX 428  
FED

1 of 1

H. GR. AGCW Lt Col FD

Financial

30 June 45

*File  
62*

Hq 12th Army Group for G-5

F-96731, 21 June 45 CITE: FHGEG

C O N F I D E N T I A L

P R I O R I T Y

1. Following message from AFHQ signed Alexander to SHAEP Main has been received:

"1. ACC HUNGARY, on behalf of national provisional government, has delivered note to US representative ACC HUNGARY stating that part of Hungarian gold reserve, about 35,000 KG gold and other valuables are immured in cellar of church in SPITAL AM PYHRN; this village is situated about 18 KM northeast of LIEZEN, town in Valley of River EMES, AUSTRIA. In this cellar are also stored foodstuff and gasoline, guarded by 25 Military Policemen of SZALASY Regime. In the village of SELZCHEN, about 12 KM from SPITAL AM PYHRN are stored some 100 automobiles guarded by Hungarian Fugitive Battalion.

"2. For statement of views requested by WARCOS AGWAR WX-18899 and for basis of subsequent decision as to disposition, request following be ascertained with advice to this Hq:

- A. Quantities and kind of valuables.
- B. Markings or elements indicating origin.
- C. Dates and circumstances of storage."

2. Reference above to AGWAR WX-18899 is message from AGWAR signed WARCOS detailing substantially same information as above and requesting views on the subject matter.

3. No information is available here regarding the foodstuffs, gasoline or automobiles.

4. On 16 May 45, Currency Section for Germany received gold bullion and coin said to weigh 29,875.984 Kg. which came from National Bank of Hungary at Spital am Pyhrn. Full information on the shipment was sent to you by Third Army under 1st Ind dated 23 May 45 file AG123-GNMCU Subject: Gold and Treasure of National Bank of Hungary, G-5 See to CG 3 US Army. It is not known whether this is the gold referred to in message from AFHQ.

5. Request that investigation be made to determine information requested by AFHQ and that results of investigation be forwarded to this Hq.

B BEFNSTEIN Col GSC  
Chief Financial Sec

217075

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 765 076  
 By JN NARA Date 5/09/99

RG 260 BOX 428  
 FED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
 AG CABLES  
 OUTGOING MESSAGE

RECD. 091126Z APRIL 47

SECRET

PRIORITY

TO : AGWAR FOR WDSCA ES FOR s/w  
 INFO : ACC HUNGARY  
 FROM : OMJUS SIGNED KRATING  
 REF NO : CC-8730

Recurad CC-8656. Regarding 30 cases safekeeping property mentioned Para 3 cured, 11 cases inventoried and found to contain following: 1 bag gold bars, 33 gold anodes, 1 package cathodes, 3 bars gold and silver, 1 gold bar base, 54 small gold bars, 2 silver bars, 45 gold bars, 8 bags gold, 3 bags gold coin. Remaining cases not yet inventoried said to consist of: 2 cases foreign currency and coin, 8 cases safekeeping deposits, 3 containers platinum and other precious metals, 1 case sealed envelopes regarding Jewish properties, 1 package belonging to Minister President Ferenc Szalazi, 2 envelopes securities. Evidence that substantial part these items belong to Hungarian Military Police.

Above for your information. We are continuing preparations transfer this property along with silver and Orphans Court deposits to Representatives Hungarian Government on or about 15 April unless advised to contrary.

ORIGINATOR : FIN AUTH: B H BROWN  
 INFORMATION : POL AFF  
 LEGAL  
 CONT OFF  
 ECON

CC-8730

9 April 47

LW/ees

SECRET

217076

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NND 715058**  
By **TJ** NARA Date **6/14/99**

26 260  
Box 166  
FED

**SECRET**

Berlin, Germany  
20 November 1947

**SUBJECT:** Authorization for Release of Assets from Foreign Exchange Depository

**TO :** Chief  
Foreign Exchange Depository  
Finance Division  
APO 757, U. S. Army

1. Pursuant to letter, subject: "Removals from Foreign Exchange Depository, Reichsbank Building, Frankfurt", dated 16 June 1947, Office of Deputy Military Governor, OMGUS, the property listed in the schedule (made up of 50 pages plus 4 summary sheets) attached hereto as Annex A and consisting of a total of 29,383.8116 fine kg. or 944,704.9183 fine ounces of gold is hereby authorized to be released, upon the conditions stated in paragraph 2 hereof, to W. C. Roest van Limburg, the duly accredited representative of the Government of the Netherlands.

2. It is understood that this delivery constitutes a preliminary distribution of monetary gold made on the order of the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Accordingly you will require W. C. van Limburg, whose credentials have already been verified, to present the duly authenticated order of the said Commission and to sign the official receipt which will be in the form indicated by Annex B hereto. You will also prepare and have signed your official shipping ticket covering this release.

3. Authorization for this release is contained in Cable WX-87966, dated 11 October 1947, from Department of Army from CSCAD Eoon to OMGUS.

**THEODORE H. BALL**  
Director

**SECRET**

217077

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

26 260  
Box 166  
FED

ANNEX B

RECEIPT FOR DELIVERY OF MONETARY GOLD

His Excellency

the duly accredited Representative of the Government of the NETHERLANDS having full and sufficient powers for the purpose,

HEREBY acknowledges the receipt by him on behalf of the Government of the NETHERLANDS, of the monetary gold described below, from the Military Governor of the United States Zone of Occupation, Germany, pursuant to the Order issued by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, on November 12, 1947:

1. bars containing a total of fine Troy ounces  
or fine kilogrammes of gold.
2. bars said to contain a total of fine Troy ounces,  
or fine kilogrammes of gold.
3. gross kilogrammes of assorted coins containing, on the basis of the statutory fineness prescribed by their respective Governments of issue, a total of fine Troy ounces, or fine kilogrammes of gold.

The discrepancy in weight between the total amount of gold delivered as recited above and the amount of gold authorized and requested to be delivered by said Order, is recognized as being due to no fault of the said Military Governor; and this receipt shall serve as an acknowledgment on behalf of the Government of the NETHERLANDS, of the full and final discharge by the said Military Governor of said Order issued by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, on November 12, 1947; and this receipt shall also serve as a full release of any and all claims by the Government of the NETHERLANDS against the said Military Governor based upon or growing out of his custodianship of the gold described above or based upon said discrepancy.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By [Signature] NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 166  
FED

The attached Annex to this receipt shall be deemed to be a part of this receipt and the report of gold bars and gold coins described therein is warranted to be a full and accurate account of the gold bars and gold coins received on behalf of the Government of the NETHERLANDS, pursuant to the Order issued by the Tripartite Commission and hereinabove referred to.

DONE at Frankfurt this            day of            1947

Representative of the Government of the NETHERLANDS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF:

Have hereunder affixed their respective signatures:

1947  
1947  
1947

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 715058  
By TD NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 166  
FED

NETHERLANDS  
GOOD DELIVERY BARS  
SUMMARY OF PAGE TOTALS

<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>WEIGHT FINE OUNCES</u>
1	12087.416
2	12101.625
3	12082.366
4	12032.014
5	12024.852
6	12009.491
7	11959.417
8	11813.611
9	10399.248
10	9772.567
11	9147.407
12	11045.879
13	11793.860
14	9805.197

Total: 158074.950

at 32.150742 ounces per fine Kilogram  
equivalent to 4916.6812 fine Kilograms.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 715058  
 By D NARA Date 6/1/99

26 260  
 Box 166  
 FED

PAGE NO.

SUMMARY OF PAGE TOTALS  
GOOD DELIVERABLE BARS  
NETHERLANDS

NETHERLANDS  
PRUSSIAN MINT BARS  
SUMMARY OF PAGE TOTALS

<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>WEIGHT FINE OUNCES</u>
15	12222.267
16	12039.274
17	11725.479
18	11869.834
19	11789.263
20	11947.751
21	12085.359
22	11983.044
23	12090.835
24	11762.239
25	12172.592
26	12092.654
27	11992.570
28	12155.214
29	12104.125
30	12008.645
31	12192.133
32	12140.370
33	11973.699
34	12008.416
35	12105.648
36	12079.110
37	11988.626
38	11994.916
39	12033.843
40	12028.496
41	11988.177
42	8557.441
Total	333132.020

at 32.150742 ounces per fine Kilogram  
 equivalent to 10361.5655 fine Kilograms.

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

26 260  
Box 166  
FED

NETHERLANDS

COIN LIST

SUMMARY OF PAGE TOTALS

PAGE NO.	GROSS	FINE	WEIGHT IN GRAMS	
			GROSS:	FINE:
43	2147,577.2	1945,962.04		
44	1786,816.2	1622,877.07		
45	1417,231.6	1275,508.44		
46	1533,271.4	1379,944.26		
47	2673,746.4	2406,371.76		
48	2469,216.7	2222,295.03		
49	2924,098.9	2631,689.01		
50	689,685.9	620,717.31		
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>15641,644.3</b>	<b>14105,364.92</b>
43	404.02			
44	402.75			
45	403.72			
46	407.52			
47	404.20			
48	407.72			
49	402.34			
50	405.82			
43	403.90			
44	403.01			
45	403.84			
46	403.81			
47	403.81			
48	409.52			
49	406.82			
50	406.17			
43	405.02			
44	405.82			
45	403.82			
46	403.82			
47	403.82			
48	403.82			
49	403.82			
50	403.82			

- S III -

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775058  
 By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
 Box 166  
 FED

Grand Summary - Netherlands

<u>Good Delivery Bars</u>		<u>Prussian Mint Bars</u>		<u>Coin</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Weight Fine Ounces</u>	<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Weight Fine Ounces</u>	<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Weight Fine Ounces</u>	<u>Fine Kilograms</u>	<u>Weight Fine Ounces</u>
4,916.6812 ( S I )	158,074.950	10,361.5655 ( S II )	333,132.020	14,105.36492 ( S III )	453,497.9483	29,383.61162	944,704.9183

- S IV -

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Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

11 August 1948

SUBJECT: Monetary Gold, Bar No. 862D

TO : Finance Adviser to the Military Governor  
Office of the Finance Adviser  
OMGUS, APO 742, U S Army

1. In connection with the discovery in London of the absence of one bar of gold (Bar No. 862D) from Box No. 1496, shipped from the Foreign Exchange Depository, the following information is submitted.

A. History of Movement of Bar 862D

1) In 1945, representatives of the United States Treasury inventoried monetary gold in the Foreign Exchange Depository and prepared a report known as the "Howard Report". This established initial accountability. Refer Exhibit 1, being photostat of page from Howard Report, showing information on Bar 862D. As this inventory was completed, the bars were stacked in cages in the Main Vault, FED, and the cages sealed.

2) All of the bars covered by the Howard Report were subsequently packed into boxes in preparation for ultimate shipment from the FED. On 2 February 1948, Bar No. 862D was one of six bars packed into Box 1496. Refer Exhibit 2, Banding Officer's Report. Immediately after the boxes were packed, the presence of six bars in Box 1496 was verified by the Banding Officer; the box was closed and banded with steel bands; the packed and banded box was then returned to the cage. Refer Exhibit 3, Banding Officer's Statement.

3) During the packing operation, the particular bars going into a particular box were noted on a photostatic copy of the Howard Report. These notations were subsequently typed into a Packing Schedule. Refer Exhibit 4, being page of Packing Schedule showing contents of Box 1496.

4) On or about 8 July 1948, Box 1496, among others, was weighed by Pan American in order to establish their flight

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

loads. Refer Exhibit 5, being weight tally prepared by FED personnel, showing weight of Box 1496 as 86 kilos. The adjacent boxes, also containing 6 bars, show the same approximate weight. A box with five bars only would have shown about 12 kilos less weight. The weighing and box movement was done under the observation of U. S. Army security officers. (Refer Exhibit 6.)

5) On 28 July 1948, approximately 1110 hours, Flight 46, containing Box 1496 was delivered from FED vault window directly into a waiting Army truck. Exhibit 7a, b, c, d is a photostatic copy of complete receipt obtained by FED from Pan American covering boxes so delivered. Refer Exhibits 8 and 9 being statements of FED personnel present at the delivery. With the obtaining of this receipt, responsibility for safe custody of Bar No. 862D contained in Box 1496 passed from FED to Pan American Airways.

#### B. FED Vault Security

1) The subject bar was kept continuously in the lower main vault. The packing was accomplished under the supervision of a clerical team composed of two U. S. civilians who checked the numbers of the bars and three U. S. Army security officers, at least one of whom was always present at each point in its handling.

2) Access to the vault is under triple control of highly trusted FED personnel. At least two of such personnel must be in the vault together at times of entry. No person is allowed in vaults alone. This is made certain of by a division of combination and key control, and maintenance of a vault entry register.

3) The building and exterior of the vaults are under twenty-four hour guard by U. S. Military Police.

#### C. Conclusion

1) It is concluded that Bar No. 862D was continuously in Box 1496 from the time it was placed therein until after delivery to Pan American Airways. On or about 8 July at its weighing and on 28 July at its delivery, Box 1496 was inspected and found intact as to banding, construction, and durability, with no evidence of tampering, open ends, or open joints. It passed such final inspection by three personnel of FED and Mr. Lucas of Pan American Airways and it is therefore assumed that it was in good condition for delivery and also satisfactory to Pan American who received it.

Incl: a/s

Telephone:  
Frankfurt 21191  
or Red Line 32.

*Frank C. Gabell*  
FRANK C. GABELL  
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

217085

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By TJ NARA Date 6/4/99

26 260  
Box 164  
FED

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly a list or index, covering the majority of the page. The text is too dark and blurry to transcribe accurately.]*



(1)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 715050  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

*Handwritten notes:*  
194  
194  
194

1439			1491		1531	
1450	6	✓	1492	6	1532	6
1451	6	✓	1493	6	1533	6
1452	6	✓	1494	6	1534	6
1453	6	✓	1495	6	1535	6
1454	6	✓	1496	6	1536	6
1455	6	✓	1497	6	1537	6
1456	6	✓	1498	6	1538	6
1457	6	✓	1499	6	1539	6
1458	6	✓	1500	6	1540	6
1459	6	✓	1501	6	1541	6
1460	6	✓	1502	6	1542	6
1461	6	✓	1503	6	1543	6
1462	6	✓	1504	6	1544	6
1463	6	✓	1505	6	1545	6
1464	6	✓	1506	6	1546	6
1465	6	✓	1507	6	1547	6
1466	6	✓	1508	6	1548	6
1467	6	✓	1509	6	1549	6
1468	6	✓	1510	6	1550	6
1469	6	✓	1511	6	1551	6
1470	6	✓	1512	6	1552	6
1471	6	✓	1513	6	1553	6
1472	6	✓	1514	6	1554	6
1473	6	✓	1515	6	1555	6
1474	6	✓	1516	6		
1475	6	✓	1517	6		
1476	6	✓	1518	6		
1477	6	✓	1519	6		
1478	6	✓	1520	6		
1479	6	✓	1521	6		
1480	6	✓	1522	6		
1481	6	✓	1523	6		
1482	6	✓	1524	6		
1483	6	✓	1525	6		
1484	6	✓	1526	6		
1485	6	✓	1527	6		
1486	6	✓	1528	6		
1487	6	✓	1529	6		
1488	6	✓	1530	6		
1489	6	✓				
1490	6	✓				

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

10 August 1948

I hereby certify that on 2 February 1948 I received open box No. 1496 from the clerical officer. I verified that there were six bars therein, and then immediately caused the box to be banded in my presence and when banded box No. 1496 contained the aforesaid six bars. I then saw the banded box No. 1496 taken by the storage officer and placed in a locked compartment.

*F. L. Thies*  
FLOYD L. THIES  
1st Lt. INF  
O-1624098  
Banding Officer

3

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775058  
 By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
 Box 164  
 FED

BAR LIST

Type Bars No melters stamp

Box No.	Bar No.	Purity	Weight (Troy Ounces)		Remarks
			Gross	Net	
1494	542 L	999.9	410.91	369.777	
	543 E	900.0	410.74	369.661	
	637 L	900.0	410.62	369.558	
	838 G	900.0	410.87	369.783	
	838 F	899.9	410.76	369.642	
	838 E	899.8	410.35	369.232	
1495	856 C	900.0	410.54	369.486	
	856 O	899.8	410.74	369.583	
	861 F	899.8	410.49	369.358	
	861 M	900.0	411.36	370.224	
	861 Q	900.0	411.26	370.114	
	861 O	900.0	410.59	369.531	
1496	862 E	900.0	412.78	371.502	
	862 O	900.0	412.09	370.881	
	862 D	900.0	410.37	369.333	
	1139 E	900.1	435.52	392.011	
	1140 D	900.0	435.55	391.995	
	1140 E	900.0	435.38	392.065	
1497	1140 P	900.0	435.55	391.995	
	1140 E	900.1	435.59	392.074	
	624 M	899.8	410.93	369.754	
	624 J	900.0	411.20	370.083	
	624 Q	900.0	411.29	370.161	
	625 E	900.0	410.46	369.414	
1498	684 P	900.0	410.67	369.603	
	684 H	900.0	411.41	370.269	
	684 Q	899.9	411.40	370.218	
	685 E	900.0	411.28	370.152	
	685 E	900.0	411.19	370.071	
	685 H	899.9	410.73	369.615	
Total:			12452.82	11207.167	

(4)

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 75058  
By D. NARA Date 6/4/99

26 260  
Box 164  
FED

Serial	Page	Volume	Box	Notes
140	1	87	1	
141	1	87	1	
142	1	87	1	
143	1	87	1	
144	1	87	1	
145	1	87	1	
146	1	87	1	
147	1	87	1	
148	1	87	1	
149	1	87	1	
150	1	87	1	
151	1	87	1	
152	1	87	1	
153	1	87	1	
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190	1	87	1	
191	1	87	1	
192	1	87	1	
193	1	87	1	
194	1	87	1	
195	1	87	1	
196	1	87	1	
197	1	87	1	
198	1	87	1	
199	1	87	1	
200	1	87	1	

217090  
5

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND T15058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

10 August 1948

We hereby certify that on or about 8 July 1948, we were present in the FED vaults, at the weighing of box No. 1496; among others, by Pan American Airways. The box was at all times under our supervision and the weight was as established by the weight tally. Upon conclusion of the weighing the compartment in which the box was placed was locked. This was under our observation at all times.

*Francis D. Ruth*

FRANCIS D. RUTH  
Capt. INF  
O-1894773

*William C. Weaver*

WILLIAM C. WEAVER  
1st Lt. CAV  
O-38337

6

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NAD 715058  
By D. NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

No. 1 of four Copies

*flight over ST No 127*

# SHIPPING TICKET

Date 28 July 1948 Place Frankfurt a/M

(Received this date from the Foreign Exchange Depository the following described assets:)

36 boxes gold, as per attached Annex A, for transport of the gold from the vaults of the FED to the vaults of the Bank of England, in accordance with the terms set forth in Charter Contract dated 2 July 1948 entered into between the Military Governor, United States Zone of Occupation, Germany, and the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold on one side and Pan American Airways Inc. on the other side.

*See ST No 104 for schedules & authorization*

(Note: All Supporting Documents to be listed above and attached hereto)

Witnessed:

Signature of Authorized Recipient:

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS INC.

BY

*Edwin A. Keller*

*Charles H. De Luca*

CHARLES H. DE LOCA

Approved:

Accounts: Credit:

Depository Section

Classification

Unit

Amount

Security Officer

Chief of Branch

*Edwin A. Keller*  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*



DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 775058  
By D. NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
Office of the Finance Adviser  
Foreign Exchange Depository Group  
APO 757

28 July 1948

The Sea Insurance Company, Ltd., Chubb & Son  
Royal Insurance Company Ltd.,  
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.  
Westchester Fire Insurance Company  
Home Insurance Company  
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.  
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.  
c/o Manager, Pan American Airways, Inc.,  
Frankfurt a/M Office  
APO 757, c/o U. S. Army

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to Charter Contract consummated on 2 July 1948 between the Pan American Airways Inc., on one side and the Military Governor, United States Zone of Occupation, Germany, and the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, on the other side, and to Insurance Policy No. T.P.C. 102, dated 23 June 1948, effective 5 July 1948 for validity 30 days beyond 5 July, subscribed to with you by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold.

Notice is hereby given to you that there has been delivered today to the Pan American Airways, Inc., for shipment to London in terms of the above mentioned Charter Contract 36 (thirty-six) sealed boxes containing gold having a net fine gold content of 78,607.182 Troy ounces and valued at \$ 2,758,251.37.

A detailed listing of this shipment by boxes is attached to this letter as Inclosure 1. Exact contents of boxes are shown on the packing lists attached to my letter of 17 July 1948 as Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, describing in detail 2,440,240.746 fine ounces of monetary gold.

Very truly yours,

*William C. Brey*  
WILLIAM C. BREY  
Colonel, GSO

Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository,  
and Authorized Representative of the  
U. S. Military Government

1 Incl. a/s

217093

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 775058  
By D. NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

ANNEX A

Date 28 July 1948

Shipping Ticket No. 35

BOX NO. NET FINE GOLD CONTENT IN TROY OUNCES

1488	2222.489
1489	2218.781
1490	2219.641
1491	2220.658
1492	2216.811
1493	2219.435
1494	2217.656
1495	2218.316
1496	2227.707
1497	2263.478
1498	2219.988
1499	2218.272
1500	2218.090
1501	2217.472
1502	2217.272
1503	2217.631
1504	2218.526
1505	2218.261
1506	2217.405
1507	2219.341
1508	2222.382
1509	2220.249
1510	2220.956
1511	2215.608
1512	2218.044
1513	2218.521
1514	2218.331
1515	2217.672
1516	2219.741
1517	2218.370
1518	2221.525
1519	1894.859
1520	1619.479
1521	1870.374
1522	2108.838
1523	2220.777

58 boxes

TOTAL:

28037.122

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Authority NWD 715058  
By D. NAPA Date 6/14/99

26 260  
Box 164  
FED

SHIPPER

**PAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL AIR EXPRESS SERVICE**  
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

311999

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF US AREA OF OCCUPATION

36 PACKAGES, MONETARY GOLD, 78 607.182 oz

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

LONDON

THE PALM COURT BUILDING

LONDON, ENGLAND

No. of Packages and Number of Pieces	Shipper's Description of Contents	Weight (Gross)	Weight (Net)	Volume (Cubic Feet)	Value	
THIRTY-SIX 36 NUMBERED BOXES	SAID TO CONTAIN: MONETARY GOLD 78 607.182 oz 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523	2 758	251.37	3057	6725	OK
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		VARIOUS				

TO BE CARRIED by the PAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL AIR EXPRESS SERVICE, as defined on the back hereof.

(a) From (A) FRANKFORT To (B) LONDON  
(b) From (C) \_\_\_\_\_ To (D) \_\_\_\_\_

when and if, and in the manner, quantity and weight, the Goods are received by a Carrier at each Terminal Point, and upon arrival of the Goods at each Terminal Point in balance forwarded and delivered by a carrier to a shipper, the shipper shall be held responsible for the safe delivery of the Goods at the destination, upon proper payment of all unpaid amounts, and of all charges and of interest thereon, and of all other charges and expenses.

3. TO BE FORWARDED and delivered to the shipper, or to his agent, at the place and time specified in the Bill of Lading, and upon arrival of the Goods at the destination, the shipper shall be held responsible for the safe delivery of the Goods at the destination, upon proper payment of all unpaid amounts, and of all charges and of interest thereon, and of all other charges and expenses.

**NOTIFY SHIPPER**

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF US AREA OF OCCUPATION  
& TRICART, COMUSMACV, MONETARY GOLD  
FOR THE UNITED STATES POLICE ADVISORY COMMISSION  
PO BOX 1000, SAIGON, VIETNAM

FREIGHT IN NEW YORK	
1654.95	Freight, Valuation Charge
1654.95	Insurance Premium (WHPAY)
1654.95	Shipper's Expense (WHPAY)
1654.95	Amount of Duties
1654.95	TOTAL
1654.95	TOTAL RECEIVED FROM SHIPPER
1654.95	Amount of Duties
1654.95	TOTAL RECEIVED FROM SHIPPER

36 packages, in apparent good order, except as noted herein, and of the nature and description of the above description. The Carrier agrees upon and subject to the terms and conditions of the Airwaybill, that the said packages are to be carried by air from the place and time specified in the Airwaybill, and in the number, quantity and condition, as shown on the Airwaybill, and in the number, quantity and condition, as shown on the Airwaybill, and in the number, quantity and condition, as shown on the Airwaybill.

RECEIVED BY REIN MAIN BASE JUL 29 1948

RECEIVED BY REIN MAIN BASE JUL 29 1948

RECEIVED FROM \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars for carriage to \_\_\_\_\_ and to contain property as described above value declared by shipper to be \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the Classification and Tariffs and to the terms and conditions of the underlined Uniform RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, INCORPORATED, Printed in U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

SECRET

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITORY-FINANCE DIVISION

Return of Gold Coins.

27 March 1947

1. Chief Dir.  
F.E.D. Fin.  
Fin. Div.  
Div., OMCUS  
OMCUS APO 742  
Rear.

27 Mar  
1947

1. Reference Cable SX-2173 dated 11 February 1947 and Cable Z-4921 dated 14 February 1947, the Foreign Exchange Depository reports that the gold coins were returned to the vaults of the Foreign Exchange Depository on 25 March 1947.

2. For your information, this shipment has been given the number eighty-two (82), and has been placed in Compartment No. 8, Lower Main Vault.

WILLIAM G. BREY  
Colonel, GSC  
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

WGB:d  
Frankfurt 24-583

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND T15058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 154  
FED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



TOO 152121Z

RECD 201451Z MAR 47  
498/20/nra

**SECRET**

S E C R E T  
R O U T I N E

*Handwritten signature: W. Robertson*  
*Handwritten note: file*

FROM : AGWAR FROM WDSCA ES  
TO : OMGUS  
INFO : EUCOM  
REF NO : WX-94114

Reurad Mar CC-8323 former US soldier allegedly found bar of gold, weighing 48.68 troy ounces, near Tetz, Germany. Soldier managed to bring bar of gold to US and attempted to cash it at Denver Br of US Mint. US Mint confiscated bar of gold and shipped to Civil Affairs Division. CAD arranged to have all regs pertaining to export of gold from this country waived and fwd gold to OMGUS. This is all info avail here concerning acquisition and history of this bar of gold.

CC-8323 - 11 Mar 47 FIN

ACTION : FIN  
INFORMATION : POL AFF  
CONT OFF

AGC IN 52641

20 Mar 47

HB/nra

REF NO: WX-94114

S E C R E T

**SECRET**

Copy No.

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5

*Handwritten number: 3*

DECLASSIFIED

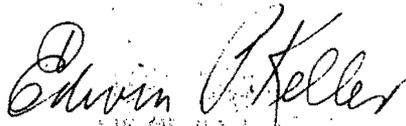
Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

10 March 1947

AK

Received from J. B. A. Robertson, Administrative Officer, Finance Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) one gold bar said to be the "Anton Volsic gold bar" weight 48.68 troy ounces. Said bar bearing the imprint of the Prussian State Mint and the symbol RM 997-6. This bar more particularly described in FWX AGWAR WDBCA ES to OMGUS, WX-91775 dated 12 February 1947. This bar is being received and receipted for by the undersigned as a courier only, and is to be delivered to the Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository, OMGUS Rear.



EDWIN P. KELLER, Chief  
Depository Section  
Foreign Exchange Depository  
OMGUS Rear  
APO 757, U. S. Army

217098

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD TISDSB  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

KG 260  
Box 164  
FED

**SECRET**

8 March 1947

**MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CLAY:**

The Finance Division has on your instructions taken custody of the gold bar which was sent by courier from the War Department in Washington. According to the information that we have been able to obtain, this gold bar was removed from Germany by American personnel.

This gold bar should be sent to the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt for ultimate disposition in accordance with the directives governing gold and other precious metals held in the Depository.

Information which we have obtained from German experts indicates that this bar was part of a 12 1/2 kilogram bar the section which is deposited with us having been cut by the Reichsbank itself and was intended to be or had been released for industrial purposes.

The symbols on the bar are those of the Prussian State mint and also indicate Reichsbank registration.

In view of these facts it would appear that the gold will fall into the monetary gold category and will consequently go into the gold pot established under the Paris agreement.

Therefore, with your concurrence we will turn this bar over to representatives of the Foreign Exchange Depository who will be in Berlin on Monday of next week.

JACK BENNETT  
Director

**SECRET**

217099

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

6 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DALL:

Amstrat Werten and Merer from Stadtkontor, provided the following information in regard to gold bar marked RE 937-6 weighing 48.58 troy ounces.

"This gold could have belonged to any firm using gold. It was probably deposited at the Reichsbank which assigned this gold for industrial purposes. The sign on the gold is the sign of the Prussian state Mint. Symbol RE indicates Reichsbank registration. The books of the registration are no longer available.

The gold is part of a 12½ kilogram bar and has been cut off by the Reichsbank itself. This is additional evidence that it was to be assigned for industrial purposes.

HANS A. ADLER and ROBERT G. GRIES

217100

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

20 February 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Director, Finance Division

SUBJECT: Anton Volatic Gold Bar

1. Lt. Col. Derryfield Smith, United States Army, called today and delivered to the Deputy Director the above gold bar stating that he was doing so by command of the Deputy Military Governor. It appears that Col. Smith was merely a courier having received the package from the Civil Affairs Branch, War Department, Washington D.C. He delivered, in addition to the bar, the wrapping paper the seal on which he stated had been broken by General Clay in opening the package.
2. It appears that the bar was sent from the U. S. Mint, Denver, Colo. under Bill of Lading No. WW-3502622, addressed to War Department, Procurement and Accounting Division, GSW, Main Loading Platform, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C., and forwarded by the CAD by way of air courier AFR-1-413425-WDP-FEB on Airwaybill R 553511 to the Commanding General, Office of Military Government for U.S., Berlin, Germany.
3. The courier presented typewritten receipt in quadruplicate which was signed by the writer who inserted further identification which appeared on the bar.
4. Pursuant to instructions the writer has taken safe-keeping custody of this bar on behalf of the Division pending further instructions relative to its disposition.

J. B. A. ROBERTSON  
Administrative Officer

Attachment:  
Copy receipt dated 20 Feb 47

217101

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

20 FEBRUARY 1947

RECEIVED FROM Lt. Col. Derryfield Smith,  
DATE 19 February 47, ONE PACKAGE, (1) ,  
WEIGHT, APPROXIMATELY, FOUR, (4) POUNDS, AIRWAYBILL R-553511,  
CONTENTS, GOLD BAR, CONSIGNED TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, OFFICE  
OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, BERLIN, GERMANY  
BAR IS MARKED 997<sup>6</sup> - RT.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

J. B. A. ROBERTSON  
Administrative Officer  
Finance Division  
OMGUS, APO 742

217102

COPY

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By TJ NARA Date 6/4/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)



AG CABLES

OUTGOING MESSAGE



~~SECRET~~

RECD 110837Z MAR 47/ws

S E C R E T

P R O U T I N E

TO : AGWAR FOR WDSKA ES  
FROM : OMGUS SIGNED CLAY  
REF NO : CC-8323

Reurad WX-93347. Gold bar received here by officer courier Feb 20. Request complete details concerning acquisition and history this bar.

WX-93347 is AGC IN 51177

ORIGINATOR : FIN AUTH: THEODORE H. BALL  
INFORMATION : O/SS  
POL AFF  
CONT OFF

CC-8323

11 March 47

HB/ws

S E C R E T  
~~SECRET~~

Copy No. //

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

217103

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Authority NND 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

10 March 1947

Received from J. B. A. Robertson, Administrative Officer, Finance Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) one gold bar said to be the "Anton Volsic gold bar" weight 48.68 troy ounces. Said bar bearing the imprint of the Prussian State Mint and the symbol RT 997-6. This bar more particularly described in TWX AGWAR WDSGA ES to OMFUS, WX-91775 dated 12 February 1947. This bar is being received and receipted for by the undersigned as a courier only, and is to be delivered to the Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository, OMFUS Rear.

EDWIN P. KELLER, Chief  
Depository Section  
Foreign Exchange Depository  
OMFUS Rear  
APO 757, U. S. Army

217104

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

26 260  
Box 104  
FED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



**SECRET**

TO: 060011Z

RECD: 060720Z MAR 47  
450/06/ws

SECRET  
PRIORITY

FROM : AGWAR FROM WDSCA ES  
TO : OMGUS  
INFO : USFET  
REF NO : WX-93347

Requard Feb WX-91775. Please inform WD whether  
bar of gold transmitted to you on 11 Feb 47 via officer courier,  
ATC, has been recd.

WX-91775 is AGC IN 49115 - 12 Feb 47 Ber Comd

ACTION : BER COMD  
INFORMATION : ~~O/SS~~  
FTM  
POL APP  
CONT OFF

AGC IN 51177

6 March 47 HB/ws REF NO: WX-93347

**SECRET**

Copy No. 18

Exempt from paraphrase Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

217105



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Authority NWD 775058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

26 260  
Box 164  
FED

Comd Routing - Information - Filing Form  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

FD 10/3-3(D)

AG Case No.

Decimal Classification:

**SECRET**

Suspense:

(Suspense Clerk - Tel. No. 42054)

Subject: Memo to General Clay re  
gold bar taken into custody

Date 8/3/47 Origin FD

Digest:

To  
(Office/Division)

Action

Date - Time  
Out

From  
(Name and Phone)

Gen. Clay

for approval

10/1200

Bennett 42127

**SECRET**

AG RECORDS

For AG Use Only

Dispatch

File

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 04/99

KG 260  
Box 164  
FED

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR  
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)

Date: 13 Mar 47

MR. BENNETT

TO:

O.K. - if we can not ethically  
make it available to US-UK import  
export agency.

/s/ LDC

SECRET

SUBJECT: 8 March - Bennett - (SECRET) Gold  
bar returned by WD.

Return this to O/DMG with completed action

OMGUS AG Pubs 195/1M2C/1/20/47

217108

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

**SECRET**

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)  
Finance Division  
APO 742

8 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CLAY:

The Finance Division has on your instructions taken custody of the gold bar which was sent by courier from the War Department in Washington. According to the information that we have been able to obtain, this gold bar was removed from Germany by American personnel.

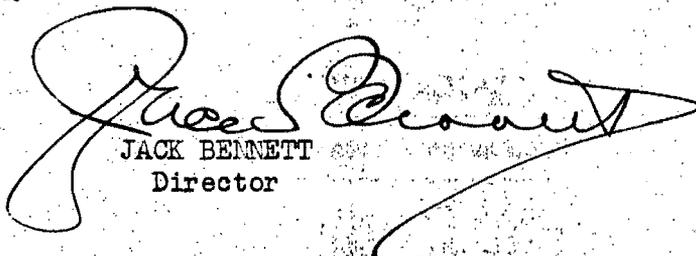
This gold bar should be sent to the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt for ultimate disposition in accordance with the directives governing gold and other precious metals held in the Depository.

Information which we have obtained from German experts indicates that this bar was part of a 12½ kilogram bar, the section which is deposited with us having been cut by the Reichsbank itself and was intended to be or had been released for industrial purposes.

The symbols on the bar are those of the Prussian State mint and also indicate Reichsbank registration.

In view of these facts it would appear that the gold will fall into the monetary gold category and will consequently go into the gold pot established under the Paris agreement.

Therefore, with your concurrence we will turn this bar over to representatives of the Foreign Exchange Depository who will be in Berlin on Monday of next week.

  
JACK BENNETT  
Director

Mr. Bennett

OK - if we can not ethically make  
it available to U.S. - U.K. import-  
export agency -

WAC

**SECRET**

578

217109

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 164  
FED

**SECRET**

8 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CLAY:

The Finance Division has on your instructions taken custody of the gold bar which was sent by courier from the War Department in Washington. According to the information that we have been able to obtain, this gold bar was removed from Germany by American personnel.

This gold bar should be sent to the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt for ultimate disposition in accordance with the directives governing gold and other precious metals held in the Depository.

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In view of these facts it would appear that the gold will fall into the monetary gold category and will consequently go into the gold pot established under the Paris agreement.

Therefore, with your concurrence we will turn this bar over to representatives of the Foreign Exchange Depository who will be in Berlin on Monday of next week.

JACK BENNETT  
Director

**SECRET**

217110

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Authority NND 775058  
By TJ NARA Date 6/14/99

RG 260  
Box 157  
FED

### INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Proposed Draft

DATE: 8 January 1948

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
1.	F.E.D. F.D. AFC 757 U.S. Army	Director Finance Division OMGUS AFC 742 US Army	8 Jan 1948	<p>The following proposed Minute No. 2 is submitted for your approval, and return for dispatch:</p> <p>*SUBJECT: <u>Polish Property</u></p> <p>TO: <u>Restitution Control Branch</u></p> <p>1. This office reports as follows regarding above mentioned claim which consisted of separate claims to gold, securities, foreign currencies and jewelry allegedly held in the Foreign Exchange Depository.</p> <p>2. No action can be taken by this office on claims to Monetary Gold as such matters are within the competence of the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels. With regard to gold other than monetary, the data in claim is not in such form as to permit identification.</p> <p>3. Attention of the Polish Mission should be invited to the procedure for filing restitution claims for securities prescribed in Memorandum No. 16, subject Restitution of Securities, signed by Col. J.H. Allen, Chief, Restitution Branch, requiring the preparation of security listings in detail in support of claim, which when complete should be forwarded to the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS.</p> <p>4. The Foreign Exchange Depository is not in possession of Reichsbank or other records that will enable tracing of our foreign currency holdings to Polish sources. Likewise no currency holdings are traceable to the source "Aktion Reinhardt" mentioned in Polish claim. In the absence of accounting records or specific identifying circumstances the identification of currency as to ownership and origin for purposes of restitution is generally impossible. Accordingly this office at present can take no action on Polish claim for currency.</p> <p>5. As regards the claim for jewelry no such assets held by the Foreign Exchange Depository can be identified as having emanated from Polish sources on the basis of the data submitted.</p> <p>6. From the foregoing remarks it is clear, that the several Polish claims either should be submitted to some other agency or that the claimed material as described is not held by or can not be identified by this office. Accordingly the claims are returned herewith."</p> <p>Encls.: Complete file consisting of: Carrier Sheet in dupl. Std 11 Dec 47 and 21 pages claim correspondence</p> <p>WGB Tel.: Frankfurt 21191</p> <p>WILLIAM G. BREY, Colonel, GSG, Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository</p>

(Classification)

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99

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Box 157  
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POLISH MISSION FOR RESTITUTION TO POLAND  
attached to  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US) Rear Echelon  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany  
APO 403, US Army

Karlsruhe, APO 403  
5 December 1947

*Gold*

SUBJECT: Restitution Claim.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Rear  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany,  
Attn.: Mr. Ross E. Stokely.

1. Attached hereby are a copy of the note submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels and a specification of gold looted in Poland by German occupation authorities.

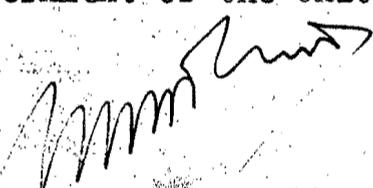
2. In view of the fact that a huge part of the gold looted in Poland has been located in Germany and deposited in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt/M by the United States Forces I submit herewith a claim for restitution of this gold to Poland.

3. I would like to point out that there was much more gold looted in Poland, but we claim only the quantity as to which we possess certain data; nevertheless we reserve the right to submit further claims for gold as we shall obtain respective documents.

4. I wish to add that this claim for gold looted in Poland was already forwarded to the Government of the United States through a diplomatic note.

Incl.

EW/hb

  
ERWIN WOLF, Major,  
Chief, Polish Mission  
for Restitution to Poland

217112

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Authority NND 715058  
 By D NARA Date 6/14/99

RG, 260  
 Box 157  
 FED

L I S T

of the several items of gold looted, confiscated and compulsorily sold, which has been submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

	kg	gr.
A. 1/ Reichskreditkassen (state banking institutions) and Occupational Emitting Bank	1.654	191
2/ Two German banks, according to the report of Reichskreditkassen (Deutsche Bank Krakow and Genossenschaftsbank Bydgoszcz)	102	563
3/ Subdivision of the Reichsbank - Poznan 260 kg 300 gr other subdivisions of the Reichsbank estimatedly 4000 kg together	4.260	300
4/ From opening of safes of P.K.Ø. (Post sav. banks) Woloszynska 260 kg 049 gr 69 " 213 gr	329	262
5/ Registration of war losses in gold 4.875 kg 50% of the estimated value of the jewelry	27.515 "	32.390
6/ Looted from victims murdered in camps	100.000	---
-----		
Total A		138.736 316
B. Removed from the Bank v. Danzig	4.726	---
-----		
Together: A + B		143.462 316
After having dispatched the applications and the documentary proofs to Brussels, the following documents have been received:		
a) "Aktion Reinhardt" the report of Globotznik gold coins and bars of gold .....	5.000	---
b) Part of original documents proving the confiscation of gold in the banks during the first months of occupation .....	59	860
-----		
148.522		1.176

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By D NARA Date 6/1/99

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G O L D

The Government of the Polish Republic submits claims for restitution of gold looted and confiscated from Polish citizens or sold by Poles under duress without proper payment. This gold was removed to Germany and seized by the Reichsbank. It is deposited in the treasury of the Reichsbank in Frankfurt/M among the whole quantity of gold which is located there.

In particular:

1) The decree from 14.9.1939 issued by the Chief of Civil Administration attached to the German Military Commander in Poznan, created in Poland the so called Reichskreditkassen (state banking institutions) and ordered the population of Poland to deliver within 10 days their foreign currency, foreign exchange assets and gold they had in possession. The decree from 7.10.1939 based on the German "Foreign Exchange Regulation" ordered the population of Poland to deliver until 31.10.1939 all gold, foreign currency and foreign exchange assets they possessed. Violations and opposition against this order were threatened with severe punishments. At last the proclamation of the Chief of the "Foreign Exchange Division" attached to the Office of the General Governor, dated 15.XI.1939, ordered the confiscation of all gold coins, fine gold and ingots of gold which were not yet delivered.

These valuables were seized by the Reichskreditkassen (state banking institutions) and later on by the Occupational Emitting Bank or - on the incorporated Polish territories by the sub-divisions of the Reichsbank.

The Polish Government is in the possession:

- a) of original documents issued by the Reichskreditkassen, by the Occupational Emitting Bank and by the Main Booking Office of the Reichsbank in Berlin, - pertaining to 861 cases of forced sales and confiscations of gold as coins, ingots, and proving the seizure of this gold by the Reichsbank.

These documents deposited to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels state that the total of fine gold seized this way from the Polish population amounts to

1654 kg 1911 gr.

- b) The Polish Government is in the possession of the original report of the Chief Management of the Reichskreditkassen showing the results of the forced sales and of the confiscations of gold, gold monets and foreign bills of exchange in Poland.

This report gives evidence that in the first days of Sept 1939 prior to creation of Reichskreditkassen in Poland, 2 German banks which existed in Poland before the war, transferred to the Reichsbank the gold resulting from the first confiscations of Polish gold. This fine gold amounts to

102 kg 6532 gr.

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By D NARA Date 6/14/99

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The above mentioned report of the Chief Management of the Reichskreditkassen was submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

- c) The Polish Government possesses documents stating the quantity of gold in coins or ingots, seized through forced sales and through confiscations by the subdivision of the Reichsbank in Poznan. Among the papers left by the fleeing Germans were found the book of receipts of gold and foreign currency containing records till the end of 1939 and the original documents of the receipt of gold and foreign currency from 1940 till 1944, the period this subdivision of Reichsbank was working. This book of receipts and the said documents state that

260 kg 300 gr. of fine gold

were seized from Polish citizens and sent to the Main Booking Office of the Reichsbank in Berlin. The mentioned book and the documents have been forwarded to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

The Reichsbank had more than 10 subdivisions on the territory incorporated into Germany among others in the big cities as Lodz and Katowice. Presumably all subdivisions of the Reichsbank on Polish territory seized through compulsory sales and through confiscations at least

4000 kg of fine gold.

The Polish Government has no particulars in hands as to this fact and did not succeed in getting permission to look into the respective accounts of the Reichsbank.

- d) Simultaneously to the compulsory sales of gold, foreign currency and foreign exchange assets the seizure of bank safes of Polish citizens was initiated. The original report of the Chief Management of the Reichskreditkassen mentioned ad b) gives exact details of this action. It was carried out by the Devisenschutzkommando (Detachment for protection of foreign exchange assets). The safes of absent Poles were opened by force, their contents were listed and the gold, foreign currency and foreign bills of exchange were seized by the occupational banking institutions (Reichskreditkassen, Sub-Divisions of the Reichsbank and the Emitting Bank).

The Polish Government possesses several hundreds of original documents as copies of reports of the seizure of safes of the Post Saving Bank (Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci) in Warsaw. They are segregated in 15 folders and transferred to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels. These documents prove that the gold coins and ingots of gold seized in the safes of P.K.O. in Warsaw only, amounts to

260 kg 049 gr of fine gold and  
8,3 kg of platinum.

- 3 -

217115

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By D. NARA Date 6/1/99

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The documents of the subdivisions of P.K.O. (Post saving bank) in other towns were destroyed.

The confiscation of bank safes affected also Polish citizens abroad.

From the Polish citizen Alicja Woloszynska which had gold coins and ingots of gold deposited in the bank safe No. 1308 of the Rotterdamsche Bankvereinigung in Amsterdam, the whole contents of the safe in the value of

69 kg 213 gr of fine gold

were seized by the Germans.

The Polish Government possesses the original letter of the General Government Chief Department "Economy", Sub-Division "Foreign Exchange Assets and Foreign Economy" VI/1 9506 Dr Wi/Pe Krakow 18.IV.1944, confirming the fact of opening the safe and the confiscation of the quoted above quantities of gold.

The Polish Government possesses also parts of records stating the opening of bank safes in several Polish banks and the seizure of their contents. These records state the confiscation and compulsory purchases of

59 kg 860 gr.

in addition to the enormous quantity of foreign currency, jewelry and securities.

Most of the banking institutions do not possess any documents pertaining to the confiscation of gold - as these documents were destroyed through war events. In connection with the registration of war losses the banks declared that the losses of their clients amount to a total of more than 33 mill. zloty of prewar value in cases where the banks were informed of the contents of bank safes.

2) The most horrible and cruel mass-plunderings were committed by the Germans in concentration camps, extermination camps and in camps for forced labor, where numberless victims were tortured and murdered. Only on Polish territory were 400 camps. The number of Polish citizens who perished there amounts to more than 4.900.000 people among them 1.700.000 Polish christians and 3.200.000 Polish jews.

The number of 1.700.000 Poles includes especially educated people and independent professionals; Granting that only half of them possessed gold in coins and articles of gold (watches, chains, rings and dental articles) with a weight of a minimum of 25 gr each, it makes a total quantity of 20.000 kg of fine gold looted from this group of victims.

As to the Polish Jews - supposing that the total of 3.200.000 men, women and children formed 800.000 families

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consisting of 4 members, and if each family possessed only 100 gr of fine gold in different forms, it gives an amount of 80.000 kg together to be considered as a minimum seized by Germans from these sources only.

In the archives of the Nürnberg-Trial in 1945/46 prosecuting the infamous war criminals-members of the Reichsgovernment, was filed the report of the SS-General and High Police "Führer" Globotznik containing partly the financial results of the plundering of victims murdered in the extermination camps in the territory of General Gouvernement, known as the "Aktion Reinhardt". This document is marked in the archives of the Nürnberg-Trial with the number 4024-PS. It states that an enormous number of valuables were looted from the victims exterminated in the camps. Although this report neither includes all the camps nor the whole period of the activity of these camps, as it is finished at the end of the first half of the year 1943, nevertheless it shows the quantity of

1.775 kg 460 gr ingots of gold and coins  
in the value of RM 843.802.75 (page 11-9849) after being converted into marks on the parity of the mark, and

2.909 kg 608 gr gold in 236 bars and gold coins  
with the value of RM 1.736.554.12, after being converted into marks on the parity of the mark,  
amounting to the total of 5.250 kg of fine gold.

From all documents quoted ad 1/a-d and ad 2/ results that

- a) the gold was seized by force in virtue of orders published by German authorities threatening with severe punishments any opposition
- b) the gold was taken over by the Reichsbank
- c) payment when given was made at exceeding low prices  
(1 dollar of gold at RM 4.195  
1 rubel of gold at RM 2.15  
1 gr. of ingot gold at RM 2.78 etc.)  
with devaluated marks or with zlotys emitted without limitation and without reimbursement.

#### Registration of War Losses

In 1945 in Poland was ordered a country-wide registration of war losses suffered by Polish individuals. Each Polish citizen could declare his losses in gold and jewelry on prescribed declaration forms under title III ad 2a. The credibility of these declarations was certified by the signature of two witnesses, their addresses being given on the first page of the declaration form and the filled in declaration was signed by governmental officials controlling the registration. This formal control was disposed in order to avoid any exceedingly high evaluation of

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the lost property. The filed declarations were deposited in the district country-offices and in the Administrations of cities and were exactly listed. The number of filed applications amounts to 1 1/2 millions. By order of the Finance Minister - the Office for Restitution of War Losses checked all declarations exactly as to restitution claims for gold and jewelry. Out of the number of 1 1/2 millions of submitted declarations the number of persons having suffered losses from looting and confiscation of gold and jewelry amounts to 134.500 that makes scarcely 10% of the total number of persons having suffered war losses.

The analysis of the applications makes possible to fix the value of the position "gold and jewelry" and also makes possible specifying the different kinds of gold coins and ingots of gold.

Summarizing of the gold coins and ingots of gold produces a quantity of 4.875 kg of fine gold, after their conversion.

The war losses of private individuals in jewelry (rings, wedding rings, necklaces, watches, bracelets, medaillons etc.) based on declarations show the value of 326.051.645 zloty. It may be presumed with great certainty that 50% of this sum consist of fine gold and 50% of other jewelry as rings and gold articles. It is known that German authorities recasted gold articles of little artistic value into bars of gold. This is stated in the above mentioned report of Globotznik and proved by the orders of Central German Authorities directed to the Management of Concentration Camps in Oswiecim (Auschwitz) and Oranienburg, pertaining to the sorting and forwarding of jewelry looted from the prisoners, - attached to the letter of the Chief Committee for Investigation of War Crimes No. 2059/46 dated 11.XI.1946 as inclosures No. 5 and No. 6. These orders prove that the jewelry was transferred to the Reichsbank. It is illustrated in a characteristic manner by the following passage of the order directed to the concentration camp in Oranienburg which reads literally as follows:

- Aus der Sendung darf die Herkunft nicht ersichtlich sein.
- Die Werte müssen sich in einem Zustand befinden, der die
- Ablieferung an die Reichsbank gestattet.

(The consignment must not reveal its origin. The valuables must be in a condition which makes possible their delivery to the Reichsbank).

It happened that the forwarded jewelry had signs of the violent death of the victims.

To cite the last passage of the order issued to the camp in Oswiecim (Auschwitz):

- Über die vorher erfolgten Sendungen aus dem K.L. Auschwitz
- können keine weiteren Abnahmebescheinigungen als die bereits
- erfolgten, ausgeschrieben werden, da bei dem seinerzeitigen
- Massenausfall aus allen Richtungen eine sofortige Zahlung
- wegen Platz - und Personalmangel nicht möglich war.

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(No further acknowledgement of the receipt of previous consignments from the concentration camp Auschwitz can be delivered, as - because of the huge masses of consignments obtained simultaneously, an immediate checking was not possible due to the lack of place and of personnel).

Presuming that 50% of the whole value of looted jewelry fall to the lot of fine gold and presuming the value of this gold on the parity of the Polish zloty (1 kg of gold = 5.924.44 zloty) the Office for Restitution arrives to the estimated quantity of 27.519 kg gold contained in the looted jewelry, probably recasted by the German authorities.

A part of the looted jewelry having more artistic value or being too precious to be recasted, was sold on auctions to German high officials, a limited number of persons being admitted to this auctions only. Dr. Dejon one of the German high officials of the occupational Emitting Bank declared that General Governor Frank bought on one of these auctions jewelry at 300.000 zloty, the real value being considerably higher.

The Registration in question does not include the total of losses of the Polish population in gold and jewelry. The repatriation of Polish citizens has not been finished yet, moreover, this registration does not cover the losses of all murdered and perished persons especially in cases when whole families were exterminated. Also the results of the registration do not include the Jewish population exterminated nearly completely.

The results of the registration segregated as to districts and the above mentioned letter of the Chief Committee for Investigation of War Crimes No. 2059/46 with inclosures were submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

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In October 1946 already the Polish Government - forwarding notes to the three Allied Governments - of the United States of America, Great Britain and France, and to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels - applied to be admitted to participate in the distribution of the monetary gold located on the territory of Germany, according to the provisions of paragr. D Part III of the Final Document of the Reparations Conference at Paris from 21.XII.45. In compliance with the clauses of the said document the gold in question will be distributed among the countries which suffered war losses as restitution of their gold lost through looting or illegally removed to Germany.

The Polish Government would like to point out the following circumstances:

The above mentioned Part III of the Final Document of the Conference at Paris applying the term of "gold" or "monetary gold" does not contain any indication as to the definition of gold restitutable to the countries which suffered war losses.

It was the Mission for Restitution of Gold in Brussels which fixed the definition of the restitutable gold. According to this definition monetary gold only is to be restituted in a quantity corresponding to the measure of losses suffered from looting and illegal removal as well.

This definition covers the gold which during the looting and illegal removal existed as a part of the monetary reserve of the country demanding restitution either on the account of the Government or of the Central Bank, or of any other monetary authority in this country or abroad.

In view of the above the Polish Government wishes to state that the gold found in Germany and owned by the Reichsbank is monetary gold undoubtedly.

It is the opinion of the Polish Government that claims for restitution of monetary gold will be justified not only in that the countries lost the monetary gold as defined by the Mission in Brussels, but also if the gold as coins, ingots and jewelry - seized from Polish citizens by orders of German occupation authorities, through forced sale, through confiscations, during searches in banks, bank safes and looted from millions of victims exterminated in camps - increased the stock of German monetary gold or enabled Germany to save its monetary gold.

The Polish Government is in possession of a part of documents which can be presented at any time proving that the gold:

- 1) confiscated from Polish people or sold by Poles under duress following the orders of occupation authorities,
- 2) seized by Germans from forcedly opened Polish bank safes
- 3) seized through plundering from inmates of concentration camps and from victims of extermination camps

was seized by the German Reichsbank thus increasing the stock of German monetary gold.

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Besides, the looted jewelry, sold in neutral countries enabled Germany to acquire gold or save its own monetary gold providing foreign exchange assets. Moreover the activity of the so called "Reichskreditkassen" (state banking institutions), of the "Polish Emitting Bank" and of the sub-divisions of the Reichsbank on Polish territories incorporated into Germany, makes it clear that these institutions used the gold looted from Polish private individuals as monetary gold, serving as reimbursement of the bank notes issued by these institutions and circulating on Polish territories.

The Polish Government invites the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the fact that the definition of restitutable gold fixed by the I.A.R.A. in Brussels, renders impossible to Poland participating in the restitution of monetary gold located in Germany, jeopardizing this way the interests of Poland which suffered estimated losses of about 134.000 kg of fine gold.

In view of the above the Polish Government requests, the definition of restitutable gold be extended to the gold looted in Poland and used to increase or save the German monetary gold.

At the same time the Polish Government submits claims for restitution of gold seized by the Germans from the Emitting Bank of Gdansk ("Bank von Danzig") amounting to about 28 mil guildens taken over by the Reichsbank. This claim is based on the fact that:

1) The Polish sovereignty extended to the territory of the Free State of Gdansk as to which Germany waived its rights with the Versailles - Treaty (paragr.100).

2) Poland was joint proprietor of the "Bank of Danzig" possessing 25% of its shares.

The Polish Government expects, the above claims of Poland be considered with understanding of the enormous losses which Poland suffered from the war of aggression in every respect and also in gold.

The Polish Government would greatly appreciate the supporting of its rightful claims for restitution by the Government of the United States of America.

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R E M A R K :

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The exact statement of the quantity of looted gold even on the basis of documents is impossible in that the items work into each other and the double counting of the same quantities is inevitable.

Thus the gold quoted in the documents of the Reichskreditkassen (state banking institutions) and of the occupational emitting bank may be quoted again in the quantities declared at the registration of war losses.

The gold originating from forcibly opened bank safes may be contained partly in the quantity of gold contained in the receipts of the Reichskreditkassen and of the Emitting Bank.

The gold listed in the report of Globotznik is included under item A/6 that is the gold extimastedly looted from the victims murdered in camps.

Gold seized through confiscation from banks is - accordingly to documents obtained lately, listed supposedly with the documents of banking institutions.

On the other hand, the quantities of gold declared at the registration are too low, because not all of the people having suffered war losses declared them. The repatriation of Polish citizens has not yet been finished and the registration does not include murdered and exterminated people.

In view of these circumstances the claim submitted to the XX I.A.R.A. in Brussels is based on the estimated quantity of

134.000 kg of fine gold

without the gold looted by the Reichsbank from the Bank von Danzig.

The Bank von Danzig, according to the balance from the end of 1938, possessed gold at the value of

4.726 kg.

The exact quantity of gold of the Bank von Danzig can be stated only through checking of the accounts of the Reichsbank.

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POLISH MISSION FOR RESTITUTION TO POLAND  
attached to  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US) Rear Echelon  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany  
APO 403, US Army

Karlsruhe, APO 403  
5 December 1947

*Securities*

SUBJECT: Restitution Claim.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Rear  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany,  
Attn.: Mr. Ross E. Stokely.

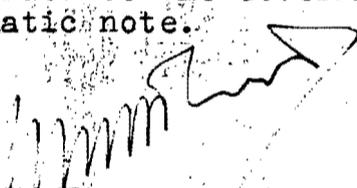
1. Attached hereby is a copy of the note submitted  
to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

2. In view of the fact that a huge part of the  
securities looted in Poland has been located in Germany by the  
United States Forces and deposited in the Reichsbank in  
Frankfurt/M, or may be still administrated by the Treuhandstelle  
OST, I submit herewith a claim for restitution of these  
securities to Poland.

3. I wish to add that this claim for securities  
looted in Poland was already forwarded to the Government of  
the United States through a diplomatic note.

Incl.

EW/hb.

  
ERWIN WOLF, Major,  
Chief, Polish Mission  
for Restitution to Poland.

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S E C U R I - T I E S  
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Bank Notes of the Polish Bank and the Emitting Bank

The Government of the Polish Republic submits claims for restitution of securities (state loans, securities issued by Polish banking institutions, shares and bonds issued by Polish firms, bills of exchange belonging to Polish individuals and juridical corporations, bank notes of the Polish Bank, notes issued by the Polish Bank during the occupation, treasury-bonds of the so called Government of the General-Gouvernement (Schatzanweisungen des Gen.Gouvernements) bank-accounts and commercial books belonging to Polish banking houses and industrial firms, - confiscated or removed by the German occupation authorities, which supposedly are located in the Treasury of the Reichsbank at Frankfurt / Main or are still administrated by the Treuhandstelle Ost.

In particular:

From the very beginning of the occupation the German authorities introduced special restrictions of property rights of Polish citizens.

The daily records of orders issued by the Military Commander and by the Chiefs of Civil Administration contain many such cases (see: Deutsches Recht, Wochenausgabe 1941 page 828). These restrictions were especially rigorous in the western territory of Poland incorporated into Germany. The decree of the Military Commander as to the seizure of Polish property in the area of Pomorze (a Polish province) dated 27.9.1939 ordered that the property of the Polish State, of Polish municipalities, Polish individuals and juridical corporations might be seized and confiscated. The secret decree of the Führer dated 7.X.1939 established the Office of the Reichs-Commissary for the purpose of strengthening the German influence, with authority to seize and confiscate Polish property. More rigorous was the decree dated 17.9.1940 which ordered that the property of Polish citizens in the territory of western Poland and in Germany be put under forced management and be confiscated.

On 1.9.1939, the day of the beginning of the war, by decree of the German Government (see Deutscher Reichsanzeiger No. 260/39) issued by Göring - plenipotentiary of the German 4-years' economic plan, the Haupttreuhandstelle Ost has been established which took over the administration and expropriation of the property of the Polish State, Polish municipalities and private property on behalf of Germany. This institution had its section scattered throughout the country and gathered in a short time Polish property of enormous value: real estates and money as well.

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The western Polish territories were incorporated into Germany and simultaneously an intensive liquidation of Polish property on these territories was initiated. All firms, land estates and immovables in towns belonging to Poles and Polish Jews were seized by German trustees (Treuhaender); bank deposits and safes were seized and confiscated.

The Polish banking institutions were liquidated and all their tangible assets, cash on hand and foreign currency as well, gold coins and ingots of gold, valuables, bills of exchange and securities, deposits etc. were removed to the nearest establishments of Treuhandstelle Ost or similar German institutions. In other territories of Poland especially in the area of the Gen.Gouvernement the property of Jews was totally confiscated.

During the flight of Germans from Poland started a new period of removal of money, securities, deposits, bills of exchange and all kinds of movable assets of banks and other similar banking institutions and Polish firms. The German leading personnel and the trustees of these institutions carried along with them on their flight all these valuables.

Thus the Haupttreuhandstelle Ost and its sub-divisions seized an enormous number of valuables as mentioned above.

Also other German institutions, especially banking firms are in possession of such valuables deposited there by German refugees after their flight from Poland.

The Polish Government possesses a number of original documents pertaining to the confiscation of valuables in banking firms and saving-banks. But they cover scarcely a fraction of affective losses. The registration of losses of banking houses only in securities, bonds and shares, covers more than 590 millions zloty in total.

All valuables quoted to in this claim were either seized under duress through confiscation or were removed by force from Poland without payment and compensation. These facts justify the claim for their restitution.

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POLISH MISSION FOR RESTITUTION TO POLAND

attached to

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US) Rear Echelon  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany  
APO 403, US Army

Karlsruhe, APO 403  
5 December 1947

SUBJECT: Restitution Claim.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Rear  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany  
Attn.: Mr. Ross E. Stokely.

1. Attached hereby is a copy of the note submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.

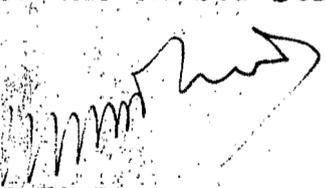
2. In view of the fact that a huge part of foreign currency and foreign exchange assets looted in Poland has been located in Germany by the U.S. Forces and deposited in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt/M, or may still be administrated by the Treuhandstelle OST, I herewith submit a claim for restitution of these foreign currency and foreign exchange assets to Poland.

3. I would like to point out that there were much more foreign currency and foreign exchange assets looted in Poland, but we claim only the quantity as to which we possess certain data; nevertheless we reserve the right to submit further claims as we shall obtain respective documents.

4. I wish to add that this claim for foreign currency and foreign exchange assets looted in Poland was already forwarded to the Government of the United States through a diplomatic note.

Incl.

EW/hb.

  
ERWIN WOLF, Major,  
Chief, Polish Mission  
for Restitution to Poland.

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Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

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FOREIGN CURRENCY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS LOOTED IN POLAND.  
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The Government of the Polish Republic submits claims for restitution of foreign currency and foreign exchange assets looted and confiscated from Polish citizens by German authorities during occupation, or sold by Polish citizens under duress without proper payment.

Foreign currency and foreign bills of exchange were removed to Berlin and seized by the Reichsbank. They are supposedly located among other deposits in the treasury of the Reichsbank at Frankfurt/Main or are still administrated by the Treuhandstelle OST.

In particular:

1/ The decree from 14.9.1939, issued by the Chief of Civil Administration attached to the Military Commander in Poznan, established in Poland the so called Reichskreditkassen (State banking institutions) and the population was ordered to deliver their foreign currency, foreign exchange assets and gold they had in possession.

The decree from 7.10.1939 based on the German "Foreign Exchange Regulation" ordered the population of Poland to deliver until 31.X.1939 all gold, foreign currency and foreign exchange assets which they possessed. Violations and opposition against this order were punished severely. At last, the proclamation of the Chief of the Foreign Exchange Division attached to the Office of the General Governor, dated 15.11.39 ordered the confiscation of all valuables which had not been delivered yet.

The Polish Government has in its possession several hundreds of original documents as receipts handed over to Polish citizens upon delivering of foreign currency and foreign bills of exchange by the Reichskreditkassen, the occupational emitting bank, and by the Reichsbank (Deutsche Reichsbank-hauptkasse). A part of these documents - especially in cases when one particular document covers foreign currency, foreign bills of exchange and gold simultaneously - has been deposited in the I.A.R.A. in Brussels appointed to distribute the German monetary gold.

These documents give evidence that during occupation the Polish citizens were deprived of:

foreign currency amounting to RM. 3.393.264,23 RM  
foreign bills of exchange " 511.470,81 RM.

This amount covers more than 950 thousand american dollars, more than 130.000 Swiss francs, more than 15.000 English pounds and many other precious foreign currency and foreign exchange assets.

Polish citizens were forced to accept the payment in devaluated marks or zlotys issued by the occupant without limitation and without securities. In cases of confiscation there was no payment at all.

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2/ In the archives of the Nürnberg Trial in 1945/46, prosecuting the infamous war criminals - members of the Reichs-government, has been filed the report of the SS-General and high police "führer" Globotznik, containing partly the financial results of the accounts kept in the extermination camps in the area of the General-Gouvernement, known as "Aktion Reinhardt".

This document is marked in the archives of the Nürnberg-Trial with the number 4024-PS.

It states that among the valuables looted from the victims murdered in these camps was foreign currency:

- a/ amounting to 1.452.904,65 RM  
(this amount contains more than 500 thousand dollars am.-see page 10-9955)
- b/ amounting to RM.4.521.224,13 (see page 20-9951)  
(covering more than 1081 thousands dollars am., more than 15.000 English pounds and 119 thousand Swiss francs.)

The documents ad 1/ and 2/ prove that

- a/ foreign currency and foreign bills of exchange were delivered by the Polish population under duress, following the decrees published by German occupation authorities; the payment, in cases it was given did not cover the value of the delivered valuables and the population was forced to accept it. In cases of looting or confiscation no payment was given at all.
- b/ the foreign exchange assets were seized by the Reichsbank in Berlin.

The above quoted figures do not cover the total of losses suffered by the Polish population. There are many cases unknown which have not been reported and the report of Globotznik of the "Aktion Reinhardt" is fragmentary and not complete.

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By **D** NARA Date **6/1/99**

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POLISH MISSION FOR RESTITUTION TO POLAND  
Attached to  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US) Rear Echelon  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany  
APO 403, US Army

Karlsruhe, APO 403  
5 December 1947

SUBJECT: Restitution Claim.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Rear  
Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe - Germany,  
Attn: Mr. Ross E. Sterely.

1. Attached hereby is a copy of the note submitted to the I.A.R.A. in Brussels.
2. In view of the fact that a huge part of the jewelry looted in Poland has been located in Germany by the United States Forces and deposited in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt/M, or may be still administered by the Treuhandsstelle OSF, I submit herewith a claim for restitution of this jewelry to Poland.
3. I would like to point out that there was much more jewelry looted in Poland, but we claim only the quantity as to which we possess certain data; nevertheless we reserve the right to submit further claims for jewelry as we shall obtain respective documents.
4. I wish to add that this claim for jewelry looted in Poland was already forwarded to the Government of the United States through a diplomatic note.

Incl.

EW/hb

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
ERWIN WOLFF, Major,  
Chief, Polish Mission  
for Restitution to Poland

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By D NARA Date 6/14/99

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JEWELRY LOOTED IN POLAND

The Government of the Polish Republic submits claims for restitution of jewelry looted and confiscated by German occupation authorities from Polish citizens.

This jewelry has been seized by the Reichsbank. A part of this jewelry is supposedly located among other jewelry deposited by the American authorities in the treasury of the Reichsbank in Frankfurt/M or may be still administrated by the Treuhandstelle Ost.

In particular:

From the very beginning of the occupation the German authorities introduced special restrictions of property rights of Polish citizens.

The daily records of orders issued by Military Commanders and Chiefs of civil administration contain many such cases (see Deutsches Recht, Wochenausgabe 1941 page 282). The decree from 14.9.1939 issued by the Chief of the Civil Administration attached to the Military Commander in Poznan, - regulating the circulation of money - ordered the delivery of foreign currency, foreign bills of exchange and of gold to the indicated banking institutions.

The decree of the Military Commander as to the seizure of Polish property in the area of Pomorze (a Polish province) dated 27.9.1939 ordered that the property of the Polish State, Polish municipalities, Polish individuals and juridical corporations might be seized and confiscated. The secret decree of the Führer from 7.10.1939 established the Office of the Reichs-Commissary for the purpose of strengthening the German influence, with authority to seize and confiscate Polish property. In the territory of the Gen.Gouvernement the president of the City of Warsaw issued a decree, ordering the confiscation of all valuables owned by Polish citizens of Jewish origin.

The most rigorous was the decree issued on 17.9.40 - ordering that the property of Polish citizens residing in western Poland and in Germany be put under forced management and be confiscated.

The Polish Government possesses a number of documents giving evidence of the seizure of valuables - as jewelry owned by Polish citizens, deposited in banks and located in bank-safes. In the western Polish territories incorporated into Germany the confiscation afflicted Polish people as well as Polish Jews, while in the area of General-Gouvernement especially Jewish property was confiscated. The mentioned documents prove that lots of jewelry were confiscated. Although the records of confiscations contain specifications of the seized jewelry, the evaluation is quite impossible at present because of the lack of appraisal at the time of the confiscation.

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In the archives of the occupational emitting bank which was acting in the General Gouvernement were found specifications of jewelry confiscated within the years 1940-41 from Polish citizens by several German occupation institutions as Zollgrenzschutz, Zollfahndungsstelle, Finanzinspecteur etc. One of these specifications totals the value of the seized jewelry to the amount of 123.000 zloty giving an adnotation that the real value is 100 % higher. A second specification pertaining to other kinds of jewelry appraises them to the amount of 10.000 zloty. Other specifications do not quote the value of the confiscated property.

In the archives of the Nürnberg-Trial in 1945/46, prosecuting the infamous war criminals-members of the Reichs-Government there was filed the report of the SS-General Globotznik, containing partly the financial results of the plundering of victims murdered in the extermination camps in the territory of the Gen.Gouvernement, known as the "Aktion-Reinhardt". This document is marked in the archives of the Nürnberg-Trial with the number 4024-PS. It states that great quantities of jewelry were looted from the victims murdered in the camps. There are quoted the following values:

a/ on page 9-9954 with specifications on pages 12-9850 and 13-9807 dated 27.2.43

jewelry with the value of RM 26.000.000.-

There are specified among them:

- 10.000 gold watches
- 49 kg pearls
- 130 big single diamonds
- 1974 brooches set with diamonds.

A remark on page 9-9954 says that 50 per cent of the jewelry and other valuables still remain in the camp for checking and evaluation.

b/ on pages 21-9952 and 22-9953 amounting to more than

RM 46.000.000.-

Among them are:

- 15.883 rings with brilliants and diamonds
- 9019 woman's gold wrist watches
- 3681 man's gold pocket-watches
- 2497 brooches set with brilliants
- 2511-37 carats single brilliants
- 13488.62 carats individual diamonds etc.

It is to be said that the evaluation of this jewelry is an exceedingly low one

- (individual brilliant carat RM 100.-
- individual diamond carat RM 50.-
- big brilliants RM.1000.- each
- pearls 1 kg RM 80.000.- etc.).

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In 1945 in Poland was ordered a country-wide registration of war losses suffered by Polish individuals. Each citizen could declare his losses in gold and jewelry on prescribed forms.

The credibility of these declarations was certified by the signature of two witnesses, their addresses being given on the first page of the declaration form, and the filled in declaration was signed by governmental officials controlling the registration. This formal control was disposed in order to avoid any unreasonable high valuation of the lost valuables, jewelry and other property.

The filed declarations were deposited in the district county-offices and in the administrations of cities and were exactly listed. The number of filed applications amounts to 1 1/2 million.

By order of the Finance Ministry - the Office for Restitution of War Losses checked all declarations exactly as to restitution claims for gold and jewelry. Out of the number of 1 1/2 millions of submitted declarations the quantity of persons having suffered war losses from looting and confiscation of gold and jewelry amounts to 134.500 that makes scarcely 10 percent of war losses.

The analysis of the applications makes possible to fix the value of the position "gold and jewelry" and also makes possible specifying the different kinds of money.

The war losses in jewelry:- rings, wedding rings, necklaces, watches, bracelets, medallions etc., based on declarations, show the value of more than 326 millions zloty.

The registration in question does not cover all war losses of Polish citizens in valuables and jewelry.

The repatriation of Polish citizens has not yet been finished, moreover, this registration does not contain the losses of murdered and perished persons especially as whole families were exterminated.

Also the results of the registration do not contain the Jewish population exterminated nearly completely.

The results of the registration segregated as to districts were submitted to the Inter-Allied Mission at Brussels charged with the task of distributing of German gold.

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SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPERS - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS CONSECUTIVELY - DRAW LINE UNDER EACH ITEM

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
APO 742

FILE NO:  
SUBJECT: Polish Restitution Claim No 1637/47

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE	(Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)
1	Fin. Div.	Rest Br, ED	5 Jan 48	Attn: Mr. A. F. Bender 1. With reference to our telephone conversation on 3 Jan 48 I enclose herewith copy of the letter which General Prawin, Chief of the Polish Military Mission, addressed to General Clay under date 20 Dec 47 regarding certain <u>gold</u> and valuables removed from concentration camps in Poland.

2. We have requested Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe to send us their file on Polish Restitution Claim No. 1637/47 upon the receipt of which we shall keep in touch with you for coordination of the reply to General Prawin to be submitted to General Clay.

FOR THE CHIEF, RESTITUTION BRANCH:

1 Incl: a/s  
Telephone 42950  
Rm 1040, Econ Bldg.

KLAUS A de KEYSERLINGK  
U. S. Civilian  
Chief, Restitution Sec.

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Authority NWD 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/4/99

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Dr. 6a/Ka

Berlin, December 20, 1947.

Gen. L.D. CLAY,  
Military Governor for Germany, U.S.  
Commander-in-Chief of the European Command U.S. Army,  
Berlin

By claim No. 1637/47 dated 31st July 1947, Polish Mission for Restitution to Poland attached to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) Near Rechen, Economics Division, Restitution Control Branch, claimed the return of Gold and valuables looted in extermination camps in Poland under special plans organized by the Germans and, in particular, submitting material concerning one of these plans, the so named "Reinhard plan". This material contains the original report of S.S. general Glogoszki, Chief of Police District Lublin, covering the results achieved under the plan on the territory of the Voivodship of Lublin.

Restitution Control Branch accepted the claim, but on the 11th September 1947 transmitted to the Polish Restitution Mission the statement of the Foreign Exchange Depository, Reichsbank Frankfurt, that the Frankfurt vaults contain none of those valuables which were the subject of claims.

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ledged by Polish Mission for Restitution to Poland on behalf of the Polish Government.

It is a fact known and supported by documentation that gold and valuables looted from Polish citizens in extermination camps were transferred to the Reichsbank, Berlin, while on the other hand there is evidence that at time of the offensive from the East the total stock of gold and valuables from the Reichsbank vaults in Berlin was evacuated to the West, subsequently located by the American troops in the U.S. Occupation Zone and deposited in the Reichsbank vaults in Frankfurt. These stocks are now being inventoried. It is, therefore, beyond doubt that gold and valuables originating from the Reinhard plan and other similar plans are now in those vaults, although no inventory of them has perhaps up to this time been made.

It is generally known that in concentration camps not only prisoners were subjected by the Germans to the extraction of gold teeth, but even the dead. Moreover, it has been proved by documents in the Nurnberg trial that German looting organizations were instructed to melt the spoiled gold into bars prior to delivering it to the Reichsbank. It is also a fact that gold bars lying in the Reichsbank vaults in Frankfurt originate for the most part from loot in extermination camps on Polish territory.

In these camps 4,900,000 Polish citizens have found their death. Taking roughly that each individual possessed at least 25 gram gold in coins, chains, watches, trimmings or teeth, the amount of gold obtained from them and sent in a melted form to the Reichsbank would highly exceed 100 tons. This

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gold having been brought from Poland by force and deposited in a clearly defined place is a restitutionable object, since the character of restitutionability could not have been changed through the fact that the shape of gold has been changed through melting. Which part of gold found in the Reichsbank treasury derives from this source can be easily ascertained either from Reichsbank accounts or from evidence of the previous managers of the Reichsbank.

In view of these facts the answer of the Foreign Exchange Depository transmitted by the Restitution Control Branch would be correct if there were no gold in Frankfurt originating from the Reichsbank treasury. However, during the visit of representatives of Polish Mission for Restitution to Poland on 3rd April 1947 in the Frankfurt vaults they were able to identify the availability of a number of cases containing rings, watches and gold.

I feel, therefore, that the answer of Foreign Exchange Depository can result only from a misunderstanding. I also feel that there is hardly any other restitutionable object deserving more careful handling than goods robbed by the Germans from the victims of extermination camps. Thus in spite of being a typical routine matter of R D & R, this case of regaining gold and valuables looted in Poland acquires a particular importance also from the moral angle. As I understand that there are some misunderstandings between the Restitution Control Branch and the Foreign Exchange Depository pertaining facts which can be easily ascertained, I have the honour to

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request you that the factual situation of Polish restitution-  
able gold and valuables contained in the Reichsbank vaults in  
Frankfurt be cleared and these valuables located in Poland be  
restituted to my country.

POLISH MILITARY MISSION  
CHIEF

*J. Pravin*

( PRAVIN J., Maj. Gen. )

**Polish Military Mission**

**Berlin**

No. 792 37/48

27 February, 1948

My Dear General Clay,

I refer to my letter of February 6th, 1948, concerning restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps in Poland. As I understand that the matter is still under consideration I think that it may be of some help if I complete my letter with some additional arguments.

I would specially like to point out that my Government has never accepted the principle laid down in para. 8a of the Final Act in Paris and can never agree to Polish property being transmitted by a third party to ICG or any other institution no matter for which purpose this would be supposed to happen. I strongly feel that property of any of the United Nations or countries which were most heavily looted in this war by the Germans would have to pay reparations to the less heavily losers.

Gold brought from concentration camps undoubtedly belongs to goods which existed at the time of occupation of Poland and which have been taken by the enemy by force from the Polish territory.

As such this gold is subject to restitution in accordance with the Declaration of 9 January 1945 and the definition of the term "restitution" given by the Allied Control Authority on 17 April 1946.

I could hardly agree to gold and valuables in question being treated as unidentifiable goods. In fact, the main

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reason for identification is the realization of the principle that goods in which their "species" is playing a decisive part, should be rather restituted than substituted. As to objects which can only be defined "in genere" but which undoubtedly have been taken by force from the territory of respective countries, it appears to be rather against the principles of fairness and international morality, as laid down by the Declaration of January 5, 1943, if their restitution be refused only for the reason that out of the whole lot clearly identifiable as having been taken by force, it is difficult to identify which of the homogeneous parts has been taken from which country.

I strongly feel that there should be no argument as to such property being subject to restitution and having to be qualified as identifiable, although I agree that in special cases it has to be ascertained what portion of restitutionable goods identified "in genere" as subject to restitution should be restored to each country, qualified as a partly lower of that lot. As to this point, my Government is ready to submit conclusive evidence as to the number of Polish citizens as compared with that of other nationals held in concentration camps embraced by the action of Glebock.

I hope you will understand, my dear General, the importance which is attached by the Polish Government to this problem. Poland out of all nations has been subject to the most drastic measures of the Hitlerite extermination policy and the refusal to restitute gold which as you yourself admit, has been identified as having been taken from the millions of victims tortured to death by the Nazi concentration camps' leaders in Poland, would shake the principles of the

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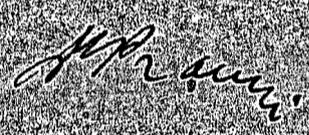
- 3 -

Declaration of 1945 in their roots and would perpetuate the gloomy aftermath of Hitlerite crimes the maximum obliteration of which is one of the noblest aims of all peace-loving nations and also an essential requirement for reeducation of Germany.

I seize this opportunity to assure you, my dear General, of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours

POLISH MILITARY MISSION  
CHIEF



( FRANCIS J., Maj. Gen. )

Gen. LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Military Governor for Germany  
Commander-in-Chief  
of the European Command US Army  
B e r l i n.

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Polish Military Mission  
Berlin

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Berlin, 6 February, 1948.

Gen. LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Military Governor for Germany  
Commander-in-Chief of the European Command US Army,  
B e r l i n.

My dear General Clay,

I thank you for your letter of 27 January 1948 concerning restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps in Poland.

As certain elements are still not quite clear to me, I take the liberty to bring to your attention the following facts:

1) The fact that the USSR waived all claims to gold captured by Allied troops in Germany does not imply that this has been done by Poland. This is an internationally accepted fact and for that reason Poland was invited to participate in the monetary gold pool on the same basis as the other signatories to the Final Act of Paris.

2) Polish claim to the gold in question should not be submitted to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels because it is understood that the Commission itself did not consider gold from concentration camps as monetary gold and decided that its distribution plan does not embrace gold looted in concentration camps.

3) It is felt that if gold looted by the Germans from concentration camps in Poland had been turned over to LRC, this did not happen in accordance with Article 8 a of the Final Act of Paris which refers to a share of "reparation" and not to gold subject to restitution.

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4) I have suggested in my letter dated 29 December 1947 to ascertain by evidence of the previous managers of the Reichsbank which part of gold found in the Reichsbank treasury derives from concentration camp in Poland. I still think that their evidence might be of assistance. But even if only 10 deliveries of non-monetary gold were traced back to concentration camps situated in Polish territories, I do not quite understand why the fact that those particular deliveries had arrived at a time when besides the Polish majority there were also representatives of other nationalities detained in the concentration camps, - should result in rejection of the Polish claim for restitution altogether, instead of having it - at worst - proportionally reduced.

5) It appears that the existence of the gold pool under the Final Act of Paris does not bar any restitution claim to gold in general, but only to monetary gold. I still believe that the non-monetary gold as understood by the Commission in Brussels falls within the general rules of restitution. I understand that collection of evidence as to which part of gold found in the Reichsbank treasury derives from spoliation in the concentration camps may be connected with certain technical difficulties, but I strongly feel that you will agree that this sole reason should not bar restitution altogether, above all not in such a delicate matter, as gold taken from Polish citizens tortured in German concentration camps.

Bringing all these reasons to your kind attention I would thank you for reconsidering the whole problem in their light.

Sincerely yours

POLISH MILITARY MISSION  
 CHIEF

*J. Pravin*

( PRAVIN J., Maj.-Gen. )

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By TJ NARA Date 6/4/99

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Box 167  
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~~DRAFT~~

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)  
Office of the Military Governor  
APO 742

Berlin, Germany  
March 1948

Conduct to  
be taken  
by the  
military  
governor

and other  
wrongs caused by the  
German  
occupation

My dear General Prawin:

I wish to refer to your letters of 6 and 27 February 1948 concerning your claim for restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps located in Poland, as well as to my letter of 27 January 1948 in reply to your prior letter of 20 December 1947 about this matter.

Before discussing the situation set forth by you, I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I ~~sympathize~~ sympathize with the suffering your country had to endure during the period of German occupation and to emphasize that I am most eager to see ~~that the wrongs suffered by your country under Nazi dictatorship be adjusted as much as possible.~~ ~~Such~~ efforts have been made in this direction through international agreements both during and after the war.

I had hoped that the information given in my letter of 27 January 1948 would help to clarify the situation you had described. ~~Your subsequent letters, however, seem to indicate that your questions bear on deeper problems and concern concepts which are not within the jurisdiction of my office. I believe they ought to be referred for discussion on governmental level.~~

I again wish to tell you that I appreciate your kindness in bringing these problems to my attention.

Sincerely,

LUCIUS D. CLAY  
General, U. S. Army  
Military Governor

Major General Dr. J. Prawin  
Chief of the Polish Military Mission  
42 Schlueterstrasse  
Berlin W 15

The maximum  
possible  
adjustment  
there

any  
many

Point out  
that you  
can only  
adjust  
from  
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By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 157  
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Berlin, Germany  
19 March 1948

My dear General Stettin:

I wish to refer to your letters of 9 and 27 February 1948 concerning your claim for restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps located in Poland, as well as to my letter of 27 January 1948 in reply to your prior letter of 20 December 1947 about this matter.

Before discussing the situation set forth by you, I should like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I sympathize with the suffering your country had to endure during the period of German occupation and to emphasize that I am most anxious to see the maximum possible adjustment of these and other wrongs caused by the German aggressor. Many efforts have been made in this direction through international agreements both during and after the war.

As I pointed out in my letter of 27 January 1948, the only holdings of the Reichsbank which came into the possession of the U. S. Forces and which could be traced back to Polish concentration camps were 80 deliveries of non-monetary gold items. These were turned over to the FRG, pursuant to Article 2A of the Paris Agreement which was signed by my Government and to which I am bound.

I do not see any possibility to have the non-monetary gold items which may have been melted down fall under our quadripartite restitution procedure as their identifiability, which is the prerequisite for restitution, has clearly been lost. Since quadripartite Agreement on Restitution does not provide for general restitution, I am in no position to deviate from the established procedure.

Ms. K. McP. 11

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I again wish to tell you that I appreciate your kindness in bringing these problems to my attention.

Sincerely,

LIONEL D. GRAY  
General, U. S. Army  
Military Governor

Major General G. A. French  
Chief of the Polish Military Mission  
at Washington  
Berlin W 15

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DRAFT

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
Office of the Military Governor  
APO 742

Berlin, Germany  
March 1948

My dear General Prawin:

I wish to refer to your letters of 6 and 27 February 1948 concerning your claim for restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps located in Poland, as well as to my letter of 27 January 1948 in reply to your prior letter of 20 December 1947 about this matter.

Before discussing the situation set forth by you, I should like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I sympathize with the suffering your country had to endure during the period of German occupation and to emphasize that I am most anxious to see the maximum possible adjustment of these and other wrongs caused by the German aggressor. Many efforts have been made in this direction through international agreements both during and after the war.

~~As I pointed out in my letter of 27 January 1948, the only holdings of the Reichsbank which came into the possession of the U. S. Forces and which could be traced back to Polish concentration camps were 30 deliveries of non-monetary gold items. These were turned over to the IRO, pursuant to Article 8A of the Paris Agreement which was signed by my Government and to which I am bound. Any discussions involving this Agreement, therefore, would have to be conducted on Governmental level.~~

I do not see any possibility to have <sup>the</sup> ~~these~~ non-monetary gold items which may have been melted down fall under our quadripartite restitution procedure as their identifiability, which is the prerequisite for restitution, has clearly been lost. Since Quadripartite Agreement on Restitution does not provide for pro-rata restitution, I am in no position to deviate from the established procedure. If you, however, wish to insist on this point, it would seem to me that you will have to take recourse to higher Governmental level.

Sincerely,

I again →

LUCIUS D. CLAY  
General, U. S. Army  
Military Governor

217146

As I pointed out in my letter of 27 Jan<sup>1948</sup>,  
 the only holdings of the ~~Red Bank~~ <sup>Red Bank</sup> which came into  
 the possession of the US Forces and which could  
 be traced back to Polish <sup>concentration camps</sup> ~~concentration camps~~  
 were 30 deliveries of non-monetary gold items.  
 These were turned over to <sup>the</sup> IRO pursuant  
 to art 8 A of <sup>the Paris</sup> ~~Paris~~ <sup>Agreement</sup> ~~Disagreement~~  
~~Agreement~~ signed by my Government and I am  
 bound ~~thereby~~ <sup>thereby</sup> ~~in accordance with~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~which~~  
 I have to act, ~~whereas~~ <sup>to which</sup> I am bound.  
 (Howby so too) Any discussion <sup>involving</sup> ~~involving~~ this  
 Agreement <sup>therefore</sup> will have to be conducted  
 on Government level.

~~As far as the principles of restitution are~~  
~~concerned, it is well established that by~~  
~~Quadrilateral Agreement that in order to be~~  
~~restituted, property must be identifiable.~~

~~There is no sense in trying to pro-rate restitution~~  
 As far as <sup>non-monetary</sup> gold items <sup>which have been</sup> ~~which~~ melted down  
 are concerned, I repeat that I do not  
 see any possibility to have them fall under  
 our Quadrilateral Restitution procedure  
 as identifiability, which is the prerequisite  
 of restitution, has clearly been lost.  
~~It would be a pity to have these items~~  
~~arranged in parcels before the war.~~  
 Since ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Quadrilateral Agreement on Restitution  
 does not provide for pro-rata restitution, I

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By TJ NARA Date 6/4/99

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Box 167  
FED

Berlin, Germany  
January 1948

27

My dear General Prasin:

I refer to your letter of 20 December 1947 - reference No. Pr. 792/398/47 - concerning restitution of gold and valuables removed from concentration camps in Poland, and to my interim reply of 30 December 1947.

A further investigation of the matter shows that a major part of the holdings of the Reichsbank in Berlin had been evacuated to the Merkers mines where these holdings were found by the U.S. Forces and later transferred to the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt. They have all been inventoried but it has been impossible to identify any of them as having come from Poland, except that 30 unprocessed deliveries of non-monetary gold items, such as are described in the Globornik report (attached to the Polish restitution claim in question) were traced back to concentration camps situated in Polish territory. However, it was ascertained that these deliveries had come to the Reichsbank long after the Reinhardt deliveries and at a time when inmates of these camps consisted of the nationals of practically every country in Europe. These 30 lots were turned over to the International Refugee Organization pursuant to Article 8 A of the Final Act of the Paris Conference of 21 December 1945 which provides that "a share of reparation consisting of all the non-monetary gold found by the Allied Armed Forces in Germany . . . shall be allocated for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action". You will recall that under the Potsdam agreement of 2 August 1945 the USSR undertook to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations, waiving at the same time all claims to gold captured by Allied troops in Germany.

As far as any monetary gold held by the Foreign Exchange Depository is concerned, Poland, although not an original signatory to the Final Act of Paris, was subsequently invited to participate in the monetary gold pool on the same basis as the other signatories, and any claim she may have for share in any monetary gold found by the Allied Forces in Germany should therefore be submitted to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels.

Finance Division

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It may very well be that part of the Reichsbank's monetary gold was obtained from melting down of Polish concentration camp and other loot, such as might have been acquired in consequence of the "Action Reinhardt", and together with gold from other sources might have gone into the gold bars or been added to the reserve of gold coins held by the Reichsbank. However, we are faced with the impossibility of identifying the source of the individual items involved or even of computing on a percentage basis the participation of the various countries of origin involved. This fact as well as the existence of the gold pool under the Final Act of Paris would bar any restitution claims.

I hope that my above explanations will help to clarify the situation which you were kind enough to bring to my attention in your letter under discussion.

Sincerely,

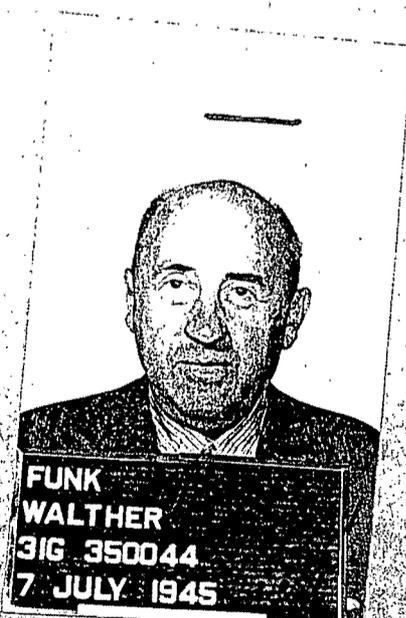
LUCIUS D. CLAY  
General, U.S. Army  
Military Governor

Major General Dr. J. Prawin  
Chief of the Polish Military Mission  
42 Schlueterstrasse  
Berlin W 15

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Entry Walter Funk  
File XE 000491  
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Authority WD 993068  
By IE NARA Date 9-11



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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Ref No SAIC/FIR/4  
 6 Jul 45

About 500 million marks in gold were kept in the REICHSBANK vaults, under the supervision of Chief Director for Foreign Exchange, Friedrich WILHELM. Despite HITLER's orders not to remove the gold from BERLIN, FUNK "saved them for Germany, i.e., the Allies", as he puts it. The Belgian and Italian gold reserves are included in this gold. FUNK states that when the Italian gold reserve was being brought to Germany RIBBENTROP kept 20 million gold marks for use of the Foreign Office. He also heard about gold being carried away from Holland by the SS, but never learned any details about it.

FUNK emphatically denied that the REICHSBANK ever printed foreign bank notes for the purpose of gaining foreign exchange. He stated that the REICH Printing Office was subordinated to the REICHSBANK and he was positive that no foreign notes were ever printed there. Only private printing concerns (source mentions printing concerns in LEIPZIG: DEVRIENT) could have possibly printed these. FUNK recalls that RIBBENTROP talked to him about printing a large amount of foreign bank notes, in connection with the fake German food ration cards dropped by the Allies. Source "rejected similar measures as laughable", and RIBBENTROP never mentioned the subject again. "If counterfeit foreign bank notes were put into circulation by an official agency," source says, "it could have been the work only of the SS."

6 July 1945.

SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER

*Paul Kubala,*  
 PAUL KUBALA,  
 Maj, MI,  
 Commanding.

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The following tasks were still the concern of the Economics Ministry:

- a. Production and distribution of consumers' goods.
- b. Supervision of banks and insurance companies.
- c. Foreign trade.

Expenditures were financed either by short-term loans through the so-called MEFO notes of Dr SCHACHT; or by long-term state loans. In addition there were the loans by private enterprises and high taxes. These means of financing were responsible for a tremendous upswing of German business life, according to source.

#### 4. MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS PERSONALITIES

Secretary of State: Dr HAYLER; a businessman, very well informed on economic matters.

Assistant to the Secretary of State: MIN DIREKTOR OHLENDORF; formerly in the SS Main Hq.

Chief of Pers and Adm Section: MIN DIR Dr ILGNER.

Chief of Foreign Trade and Foreign Exchange Section: Dr KIRCHFELD; formerly Director-General of GUTE HOFFNUNGSHUETTE; very well informed on all matters pertaining to foreign trade.

Chief of Banking and Stock Exchange Section: Dr RIEHLE.

Chief of Special Assignments Section: MIN DIR Dr MICHEL.

Supervisory Office for Private Insurance: Pres AMEND; the insurance agencies played a very important role, source states; Director-General of the MUENCHNER RUECKVERSICHERUNG AG, SCHMITT, is mentioned by FUNK as having "very up-to-date ideas and not following the Party methods too strictly".

REICH Chamber of Commerce: President STAATSRAT LINDEMANN.

#### 5. FUNK AS REICHSBANK PRESIDENT

Upon appointment to succeed Dr SCHACHT as REICHSBANK President, FUNK changed the MEFO notes to REICH notes. He also reproached HITLER because of the unlimited war credits. This was the first time that HITLER's attention was called to the independent status the REICH BANK enjoyed. HITLER enforced a new law according to which the REICHSBANK was put directly under him.

HITLER authorized the REICH Ministry of Finance to borrow up to 100 billion marks in REICHSBANK notes. The demands of the Minister of Finance were mostly signed by HITLER personally. FUNK repeatedly demanded that the tax possibilities be exploited to a greater extent, since the scarcity of goods produced a credit dangerous to the state economy. HITLER opposed a tax reform mainly because of domestic politics.

FUNK estimates the amount of bank notes in circulation at the present time to be about RM 65 billion, most of which is in private hands and hoarded in private homes. The interior debt of the REICH he estimates at about 350 billions. If the demands of the persons afflicted by bomb damage were included, the national debt would amount to about 500 billions.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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- Q: About how much in gold would the Reichsbank have?
- A: At what time?
- Q: At any time?
- A: Beginning in January 1945 450 million Reichsmarks in gold.
- Q: February?
- A: In February 1945 by instructions of the Fuhrer the gold was moved to a mine in central Germany but this was captured by the American troops.
- Q: All of it?
- A: There were smaller items in various Reichsbank Branches. Most of the deposits with the Reichsbank Branches was taken over by the American Military Government. There is an exception of 10 tons of gold which was given to a Wehrmacht unit for safe keeping and protection. To date and according to the latest information I do not know whether or not it has been found because no one knows where the officers are that had the gold.
- Q: What unit had it?
- A: It was taken by a unit of mountain troops. The mountain troops suggested taking the gold into the mountains because previously it had been hidden in a mine in Bavaria which was not suited. The officers have not been found so the gold cannot be traced. Lists of the gold in this connection were preserved at the Reichsbank.
- Q: Where?
- A: In Munich.
- Q: Where is the list of all the gold?
- A: In Berlin.
- Q: There are no lists any place else?
- A: The Foreign Exchange Director, Friedrich Wilhelm, has all records and if he moved out of Berlin he may have taken them along. He knows about all the small items spread out but they have all been taken by the American Army. The American officers interrogated him and told him where such stocks of gold were found.
- Q: All the gold with the exception of a few small lots were put in Merkers?
- A: By far the biggest item, 400 million.
- Q: All the rest totaled 50 million?
- A: Yes.
- Q: How many deposits in balance?
- A: 6 or 7.

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Q: Where?

A: They are all small items. Kontanz Reichsbank used to buy Swiss francs from Switzerland. At Lindau on Lake Konstanz in the Reichsbank we have small items in circulation.

Q: Any place else?

A: No.

Q: Did you decide where this gold should be distributed?

A: In the case of very large sums I made decisions but on smaller sums the Reichsbank did the directing.

Q: How much did Himmler get from you?

A: Himmler did not get anything from me.

Q: How much did Himmler get from the Reichsbank?

A: I do not believe he got anything from the Reichsbank.

Q: Did you get gold from Himmler?

A: Once the SD made at Verschlossenes Depot a deposit of which the Reichsbank had no knowledge of the contents.

Q: On other occasions would the SS make any deposits?

A: I do not know.

Q: What about their deposits of gold?

A: Definitely not. I know of only one deposit by the SD and the contents is not known.

Q: Did the SS ever bring in deposits of rings, gold teeth or anything else?

A: No.

Q: Are you sure?

A: I do not know because jewelry is something the Reichsbank does not handle.

Q: Did you ever melt gold to bullion?

A: No.

Q: Did you melt gold bars?

A: I am not familiar with this and had nothing to do with things of this sort. As President I was concerned only with questions of foreign exchange and deposits.

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 By IE NARA Date 9-11

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Q: Isn't gold a question of foreign exchange?

A: So far as the Reichsbank is concerned, everyone in Germany owning gold coin or foreign exchange surrendered it to the Reichsbank for Reichsmarks currency. This was completed before he took office. When I took office I found the gold there which was gradually consumed then a sizeable receipt from Belgium and France. At first the Reichsbank refused to accept it because the property rights were not clearly definite.

Q: All this happened after 1938?

A: Yes, during the war.

Q: The gold you are talking about, wasn't that gotten from Vichy?

A: The Reichsbank received it from the foreign office.

Q: Where did the Foreign Office get it?

A: From the Vichy Government. The Foreign Office and the 4 Year Plan were the 2 governmental agencies concerned with the gold.

Q: What did they do with the gold?

A: The Reichsbank took it over on account of the law called Kriegsleistungslaw.

Q: Who wrote the law?

A: Minister of the Interior.

Q: Who objected to your taking this gold?

A: I did.

Q: Why did you object?

A: Because the ownership rights were not clear. It was the gold that the Belgium Government and Belgian Central Bank had deposited in France.

Q: Do you want us to believe that you had been a member of the party since 1931 and you did not want to receive this gold?

A: Yes because it would have encouraged serious consequences with the Reichsbank in international relations with other central banks which were entirely in accord.

Q: Do you know anything about deposits of jewels or metals made in the Reichsbank?

A: I know the ~~Reichsbank~~ 4 year plan had diamonds in custody at the Reichsbank not owned by the Reichsbank and with which the Reichsbank had nothing to do. They were left there as protection and later were placed at the disposal of a jeweler who worked on diamonds.

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- Q: We will give you one more chance - have you any large deposits of gold in the Reichsbank in suitcases.
- A: No.
- Q: Do you know Melmer?
- A: I am hearing his name for the first time.
- Q: Did Melmer deposit any gold in the Reichsbank?
- A: I am hearing his name for the first time.
- Q: Do you know Max Weileger?
- A: I am hearing his name for the first time.
- Q: Who would handle the receiving of gold in the Reichsbank?
- A: The office working under the Director, F. Wilhelm.
- Q: Is he the only one that would know?
- A: His was the only office responsible for receiving and handling gold and foreign exchange.
- Q: Who had charge of withdrawals of gold from the Reichsbank?
- A: The same office.
- Q: Were you informed of withdrawals?
- A: Only very large items. I definitely did not hear names.
- Q: How large a sum was delivered to the 4 year plan?
- A: The 4 year plan could dispose of all gold held by the Reichsbank. In addition to that, there was a special gold reserve fund at their sole disposal and the Reichsbank could not touch it. This special fund included the 450 military marks in the fund that I mentioned earlier.
- Q: In 1938 you became President of the Reichsbank. How much gold did the Reich have?
- A: Not quite 500 million marks.
- Q: How many tons of gold?
- A: About 3 million Reichsmarks worth.
- Q: In 1944 how much gold?
- A: A considerable increase occurred only with the influx of Belgian gold - otherwise reduced through sales of gold to foreign countries.

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Q: How much did they have before?

A: Before receiving the Belgian gold approximately 500 million.

Q: How much in Belgian gold?

A: 400 million.

Q: And in 1940 about 900 million?

A: Including the Belgian gold.

Q: This includes the special gold fund of the 4 year plan?

A: This does not include the special fund.

Q: How big was the special fund?

A: It is difficult to say off hand - somewhere between 150 and 200 million.

Q: Then in 1941 how much gold was there?

A: I do not know. All I know is that the gold stock was gradually reduced at the end and left only the gold received from Belgium plus a small remainder. The bulk went to Roumania for the purchase of oil or wheat.

Q: Who in Roumania?

A: The Romanian National Bank.

Q: Did they insist on payment in gold?

A: Definitely, only against gold payment were we able to obtain wheat.

Q: Weren't you occupying that country?

A: No.

Q: Were troops there?

A: They had troops together with Reich troops just stationed there.

Q: Was any gold sent to Sweden?

A: At the beginning of the war Sweden took some gold but have taken none lately.

Q: Was any gold sent to Switzerland?

A: Sales of gold were constantly made.

Q: How much gold was sold?

A: I do not know the details but it would be a considerable amount.

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- Q: Can you give us a figure?
- A: I definitely cannot give a figure. It could have been 100 million or more.
- Q: Was any gold sent to South America?
- A: I do not know of any gold transaction to South America. We did with Spain via Switzerland. Also sold gold to Portugal and smaller items to Hungary, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.
- Q: Did you give any gold to any individuals in Germany?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you give any to the 4 year plan?
- A: Not from us. The management could request from the Reichsbank from its stocks of gold for certain purposes. I do not know if it ever happened. I think the gold transactions by the 4 year plan were made via the Reichsbank.
- Q: How was foreign exchange supplied in the normal way to to somebody who needed it?
- A: Request for a permit made with the Department of the Reich Economic Ministry concerned with Foreign Trade and there it was decided upon. If the request was granted, the Reichsbank paid out the foreign exchange.
- Q: Who was the head of this?
- A: Dr. Kirshfeld and before him to the Under State Secretary Von Jagwitz. The last named man was already there when I took on the job in the Reich Economic Ministry.
- Q: Why did Von Jagwitz leave that position?
- A: In the fall of 1943 the Reich Economic Ministry re-organized and all production matters were transferred to the Armament Ministry. In connection with the re-organization, the personnel of the Reich Economic Ministry was greatly curtailed. The Secretary left and so did the under-secretary Von Jagwitz. Since the purpose of the Reich Economic Ministry from then on was concerned mainly with the matter of disposition of goods, the head of the Reichgruppe handel, Dr. Hayler joined the Reich Economic Ministry.
- Q: Was he the one who withdrew the gold from the Reichsbank?
- A: No.
- Q: What is his first name?
- A: Franz.
- Q: Was he your secretary?
- A: The Ministry did not have anyone at all at the end and settled everything with the State Secretary.
- Q: Who handled your personal affairs?

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A: Dr. Scwedler.

Q: Who handled your personal check book?

A: Reichsbank Director, Reinhardt.

Q: What was his first name?

A: He was chief of the President's office. First name was Johannes.

Q: Did he take care of making out personal checks?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have any female secretaries?

A: I did not have a female personal secretary. There were several girls working in the internal office and also at the Ministry and Reichsbank.

Q: The tax report was made out by whom?

A: I made them out.

Q: Did you type them?

A: No, I wrote them out by hand.

Q: Did you keep a copy?

A: Berlin there was a copy.

Q: Did you keep a copy for yourself?

A: I had only my salary and allowance payable to all Ministers - no other income.

Q: What was your salary?

A: 60,000 annually as Reichsbank President and 48,000 annually which was the usual allowance payable to every minister.

Q: Is this your only income?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you get any payment from the party?

A: I never held an office in the party.

Q: Did you ever get any gifts from the party or people in the party.

A: No, but I once received a donation from Hitler on my 50th birthday. Received a farm in Bavaria from the German industries and the money given by Hitler was given as an endowment to the Reichsbank.

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Q: How much?

A:  $\frac{1}{2}$  million marks.

Q: Was this from the Fuhrer?

A: Yes, it was in the form of an endowment to the Reichsbank for Reichsbank employees at war.

Q: You were given the farm by the industries?

A: Yes, it was given with the permission of Hitler.

Q: What industries?

A: Reich Economic Chamber - Apex organization of the entire industry.

Q: How big was the farm?

A: 200 Morgen. 53 hectares.

Q: Is this the farm where your wife lives?

A: She was there when the troops arrived and they told her to stay or to move to Bad Tolz so she moved to Bad Tolz. I was informed of this by American Officers.

Q: Where is the farm?

A: 7 kilos from Bad Tolz - 40 kilos from Munich.

Q: Was it customary for all Ministers to receive gifts from industries?

A: No, this was an exception and with special permission because for 25 years I have been active as an Economist, political economist.

Q: Did you have any bank accounts?

A: In the Reichsbank at Berlin where I received my Reichsbank salary. Also in the Thyssen Bank.

Q: Any other bank accounts?

A: No.

Q: Did your wife have any accounts?

A: She had a small account of a few thousand marks in the Deutschland Bank for current expenses.

Q: Have you any children?

A: No.

Q: Is your wife living alone?

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- A: She is living with a niece of hers who is the wife of a German Army surgeon. Also living in the home is a small girl whom they have adopted. She is the daughter of a Swedish woman who was a very good friend of my wife. This woman lived for many years in Paris. On account of the unstable conditions in Paris, we had taken the little girl over so to speak.
- Q: Does the woman still live in Paris?
- A: I think so.
- Q: Do you have any insurance?
- A: Yes, with Allianz.
- Q: What office?
- A: Berlin.
- Q: Any other insurance?
- A: No.
- Q: Do you have any property outside of Germany?
- A: No, except that as a member of the Board of the Bank for International Settlement, my Directors fees are deposited there as it is customary with the Directors of that Bank. I do not know exactly what it is but it is approximately 15 or 20 thousand Swiss francs.
- Q: Have you ever sent any funds abroad to other people?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you ever sent anything to the mother of this daughter?
- A: No.
- Q: To anybody else?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you ever lived abroad?
- A: No, only when on official business.
- Q: When did you go on official business?
- A: Went to Basle once a month to attend a board meeting in the bank of International Settlement. Before the war I went to negotiate a loan in Turkey. Also went to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Holland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia but never went while the territories were occupied.

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Q: Did you ever go to Austria?

A: Before Anschluss visited Austria once and went for recreation.

Q: Did you go there after Anschluss?

A: I have frequently been to Vienna, Klagenfurth, Graz, Linz, Salzburg.

Q: Have you ever been to France?

A: Never after the occupation. In 1937 I went to Paris to conduct a German Cultural Act at the International Exposition. Since that time I have not visited Paris or any other part of France.

Q: Have you ever been to Holland or Belgium?

A: Not since the occupation.

Q: Ever been to Spain?

A: Never.

Q: Did you take care of remitting funds abroad for the Foreign Office?

A: No.

Q: Who did?

A: There was a special quota all request the Foreign Office could make for

Q: Did

A: There was a special allotment not to the SS but to the Secret Department of the SS.

Q: Who was head of that secret organization.

A: It was at first a military organization but was combined with the SD and I believe it was Oberguippen fri hrer. Kaltenhunner head of the former army department was Canaris.

Q: What happened to him?

A: I do not know.

Q: What happened to the other man?

A: I heard he was taken prisoner in the 7th Army area.

Q: Who was Schelerby?

A: He was the man who handled the foreign service quota for Himmler. I knew him casually but had nothing to do with him.

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Q: Did you know of a hunchback man in Berlin who had to do with Foreign exchange?

A: No.

Q: Were there any other places for the manufacture of foreign money?

A: What do you mean?

Q: Money of other countries?

A: I know nothing.

Q: You have heard about that before?

A: What kind of foreign money.

Q: Every kind, dollars, pounds, francs, etc.?

A: I know nothing.

Q: Do you know anything about counterfeiting?

A: No.

Q: How much foreign exchange did the Reichsbank have lately?

A: From 7 to 8 million marks worth of foreign funds.

Q: Of all kinds?

A: I think they were mostly Swedish or Swiss. I do not know definitely.

Q: Who dealt with them?

A: Wilhelm. The fund may have been more possibly up to 30 million because 7 million I now seem to recall may be 7 million dollars. The total amount of foreign exchange amounted to what comes to approximately 30 million marks.

Q: Were there any securities in foreign companies - stocks or bonds.

A: As far as I know they were owned by individuals in Germany and were surrendered on the basis of the 4 year plan. They could be sold abroad but I think this took place before I took office.

Q: Were they deposited abroad?

A: Yes.

Q: What procedure?

A: Individual owners got Reichsmark equivalent - Reichsbank got the dollars.

Q: These funds were deposited in the Reichsbank in what account?

A: The foreign exchange account was credited.

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FUNK file  
Ruh

FROM : SIXTH ARMY GROUP G-5 SIGNED DEVERS  
TO FOR ACTION : SHAEP MAIN G-5 FINANCIAL  
FOR INFO : SHAEP FORWARD G-5, FINANCIAL, TWELFTH ARMY GROUP G-5 FINANCIAL  
REF NO : BX 15510 16 MAY 1945

Lieutenant HERBERT G DU BOIS has reported the following information to this Headquarters:

1. He has developed information concerning a cache of 10 tons (2) of gold and foreign currency which includes 2,000,000 dollars in US notes.
2. The treasure was originally located at MITSCHILD where it was deposited by a Doctor SCHWEDLER.
3. It was later removed to a house on Lake WALCHEN and from there to an unknown location in the neighborhood.
4. Doctor FUNK has stated under interrogation that he does not know where the cache is deposited but knows that Colonel FRIEDERICH was responsible for removing it to a lake area in the lake WALCHEN area.
5. Lieutenant DU BOIS is proceeding to Lake WALCHEN to examine the leadings (lead?) mine and to BAD TOLZ to interrogate Doctor SCHWEDLER.

ACTION : G-5  
INFORMATION : SGS G-2 G-3 G-4 AG RECORDS  
REF ID 5137 16 May 1945 1850B HEB/al REF NO: BX-15510

COPY NO 12

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e) SPAIN

During the Spanish Civil War the Four Year Plan founded the ROWAG-HISMA and SOFINDUS, who had a practical monopoly for transactions in and with SPAIN. FUNK does not know to what extent these firms were also employed for transactions with PORTUGAL and SOUTH AMERICA via SPAIN.

As sources of information he recommends the Chief of the ROWAG, BERNHARD, former State Secretary NEUMANN, State Secretary KOERNER, assistant State Secretary VON JAGWITZ and BETHGE of the Ministry of Economics.

4. Special and Individual Transactions

that  
 FUNK strongly suspects/the REICHSKOMMISSAR FUER DIE SEESCHIFFFAHRT, GAULEITER KAUFMANN of HAMBURG, was involved in a number of deals abroad which did not pass through regular channels. His agent for these transactions was SENATSYNDIKUS ESSEN, who made frequent trips abroad.

Another possible source of information is FUNK's former assistant MIN. DIREKTOR Dr. BERGEMANN, who had been transferred to KAUFMANN, and probably was opposed to these deals.

The concern of OTTO WOLF was also mentioned in connection with foreign deals, possibly as agents for the Four Year Plan. Two managers of OTTO WOLF, JASPER and SIEDERSLEBEN should prove valuable sources of information.

The KALI-SYNDIKAT used the CONTINENTALE BANK for its foreign transactions. Generally speaking all major industrial concerns in GERMANY should be thoroughly investigated as to their known and secret foreign interests.

5. Italian Gold

After negotiations carried on between MUSSOLINI and the German Ambassador RAHN the Italians agreed to transfer gold of the value of RM 100-120 million to the Germans. This amount included gold belonging to the Bank for International Settlements and FUNK had to put up a fight to save it for the BIS.

Of this Italian gold, which was brought to GERMANY from FORTEZZA (FRANZENFESTE) in Oct or Nov 44, RIBBENTROP received about 30 million, the use of which is not known to source.

6. FUNK's Recommendation

In order to obtain a clear and comprehensive picture of German interests abroad in a more thorough and expeditious manner, FUNK recommends that he be brought together with the following experts:

- a) Four Year Plan: NEUMANN, KOERNER, GRAMBSCH, KADGLEN.
- b) Ministry of Economics: KIRCHFELD, SCHLOTTERER, VON JAGWITZ, BETHGE.
- c) REICHSBANK: PUHL, WILHELM, VON WEDEL, REX, WOLF.

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S E C R E T

8.

7. French Finances.

He also succeeded in obtaining the prohibition of unlimited purchases on the black markets in occupied territories, especially in FRANCE. In this manner he saved FRANCE from inflation (sic). He gave French money a firm foundation by organizing a money market to absorb excess purchasing power, a system unknown in FRANCE till then. He allowed the BANQUE DE FRANCE to continue its work almost undisturbed under its former directorate, with the addition of merely one commissioner (President Dr. SCHAEFER), whose activities cannot possibly have given the Bank and French finance any cause for complaint. When the German troops left FRANCE, the latter's monetary and financial economy was definitely in a better condition than GERMANY's! On this question FUNK submitted a special memorandum to Capt. RENARD, in AUGSBURG.

8. Conflicts with other Party Leaders.

FUNK's monetary and currency policies were the subject of constant criticism by political and Party elements, even by GOEBBELS and LEY, the Price Control Commissioner, SAUCKEL and others. They refused to recognize the fact that a mere manipulation of currency does not produce economic values; that a healthy currency cannot exist in a sick economy. "Currency is always secondary, the economic and labor potential primary".

9. Bank for International Settlements.

FUNK had great difficulties to make his attitude towards the Bank for International Settlements acceptable in the Government and the Party. He succeeded in taking the work of the BIS out of politics, and was thus able to exert his personal influence in favor of the election of an American, Mr. KITTRICK, as president of the Bank, and in support of continuing the Bank's operations together with the other interested banks of issue, especially the Bank of England. It was his opinion that the BIS could be developed into a European Currency, Clearing and Financing Bank, which could provide a sound financial and currency basis for the economic reconstruction of Europe.

10. FUNK's Vindication and Offer to Cooperate.

FUNK claims that by sticking to his job as Minister of Economics he was able to prevent worse mistakes, which would have affected conditions in GERMANY and other European countries unfavorably. He therefore maintains that his work as member of the REICH's Government was necessary and correct, and that he can offer his cooperation for reconstruction in GERMANY with a clear conscience, so that his expert knowledge and his experience as Cabinet member may be put to use.

VI. SUGGESTIONS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND REORGANIZATION

Centralized direction and centralized measures are essential in order to prevent an atomization of economic order and strength and the resulting general decay of wealth and substance.

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DR. SAUTER: Very well, but the questions are put anyway.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q: Witness, regarding this secrecy business, I would be interested, with regards to this SS deliveries, to know regarding these deliveries whether they were used and when they arrived at the Reichsbank. It appears, according to documents I have, that they were always accounted for. They were accounted for by the chief cashier's department.

A: Yes

Q: And to whom were these accounts sent ?

A: They were sent to the Reichsfuehrer SS office direct; that is to say, Melmer collected them personally from the bank.

Q: Didn't they go to any other departments ?

A: And then they were officially passed on to the foreign currency department.

Q: To the foreign currency department, were they? That is the State Department, isn't that ?

A: No, it's the department of the Reichsbank which in turn is the connection to the directorate.

Q: Didn't these accounts also go to the Reich Ministry of Finance ?

A: The liaison man, Melmer, always received three -- I beg your pardon, two accounts, in duplicate. Whether the Reichsfuehrer's office sent one copy to the Reich Ministry of Finance, that's something I don't know.

Q: Were these matters treated really secretly in connection with these accounts

A: Yes.

Q: For instance, when you accounted for the dealings with the Municipal Pawn Broker's Office.

A: When we accounted for that the supply was not named.

Q: Where did these gold teeth go ?

A: To the Prussian State Mint. They measured them down and then the gold was separated and the fine gold was returned to the Reichsbank.

Q: Witness, you had said earlier -- I don't quite know at the moment when but I think it was at the beginning of '43 -- that certain articles had arrived stamped "Auschwitz". I think you said the beginning of '43.

A: Yes, but I can't tell you the exact date now.

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Q: You are saying, "We all know that there was a concentration camp there". Did you really know that as early as the beginning of '43, Mr. Witness ?

A: I know only now.

Q: Yes, now we all know it. I am talking about at the time at which this happened.

A: I can't say that for certain. I made that statement on the strength --Oh, I beg your pardon; there's something I just remembered. The utilization of these deliveries was probably out as late as '45, and at that time something about Auschwitz had become known.

Q: But you said under number 14 of your statement that one of the first clues of the source of these items, apparently originating in concentration camps, occurred when it was noticed that a parcel of paper was stamped with "Lublin". This was early in '43. And another clue could be gathered when it was found that some items bore the stamp "Auschwitz". "I've already emphasized before for a very good reason that we all knew that these cases were the sites of concentration camps". That's your statement and I now repeat the question. Of course we all know it now, but did you as an official of the Reichsbank know, as early as the beginning of '43, that there was the huge concentration camp at Auschwitz.

A: To that positive type of question I must say no, I didn't, but --

THE PRESIDENT: He did not say anything about a huge concentration camp at Auschwitz.

DR. SAUTER: No, that was a rhetorical exaggeration of mine. I said that we knew from the trial about the huge concentration camp at Auschwitz.

THE PRESIDENT: Did he know it ? Did he know that there was a huge concentration camp in 1943? He has not said so.

THE WITNESS: I will say no to your question, but this is the point: I assumed that this slip with "Auschwitz" came from a delivery which was probably made in '43, but that it was not utilized until much later. And I am stating that after I had been to Frankfurt that the name "Auschwitz" was known to me, and I admit that this may be an exaggeration as far as I did retrospectively say to myself that there was a concentration camp there, you see, but I know that at the time, somehow or other, we became attached with the name Auschwitz; and I think we even asked a question about the connections; but I don't think we got an answer and we didn't ask again.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q: Well then, Mr. Witness, I've got one last question. The Prosecution have shown us the document 3947-PS today. I repeat, 3947-PS. Apparently this is the draft for a memorandum which some department in the Reichsbank seems to have prepared for the Directors of the Reichsbank. It is dated the 31st of March 1944 and it contains the sentence on page 2 which I shall read to you because it

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refers to defendant Funk and the defendant Goering. This is the sentence:

"The Reichsmarshal of the Greater German Reich, the deputy of the Four Year Plan, informed the German Reichsbank, in a letter of the 19th of March 1944, a copy of which is enclosed," -- incidentally, the copy isn't in my hand -- "that considerable amounts of gold and silver objects, jewels and so forth, at the Main Office of the Board of Trustees East should be delivered to the Reichsbank according to the order issued by Minister of the Reich," --that's the defendant -- "Funk and Graf Schwerin Krosigk. The utilization of these objects should be accomplished in the same way as the Melmer deliveries."

That's the end of my quotation.

Defendant Funk tells me that he knew nothing about such instructions and that such an arrangement or such a letter was entirely unknown to him and that he did not know anything at all about metal deliveries.

MR. DODD: I must object to the form of the question. I have objected before, and it is a long story of the answer before the question is put to the witness. I think it is an unfair way to examine.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, you know, do you not, that you are not entitled to say what Funk told you, unless he has given the evidence.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, this is not one of my witnesses. This is a witness who has volunteered for the Prosecution.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not a question of whose witness he is. You were stating what Funk told you, and you were not referring to anything Funk said in evidence, and you are not entitled to do that.

BY DR. SAUTER,

Q: I should be interested in hearing from you when you were Reichsbankrat whether you knew anything about this order which is mentioned in the letter of 31 March, which is mentioned in connection with the department of the Reichsbank. Was defendant Funk concerned with this ?

A: I think I can remember that, in fact, instructions did exist which stated that gold of the Chief Trustee's Department, East, should be surrendered to the Reichsbank. I am not absolutely certain whether this document is just a draft made by the deputy Director of the Chief Cashier's Department, made for the Directorate at the time I was there, but I am pretty certain that originally such instructions were given, but I want to point out that the Chief Cashier's Department, on the basis of orders from the Fine Gold Department, were against accepting these valuables since, technically speaking, they were not in a position permanently to assume responsibility for such considerable deliveries of all sorts. Through Funk's intervention, it was achieved later on that this instruction was cancelled. The deliveries of the Chief Trustee's Department

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