

Matters of Gold Balance (Round)

Reichsbank Vienna
AustriaSCHEDULE II
Balance of Gold held in Reichsbank Vienna
on 24th June 1938 in round amounts

1 Amount	2 Type	3 Rough Weight in Grams	4 Fine Weight in Grams	5 Dollar Value computed at 1.125,275 per fine gram
4,793.	Goldbars	54,340,613.	53,858,475.9	60,605,596.5
37,275,000.	Austrian Schillings	8,759,625.	7,882,786.5	8,870,302.6
4,710,000.	Austrian Kroners	1,592,451.	1,433,046.7	1,612,571.6
415,000.	Gold Dollars	692,469.	623,222.1	701,296.2
84,000.	Sovereigns	669,816.	613,886.4	690,791.0
1,520,000.	Miscell. Francs	489,835.	440,606.6	495,803.7
		66,544,809.	64,852,024.2	72,976,361.6

Herrn

Reichsbankdirektor Pirr

Berlin, den 24. Juni 1938
Edelmetallankaufskasse

Remark: Column 1-3 taken from
the approximate
statement in Prec.Met.
Dept.
Column 4-5 subjoined
for a better illustra-
tion.

220814

DECLASSIFIED

RG 266

Authority NND775059

Entry E (Financial)

By USA NARA Date 3/14/61

File Gold Austria

Box 442

UNRESTRICTED

Austrian Request for Participation in the

German Gold Pot

20 January 1947

3. FED Dir. 20 Jan
 OMGUS FinDiv 1947
 Rear OMGUS
 APO APO
 757 742

1. With reference to your request for a study of existing records pertaining to Austrian gold acquired by Germany subsequent to 12 March 1938 it is regretted that the records available here do not permit findings in complete accord with the claims of the Austrian Minister in his letter of 30 July 1946.

following is the Austrian claim for gold illegally taken from the Austrian National Bank:

- a. Gold stock of Austrian National Bank at 17 March 1938
- b. Gold delivered to Austrian National Bank from 17 March to 30 June 1938 (in compliance with German exchange regulations)
- c. Gold delivered to Deutsche Reichsbank by Austrian nationals after 30 June 1938

78,267.1464 kg

12,989.7692 kg

UnknownTOTAL 91,256.9156 kg

3. According to the available records here the following gold was acquired from the Austrian National Bank by Germany:

- a. Gold stock and gold credits of Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, acquired by purchase, by Reichsbankhauptstelle Vienna these consisted of:
 - 22,341.1695 kg gold bars abroad - Bank of England-(via Bank of International Settlements) purchased 25 March 1938
 - 51,654.1516 kg gold bars on hand purchased 28 March 1938
 - 4,271.8267 kg gold coins on hand purchased March 1938

78,267.1478 kg

78,257.1478 kg (purchased for RM 217,895,739.46)

78,267.1478 kg

UNRESTRICTED

220815

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By 140 NARA Date 3/14/64

RG 266

Entry EINAC (OMAIS)

File Gold Austria

Box 442

F

E

F

- 2 -

UNRESTRICTED

Austrian Request (contd.)

20 Jan 1947

brought forward. 78,287.1478 kg

b. Gold purchased from Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, by Reichsbank Vienna, from 18 March to 30 April 1938

9,802.6838 kg

c. Gold purchased from Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, by Reichsbank Vienna, from 30 April to 17 May 1938

226.0067 kg

TOTAL

78,296.0383 kg

4. It is observed that the two items in Para 2a and Para 3a coincide and to this extent the claim of the Austrian Minister is substantiated by our records.

5. The remaining items listed in Para 2 and 3 are not comparable. To further pursue an accurate comparison of these items it will be necessary for us to have the photostatic copies of the National Bank records which were attached to the Minister's letter of 30 July 1946. It is therefore requested that these documents be forwarded to us for completion of the study here.

6. No records of the Deutsche Golddiskontbank in Berlin are present in this office. To make a more complete study these records should also be made available.

7. Included in the amount in Para 2a above was one item of 23,341.1695 kg of gold bars on deposit in the Bank of England through the Bank of International Settlements, standing to the credit of the Austrian National Bank. To make a more complete study the ultimate disposition of this item should be ascertained.

8. There are no records here which support the belief that a large quantity of gold was delivered by private Austrian citizens subsequent to 30 June 1938. On the contrary there is a copy of a letter from Louis Roessler GmbH, Vienna to the Reichsbankhauptstelle, Vienna, which states that the majority of gold had been acquired from Austrian private citizens prior to 23 April 1938 (on this date the price paid by Reichsbanks for gold in Austria was reduced from RM 3,966.-- to RM 2,784.-- per 1000 g fine).

UNRESTRICTED

220816

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN0775059By WAD NARA Date 3/4/6

RG

266Entry Einsiedlern AustriaFile G-odd AustriaBox 442

- 3 -

UNRESTRICTED

Austrian Request (Contd.)

20 Jan 1947

9. Upon receipt of the photostatic documents mentioned in Para 5 above a full report can be prepared here to the extent of our records and information.

Encl.;
as OriginalWILLIAM G. BRIT,
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

UNRESTRICTED

220817

DECLASSIFIED

RG

266

F

Authority NND775059

Entry E (Enclosure)

E

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/61

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

CopyVienna, Austria.
August 22, 1946UNRESTRICTED

No. 1617

SUBJECT: Austrian Request for Participation in
German Gold Pot.

The American Mission at Vienna has the honor to transmit the original and a translation of a letter addressed by the Austrian Minister of Finance, Dr. Georg ZIMMERMANN, to the Treasury Department, making claim for Austrian participation in the German gold pot. Photostatic reproductions of certain National Bank records, forming the reproductions of certain National Bank records, forming the annex to this letter, are also forwarded herewith in single copy. This letter was delivered to Colonel MARGET, Chief of the Finance Division, USACA, with the request that it be transmitted through the United States representative on the International Reparations Administration, at present Mr. Russell H. DORR.

Identical letters have been addressed by the Austrian Finance Ministry to the French and British authorities, referring to conversations held last April between the Director of the Austrian National Bank and Allied finance representatives.

It will be noted that the Minister of Finance does not attempt to estimate the value of the private gold delivered directly by Austrian owners to the Deutsche Reichsbank subsequent to June 30, 1938, on the ground that he is not in a position to obtain the necessary statistics from Berlin. It is believed that the value of the private gold so delivered is at least as high as that of the gold stocks transferred by the Austrian National Bank, consequently in excess of \$100,000,000.

The Austrians are being urged to set their own estimate, but it would also be appreciated if the Financial Division of USFET could investigate at Berlin the records of the Deutsche Reichsbank and the Deutsche Golddiskont Bank referred to in the enclosed letter.

Enclosures:

1. Original and translation
of a letter from Dr. Zimmermann.
2. Photostatic copies of National
Bank records.

851

PEGEIER:MR

220818

DECLASSIFIED

RG

266

F

Authority NND775059

Entry Financial Affairs

E

By NED NARA Date 3/14/46

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

C o p y

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. _____
 dated August 22, 1946, from the
 American Minister, Vienna, Austria.

TRANSLATION

Minister of Finance
 ZI. 65519-16/1946

United States Treasury
 Washington

The Ministry of Finance has the honor to refer to the conversations which took place in April of this year between Mr. Herbert PRACK, Director of the Austrian National Bank, and the Finance Ministries in London and Paris. With reference to Part III, Paragraph 1 of the Proposed Agreement, concerning the reparations to be paid by Germany, the creation of an inter-allied agency for reparations and the restitution of monetary gold, the Ministry has the honor to transmit in the enclosure certain figures (balance sheets and extracts compiled from the records of the Austrian National Bank) concerning the gold stock of the Austrian National Bank which, in the course of its compulsory liquidation, it was compelled to transfer to the Deutsche Reichsbank.

According to these inventories, the Austrian National Bank on March 17, 1938 had a gold stock of 78,267.1464 kilograms of fine gold (2,516,346.873 ounces, valued at \$88,072,140.56). From the date mentioned up until June 30, 1938 a further amount of gold totaling 12,989.7692 kilograms of fine gold (417,630.725 ounces, valued at \$14,617,075.38) was delivered to the Austrian National Bank in compliance with the German exchange regulations. The entire amount of the gold stock illegally taken from the National Bank, therefore, amounts to 91,256.9156 kilograms of fine gold (2,933,977.598 ounces, valued at \$102,689,215.94).

In addition to this, moreover, gold belonging to Austrians was delivered directly to the Deutsche Reichsbank after June 30, 1938. The inventories concerning this are therefore not located in Vienna. An appropriate investigation can only be conducted at the Deutsche Reichsbank and the Deutsche Golddiskont Bank in Berlin.

The Ministry of Finance would lay great value on including these gold stocks also in the Austrian claim. Unfortunately, however, there is no possibility from here to undertake the necessary investigation in Berlin.

It is expected that Austria, with the entire quantity of gold delivered to the Deutsche Reichsbank, will be included in the proposed distribution of gold stocks located in the German Reich which is provided for in the above mentioned article of the Agreement.

The Ministry of Finance is addressing identical communications to the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

220819

DECLASSIFIED

RG 266

F

Authority NND775059 Entry Financials
by [redacted] NARA Date 3/14/61 File Gold Austria

E

F

Box 462

Ireland and to the Ministry of Finance at Paris.

The Federal Minister:

/s/ G. Zimmermann

Translated by Paul E. Geier

220820

DECLASSIFIED

RG

260

F

Authority NND775059

Entry E (Financial)

E

by (WFO)

NARA Date 3/14/64

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

*Translates Report**by Thomas**subsequently**revised*GOLD OF AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

Records of the Precious Metals Department of the Reichsbank, Berlin disclose:

a. a balance of gold set up by the Austrian National Bank in liquidation as at the 17th March 1938;

b. a balance of gold bought by the Reichsbank Vienna from the Austrian National Bank in liquidation between the 18th March and the 30th April 1938;

c. a balance of gold bought by the Reichsbank from the Austrian National Bank in liquidation between the 30th April and the 17th May 1938.

Gold balance
of Austrian
National Bank: The worksheets of the Precious Metals Department don't give any indication that the gold which had been handed over by the Austrian National Bank was stored separately in the vault of the Reichsbank or was put into a special depot. It was on the contrary immediately mixed with other gold reserves of the Reichsbank so that the attempt to reconstruct the dispositions with respect to this gold is essentially restricted to combinations.

As far as in 1938 and 1939 gold transactions of the German Reichsbank in connection with the Austrian National Bank can be traced in the records of the Precious Metals Department being at hand the conclusion seems to be right that the summary of these

220821

DECLASSIFIED

RG

266

Authority NND775059

By WHD NARA Date 3/14/61Entry Financial Domains
File Gold Austria

F

E

F

- 2 -

3 balances (see Schedule I) includes the greatest part of all delivered Austrian gold. Besides this there are some other interesting considerations:

The summary of these 3 balances (see Schedule I) corresponds closely with an approximate statement of the Precious Metals Department prepared on 24 June 1938 for Reichsbank Director Purr (reproduced as Schedule II):

The fine weight of the gold stock of the Austrian National Bank on 17th March 1938 mentioned by the Austrian Minister of Finance in his letter of 30 July 1946 to United States Treasury Washington agrees exactly with the Austrian gold balance of the 17th March 1938 same date in the records of the Precious Metals Department.

The summary of the gold fine weights in Schedule I results in 88,296,038,3 fine grams and represents the balance of gold of the Austrian National Bank, Vienna on 17th May 1938. The records on hand give no further possibility to ascertain the gold stock at a later term. According to the statement of the Austrian Minister of Finance all gold taken from the National Bank until 30 June 1938 amounts to 91,256,915.6 fine grams. There is some probability that the difference of about 3,000,000 fine grams is based on the difference in dates representing a period of six weeks.

Louis Roessler G.m.b.H., refinery of gold and silver in Vienna expressed the opinion in a memorandum, the copy of which was found in Precious Metals Department records, that the greatest part of

220822

- 3 -

rare metals owned by the population in Austria had been delivered to the Reichsbank Vienna by the 25th April 1938. This was the last day the Austrian Reichsbank branches bought gold bars at the rate of RM 3.966,27 per 1.000 g fine and gold coins at the rate of RM 3.959,40 per 1.000 g fine. From the 26th April 1938 the gold price was reduced to the rate paid by the German Reichsbank branches that is to say RM 2.784,-- per 1.000 g fine gold.

In consideration of this fact there is little doubt that in addition to the gold amounts shown in Schedule I only insignificant quantities of gold could have been delivered by the Austrian National Bank in the course of liquidation or by the Public under the Devisen laws.

No attempt was made by the Austrian Minister of Finance to estimate the value of the gold delivered to the Deutsche Reichsbank subsequent to June 30, 1938. However, the opinion was expressed that the value may be as high as that of the gold stocks transferred by the Austrian National Bank. Since the greatest part of entries in the records of Precious Metals Department begins in 1940 it is not possible to control exactly gold movements originating from Austria in 1938 and 1939. But as far as the entries in these books reflect gold transactions of these years no indications were found which would support the Austrian claims. This result agrees with the above mentioned statement of the refinery Louis Roessler G.m.b.H., Vienna.

220823

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO

NARA Date 3/14/61

RG

266

Entry EinwohnerausweisFile Gold Austria

Box 442

F

E

F

I

- 4 -

The bar books of Precious Metals Department reveal that gold bars were transferred from Vienna to Berlin in at least 6 shipments in 1938. Schedule III gives informations relative to certain bars of these shipments which had been stored in the main vault of Reichsbank Berlin until they were shipped to Merkers Mine and furthermore to other bars resulting in the conclusion that they were transferred to the Belgian National Bank, Brussels. As to the rest of the bars the bar books being of loose-leaf system -except the book containing miscellaneous bars- give no indications.

Goldbars

All miscellaneous bars originating in these 6 shipments are listed in Schedule IV. As far as the other bars in this schedule do not descend from smelted Austrian gold coins they may be regarded as deliveries under the Devisen laws.

According to available records of the Prussian State Mint gold bars were also taken from the I, III, and IV - VI Vienna Shipment for smelting.

The rough weight of smelted bars of the I shipment amounted to approximate 3,172,000 grams. The Prussian State Mint ~~re~~ returned delivered ~~on 1 Oct 1938~~ 257 bars with smelt numbers 521 - 533 and 557. Entries and disposals with respect to these bars are not traceable in the records of Precious Metals Department except 19 miscellaneous bars Nos. 34647 - 34664, 34669 (see Schedule IV). According to further Prussian Mint records approximate 1,447,000 grams gold

220824

DECLASSIFIED

RG

266

F

Authority NND775059

Entry Finance (OMAUS)

E

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/61

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

I

- 5 -

from the III shipment were likewise smelted and redelivered as 119 bars including smelt numbers 601 - 608. Also these bars can not be completely traced by Reichsbank books being on hand. The miscellaneous bar books only give indications regarding 2 bars 34705 - 34706 (Schedule IV).

The available records of Prussian State Mint reveal finally that 149 bars including smelt numbers 691 - 698 were delivered to Reichsbank Berlin from the smelting of approximate 1,863,000 grouch gold of the IV - VI Vienna shipment. The definite disposals with respect to 100 bars Nos. 23236 - 23335 (smelt Nos. 691 - 693 and No. 694 /1-17) are shown in Schedule III. As for the next 46 bars Nos. 23336 - 23381 (smelt Nos. 694/18-30, 695/1-24, 696/1-9) it is to say that they were shipped in all probability to the Belgian National Bank, Brussels (see Schedule III). The last 3 bars (smelt Nos. 697/1-2, 698) can be traced in the Miscellaneous bar book of Precious Metals Department under Bank Nos. 34796 - 34798 (see Schedule IV).

Earmarked Gold The dispositions of the earmarked Austrian gold, deposited in the Bank of England, which were given with aid of the B.I.S. can not be cleared up by checking the records of the Precious Metals Department. The bar books only reveal that in April 1938 3 shipments containing 440³⁰⁰ and 304 bars (respectively) came from Switzerland. They had been sent by the Swiss National Bank, Bern.

220825

Authority NND775059

Entry Financial Domains

E

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/68

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

- 6 -

In March/April 1939 3 further shipments arrived at Berlin from Bern. These shipments include among others 116 "hochwertige" bars Nos. 24108 - 24223 weighing 1,452,251.0 g fine 1,447,341.4

which were deposited for account of the Deutsche Golddiskontbank "Sonderdepot gegen sfirs/I.G." and in February 1945 transferred to Merkers Mine. Schedule V reflects all those indications found in bar books of the Precious Metals Department concerning shipments from Switzerland which possibly may be connected with the earmarked Austrian gold.

in early 1938 from the Netherlands Bank, Amsterdam, and the Bank of France, Paris, and
There is, however, a probability that shipments in early 1939 from the Belgian National Bank, Brussels and from the Banque of France, Paris - entries of which are likewise in the bar books - may have reference to the Austrian gold. In order to clear up these questions it would be necessary to get detailed informations from the Austrian National Bank or the B.I.S.

Gold coins As to the gold coins which were property of the Austrian National Bank it is not possible to give an exact reconstruction of amounts and dates of the deliveries. It can only be stated according to the "Bestandskontrolle of the Hauptresor" that until the middle of August 1938 the stocks of gold coins in the account "Goldankauf" increased in proportion to the amounts held in the Austrian National Bank. In the "Goldankauf" these gold coins were mixed with deliveries ~~of~~ other sources

220826

- 7 -

so that the definitive dispositions cannot be traced. An exception to these considerations must be taken as to approximately 37,000,000.-- Austrian Schillings. Apparently they had been delivered directly to the Prussian State Mint for smelting.

c The records of Precious Metals Department (Bestandskontrolle des Haupttresors - Goldankauf) only reveal that in Berlin in July and August 1938 the stocks, held in the vault, reduced by 1,250,000.-- Austrian Schillings and by 6,160,000.-- Austrian Kroners. In all probability these amounts too were used for smelting.

According to photographic copies of mint records being at hand through 9,050,384. gold in new Austrian gold coins had been smelted in July 1938.

The summary of the rough weights of Austrian gold Schillings shown in the 3 balances of gold of the Austrian National Bank which include the above mentioned 37,000,000.-- Austrian Schillings plus the approximate rough weight of the likewise mentioned 1,250,000.-- Schillings result quite closely in approximately through 9,064,000. Therefore the conclusion may be justified that these items are identical.

It is not possible to trace the Austrian gold Kroners in like manner. The mint records show that through 6,334,781.5 gold

220827

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

RG

266

F

By WFO

NARA Date 3/14/61

Entry Finance DOMAIS

E

File Gold Austria

F

Box 442

I

- 8 -

in old Austrian gold coins and roughly 3,433,667. in Austrian gold coins, of which no characterisation was given, had been smelted. The summary of rough weights of those Austrian Kroners which might have been sent for smelting according to Austrian National Bank and Reichsbank records which are here available only results in roughly 2,734,000. No other movements in Austrian Kroners can be discovered.

There is only one entry in the records of Precious Metals Department which give a direct indication at this time with respect to bars originating from smelted Austrian coins and coming back from the Prussian State Mint. The entry concerns 6 miscellaneous bars Nos. 34592 - 34597 roughly 22,170.9 grine 19,180.1 (look Schedule IV). Besides this positive statement 1500 gold bars in October 1938 in the "Asservat DER" may be connected with redeliveries of gold bars of the Prussian State Mint originating from smelted Austrian coins.

Further tracing

The study of books and files of the Precious Metals Department of the Berlin Reichsbank gave no sufficient information to clear up transactions made with Austrian gold and to fix the exact amount of all delivered gold. There is still a chance to come to a better result by the additional use of records of the Deutsche Gold- und Auswechselbank and the Austrian National Bank, if they are available.

220828

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

RG

266

F

By WHD NARA Date 3/14/61Entry Economicomous)
File Gold Austria

E

Box 442

F

R E S T R I C T E D

FILE NO 940.57

18 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO

Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr., Director, Economics Division
Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, Director, Finance Division

FROM: Office of Political Affairs

There is given below the text of message sent by Minister Angell to the Secretary of State with reference to gold found in Austria and placed in American custody.

"Waley has handed me this note: 'The Treasury has noticed from old press reports that there is in American custody a good deal of gold found in Austria apart from Hungarian gold. Can you tell me whether this is the case and if so whether you consider that gold found in Austria other than Hungarian gold should be brought into the "gold pot" and if so whether it is clear that the Russians have no claim'."

May we have any comments which you may be able to give on this matter.

(Signed) Lloyd B. Steere

Copy to OSS

220829

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/61

RG

266

Entry Einsiedlern MACS

File Gold Austria

Box 462

FILE

File Nr. 940.57

4 June 1946

Depository Facilities

1. Foreign Director 4
 Exchange Finance June
 Deposit. Div. 46
 CMGUS CMGUS
 Rear

1. Reference memorandum dated 29 May 1946, Mr. Simms to Mr. Bennett and copy of issue no. 131, News of Germany, 29 May 1946, pertaining to collection of gold coin found in Austria.
2. These gold coins have not been received at the Foreign Exchange Depository.
3. It is suggested that a letter, substantially in form as attached, be dispatched.

WILLIAM G. RIVEY
 Colonel GSC
 Chief, Foreign Exchange Repository

RGR/E

3 Incls:

1. Memo 29 May 46
2. Issue 131 News of Germany
3. Draft letter

220830

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/68

RG 266

Entry Financial Omnis

File G-3d Austria

Box 442

F

E

F

DRAFT LETTER

SUBJECT: Depository Facilities

File Nr.

TO : Commanding General, U. S. Forces, Austria

ATTENTION: Office of Military Government for
Austria (US)

1. Information has been brought to the attention of the Headquarters of the discovery of a collection of gold coins, known as the "Treasure of Kremsmünster", believed to have been looted from various monasteries located in Austria.

2. The Finance Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) is operating a Foreign Exchange Depository, located in the former Reichsbank Building at Frankfurt, Germany. This Depository is charged with the receipt, custody, inventory, appraisal and ultimate disposition of a tremendous quantity of gold, silver, currencies, securities and similar assets uncovered by the Allied Forces in Germany.

3. The vaults, building and operations of the Foreign Exchange Depository are securely guarded by U. S. tactical troops and the operation closely supervised by U. S. personnel.

4. If the storage or custody facilities available in Austria prove inadequate for such items as described above, this Headquarters would be pleased to make available the facilities of our Foreign Exchange Depository.

Appropriate Signature

220831

DECLASSIFIED

RG 266

F

Authority NND775059

Entry Economics

E

By WHDNARA Date 3/14/61

File Gold Austria

F

Box

442

I

FILE NO. 940.57

29 December, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Director of Political Affairs
SUBJECT : Gold Found in Austria and Placed in American Custody.

1. With reference to Mr. Steere's Memorandum of 18 December, 1945, requesting information about gold found in Austria and placed in American custody.
2. A review of the records of the Foreign Exchange Depository at Frankfurt reveals that the 76 shipments included therein include several small shipments of gold received directly from Austria, in addition to the large shipment of Hungarian gold. Some of the gold received in the Depository from points in Germany might include gold which was uncovered in Austria and subsequently removed to Germany before shipment to the Depository. Further, some of the gold uncovered in Austria might have been removed by the Germans to Austria from Germany or elsewhere for safekeeping. There was considerable movement of foreign exchange assets and loot from place to place near the end of the war.
3. Precise information on this subject is not available at this time as the Depository is temporarily closed pending the arrival of civilian personnel from the United States to operate it.

TELEPHONE - 43754

LCS

DAVID L. ROBINSON,
Col. GSC.,
Deputy Director,
Finance Division

c.c. to:
Director, Economics Div.
Restitution Branch

OSS

220832

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO

NARA Date 3/14/61

RG 266

Entry E1anc doma(s)

File Gold Austria

F

E

F

Box 942

FILE NO 94057

R E S T R I C T E D

18 December 1945

*addition made
to Cronan 43634*

MEMORANDUM TO

Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr., Director, Economics Division
Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, Director, Finance Division

FROM: Office of Political Affairs

There is given below the text of messages sent by Minister Angell to the Secretary of State with reference to gold found in Austria and placed in American custody.

"Waley has handed me this note: 'The Treasury has noticed from old press reports that there is in American custody a good deal of gold found in Austria apart from Hungarian gold. Can you tell me whether this is the case and if so whether you consider that gold found in Austria other than Hungarian gold should be brought into the "gold pot" and if so whether it is clear that the Russians have no claim'."

May we have any comments which you may be able to give on this matter.

(Signed) Lloyd B. Steere

Copy to OSS

220833

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO

NARA Date 3/14/61

RG

266

F

E

F

Entry Financial Domains

File Gold Austria

Box 442

FILE 94057

km

Gold and Other Assets received from Austria -

1. List of all shipments which contained gold: (Furnished by Accounts Branch.)

#1, #2, #4, #5, #7, #10, #15, #20, #21, #22, #23, #26, #27,
#29, #31, #34.

2. Austrian Items Found - By check of historical records:

#18 - 104 bags currencies brought from Munich said to belong to Reichsbank Graz.

#20 - Gold bullion brought from Austria said to be property of National Bank of Hungary. Also foreign notes and S/D items.

#21 - Coin, various in 8 bags found in NSDAP office Salzburg. Foreign currency taken in Innsbruck property of Reichsbank Verona, Italy out of 7th Army area

#24 - 1 Gold piece Austrian and several hundred other gold coins found (abandoned property) in Austria.

#26 - 1 bag - 1817 Gold Austrian Ducats
1 bag - 10 sticks gold bullion and
2 bars gold bullion
from Heidhausen Austria (abandoned property)

#28 - Currencies, various, and securities said to be property of Seiss-Inquart, Reishminister and formerly from Austria. Gouleiter of Holland.

#52 - 4 suitcases jewelry said to be property of Dachau prisoners taken from SS guards in Tyrol.

#72 - 1750 gold coins (British) emergency funds of German Consul Budapest found at St. Anne near Ering. Received from G-2, USFET.

(This item was reported as coming from Austria, however, Ering is located in Bavaria, Germany.)

220834

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

RG 266

Entry Financial Domains

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/60

File Gold Austria

F

E

F

Box 442

C o p yVienna, Austria,
August 22, 1946U N R E S T R I C T E D

No. 1617

SUBJECT: Austrian Request for Participation in
German Gold Pot.

The American Mission at Vienna has the honor to transmit the original and a translation of a letter addressed by the Austrian Minister of Finance, Dr. Georg ZIMMERMANN, to the Treasury Department, making claim for Austrian participation in the German gold pot. Photostatic reproductions of certain National Bank records, forming the annex to this letter, are also forwarded herewith in single copy. This letter was delivered to Colonel MARGET, Chief of the Finance Division, USACA, with the request that it be transmitted through the United States representative on the International Reparations Administration, at present Mr. Russell H. DORR.

Identical letters have been addressed by the Austrian Finance Ministry to the French and British authorities, referring to conversations held last April between the Director of the Austrian National Bank and Allied finance representatives.

It will be noted that the Minister of Finance does not attempt to estimate the value of the private gold delivered directly by Austrian owners to the Deutsche Reichsbank subsequent to June 30, 1938, on the ground that he is not in a position to obtain the necessary statistics from Berlin. It is believed that the value of the private gold so delivered is at least as high as that of the gold stocks transferred by the Austrian National Bank, consequently in excess of \$100,000,000.

The Austrians are being urged to set their own estimate, but it would also be appreciated if the Financial Division of USFET could investigate at Berlin the records of the Deutsche Reichsbank and the Deutsche Golddiskont Bank referred to in the enclosed letter.

Enclosures:

1. Original and translation
of a letter from Dr. Zimmermann.
2. Photostatic copies of National
Bank records.

851

PEGEIER:MR

220835

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

RG

266

F

By WFO NARA Date 3/14/46

Entry Financial (OMAIS)
File Gold Austria

E

Box 442

I

Copy

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. _____
dated August 22, 1946, from the
American Minister, Vienna, Austria.TRANSLATIONMinister of Finance
ZL. 65519-16/1946United States Treasury
Washington

The Ministry of Finance has the honor to refer to the conversations which took place in April of this year between Mr. Herbert FRACK, Director of the Austrian National Bank, and the Finance Ministries in London and Paris. With reference to Part III, Paragraph 1 of the Proposed Agreement, concerning the reparations to be paid by Germany, the creation of an inter-Allied agency for reparations and the restitution of monetary gold, the Ministry has the honor to transmit in the enclosure certain figures (balance sheets and extracts compiled from the records of the Austrian National Bank) concerning the gold stock of the Austrian National Bank which, in the course of its compulsory liquidation, it was compelled to transfer to the Deutsche Reichsbank.

According to these inventories, the Austrian National Bank on March 17, 1938 had a gold stock of 78,267.1464 kilograms of fine gold (2,516,346.873 ounces, valued at \$88,072,140.56). From the date mentioned up until June 30, 1938 a further amount of gold totalling 12,989.7692 kilograms of fine gold (417,630.725 ounces, valued at \$14,617,075.38) was delivered to the Austrian National Bank in compliance with the German exchange regulations. The entire amount of the gold stock illegally taken from the National Bank, therefore, amounts to 91,256.9156 kilograms of fine gold (2,933,977.598 ounces, valued at \$102,689,215.94).

In addition to this, moreover, gold belonging to Austrians was delivered directly to the Deutsche Reichsbank after June 30, 1938. The inventories concerning this are therefore not located in Vienna. An appropriate investigation can only be conducted at the Deutsche Reichsbank and the Deutsche Gold- und Goldschmiede Bank in Berlin.

The Ministry of Finance would lay great value on including these gold stocks also in the Austrian claim. Unfortunately, however, there is no possibility from here to undertake the necessary investigation in Berlin.

It is expected that Austria, with the entire quantity of gold delivered to the Deutsche Reichsbank, will be included in the proposed distribution of gold stocks located in the German Reich which is provided for in the above mentioned article of the Agreement.

The Ministry of Finance is addressing identical communications to the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

220836

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775059

By WFO

NARA Date 3/14/68

RG 266

Entry Elhard Austria

File Gdd Austria

F

E

F

I

Box 442

Ireland and to the Ministry of Finance at Paris.

The Federal Minister:

/s/ G. Zimmermann

Translated by Paul E. Geier

220837

DECLASSIFIED

RG 260Entry Finance (Domestic)By WADNARA Date 3/14/6File G-11 AustrigBox 442

UNRESTRICTED

IC No. 940.30

Austrian Request for Participation in the

German Gold Pot

20 January 1947

File 940.604

3. FED Dir. 20 Jan
 OMGUS FinDiv 1947
 Rear OMGUS
 APO APO
 757 742

1. With reference to your request for a study of existing records pertaining to Austrian gold acquired by Germany subsequent to 12 March 1938 it is regretted that the records available here do not permit findings in complete accord with the claims of the Austrian Minister in his letter of 30 July 1946.

following is the Austrian claim for gold illegally taken from the Austrian National Bank:

- a. Gold stock of Austrian National Bank at 17 March 1938
- b. Gold delivered to Austrian National Bank from 17 March to 30 June 1938 (in compliance with German exchange regulations)
- c. Gold delivered to Deutsche Reichsbank by Austrian nationals after 30 June 1938

78,267.1464 kg

12,989.7692 kg

Unknown

TOTAL 91,256.9156 kg

3. According to the available records here the following gold was acquired from the Austrian National Bank by Germany:

- a. Gold stock and gold credits of Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, acquired by purchase, by Reichsbankhauptstelle Vienna these consisted of:
 22,341.1695 kg gold bars abroad - Bank of England-(via Bank of International Settlements) purchased 25 March 1938
- 51,654.1516 kg gold bars on hand purchased 28 March 1938
- 4,271.8267 kg gold coins on hand purchased March 1938
- 78,267.1478 kg (purchased for RM 217,895,739.46)

78,267.1478 kg

UNRESTRICTED

220838

- 2 -

UNRESTRICTED

Austrian Request (contd.)

20 Jan 1947

brought forward 78,267.1478 kg

b. Gold purchased from Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, by Reichsbank Vienna, from 18 March to 30 April 1938

9,802.8838 kg

c. Gold purchased from Austrian National Bank in Liquidation, by Reichsbank Vienna, from 30 April to 17 May 1938

226.0067 kg

TOTAL 88,296.0383 kg

4. It is observed that the two items in Para 2a and Para 3a coincide and to this extent the claim of the Austrian Minister is substantiated by our records.

5. The remaining items listed in Para 2 and 3 are not comparable. To further pursue an accurate comparison of these items it will be necessary for us to have the photostatic copies of the National Bank records which were attached to the Minister's letter of 30 July 1946. It is therefore requested that these documents be forwarded to us for completion of the study here.

6. No records of the Deutsche Golddiskontbank in Berlin are present in this office. To make a more complete study these records should also be made available.

7. Included in the amount in Para 2a above was one item of 22,341.1695 kg of gold bars on deposit in the Bank of England through the Bank of International Settlements, standing to the credit of the Austrian National Bank. To make a more complete study the ultimate disposition of this item should be ascertained.

8. There are no records here which support the belief that a large quantity of gold was delivered by private Austrian citizens subsequent to 30 June 1938. On the contrary there is a copy of a letter from Louis Roessler GmbH, Vienna to the Reichsbankhauptstelle, Vienna, which states that the majority of gold had been acquired from Austrian private citizens prior to 25 April 1938 (on this date the price paid by Reichsbanks for gold in Austria was reduced from RM 3,986.-- to RM 2,784.-- per 1000 g fine).

UNRESTRICTED

220839

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775059

By WEP

NARA Date 3/14/64

RG 266

Entry Financial Affairs

File Gold Austria

Box 442

File Nr.

55

Austrian Request for Participation in the German Gold Pot

1 Foreign Fin 26
 Exch Div Sept
 Depository OMGUS 46
 (Rear)

1. Attached file concerning gold of Austrian origin acquired by the Reichsbank and the request of the Austrian government to participate in the German gold pot is forwarded for your information and comment.

2. Since the early gold studies and reports do not contain specific data on Austrian gold, it may be necessary to conduct a similar study in this instance. This office is interested, therefore, in learning whether the Depository holds information or records on Austrian gold acquired subsequent to 12 March 1938, for the purpose of determining the proportional share of the German gold pot to be allocated to Austria, should she be permitted to participate.

(Signed by) (Handwritten)

1 Incl:
 Cy dispatch
 fr Vienna,
 dtd 22 Aug

Rm. 113, Fin. Div. Bldg.
 Telephone: 43413

2. Dir. Cor. 29 Oct
 Fin. Div. Exch. 1946
 OMGUS Dep.
 APO 742 OMGUS
 (Rear)
 APO
 757

1. The Depository presently holds no information or records on Austrian gold. Information on this subject may be derived from a study of the books and files of the Precious Metals Dept. of the Berlin Reichsbank which records are now on loan to the External Assets Section in Berlin in connection with gold investigations requested by the State Dept. The Depository has no knowledge as to what records of the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Schmelze Bank in Berlin may be available.

3. In view of the foregoing a copy of basic inquiry and enclosures is being held in suspense until records mentioned para 1 are returned.

WGB/CLR
 Tel: Frankfurt 24683

William G. BREY,
 Colonel, CSC,
 Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

220840

13-boxes

REFERENCE SERVICE SLIP					DATE <i>2/16/60</i>	NO.
NAME OF REQUESTOR <i>Masurovsky (BSS)</i>			AGENCY OR ADDRESS <i>DACKS</i>			
UNITS OF SERVICE					SOURCE OF REQUEST (Check)	
INFORMATION SERVICE (Number of replies)	RECORDS FURNISHED (Number of items)	TEXTUAL, STILL PICTURES, ETC. (Number of pages)	MOTION PICTURES (Number of feet)	OUND RECORDINGS (Number of feet)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA Administrative Use <input type="checkbox"/> Agency of Origin <input type="checkbox"/> Other Government <input type="checkbox"/> Non-government	
WRITTEN	ORAL	<i>2</i>			REQUEST HANDLED BY <i>P</i>	
RG NO. <i>59</i>	STACK AREA <i>2</i>	ROW <i>49</i>	COMPARTMENT <i>16</i>	SHELF <i>03</i>	OUTCARD NO. <i>1276</i>	
RECORD IDENTIFICATION <i>Records of Office file 6 FA - 1000-66 Office file 1150-6 EAT 1276 LOK 54763232</i>						
RECEIVED BY <i>PA JCR</i>	DATE <i>3/3/60</i>	RETURNED TO			DATE	
DO NOT REMOVE FROM RECORDS						
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION						
NA FORM 14001 (11-65)						

220841

C 400 RESTITUTION

1949

RG STG
Entry Log Syd 416
File C 400 Restitution
Box 3

DECLASSIFIED
MND 897216

Authority
Date 3/16/00

By VRS

NARA

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG S19
Entry LOTS4D426
File C-400-Restitution
Box 3NND 897216
Box 3①
1/2/c

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation	C-400 Restitution 1949
	LTP
Date	5 Oct 49
From	Tell/roe
To	Vedeler

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
 Otherwise Restricted Information

STATE
Authority6/26/89
Date
SAA

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG 59
Entry 60154D936
File C-400-Restitution
Box 3

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation

Date

From

To

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
 Otherwise Restricted Information

Authority

Date

C-400 RESTITUTION

1948

Authority MND 897216By VRSNARA Date 3/16/00

DECLASSIFIED

RG

SG✓Entry 400 RestitutionFile C-400 RestitutionBox 2

220844

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9

Entry 10154D436

File C-400 Restitution

Box 2

Concurrence: Russell H. Dorr

C-400 G

cc: OPD Mr. Ness
FN Mr. Breithut
OE Mr. Stibravy
Mr. Toddfile
MF
Le/E Mr. Rubin
CE Mr. Vedeler

April 19, 1948

A-E Mr. Reinstein

FN Mr. Fletcher

Gold Claim of Czechoslovakia and other USSR Satellite Countries.

With reference to the meeting in Mr. Ness' office and in compliance with your request, there follows a breakdown of the figures involved country-wise and pertinent background data in form of footnotes.

	Total Claim	(In Metric Tons)			
		Recognized	Tentatively Allowed	Possibly Valid	Disallowed
Czechoslovakia	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	13.3 ⁽²⁾	12.7 ⁽³⁾	14.5 ⁽⁴⁾	1.0 ⁽⁵⁾
Albania	2.6 ⁽⁶⁾	3.4	2.4	0.2	
Greece	12.7			12.7 ⁽⁷⁾	
Poland	138.7			6.3 ⁽⁸⁾	132.0 ⁽⁹⁾
Danzig	4.7		3.8 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.9 ⁽¹¹⁾	
Yugoslavia	11.7		0.5 ⁽¹²⁾	0.1 ⁽¹³⁾	88.4 ⁽¹⁴⁾ 2.2 ⁽¹⁵⁾

Footnotes:

1. In Czech note to Dept claimed 41.1.
2. Quota allotted, waiting for transfer.
3. Partly held at Bank of England, partly sold to Reichsbank.
4. Cover for proportionate currency circulation in Sudetenland.
5. Gold collected from Skodaworks by Czech Nationalbank.
6. Gold deposited in Rome; removed by retreating Germans together with Italian gold.
7. Looted from private persons directly, not collected through Central Bank; no evidence submitted; only 0.1 was looted from Bank of Greece.
8. Collected by German controlled monetary institutions in Poland from private citizens.
9. Estimate of gold taken from concentration camp victims and private persons outside of camps without evidence.
10. Published reserve of Bank of Danzig; allocation pending decision on ultimate fate of Danzig.
11. Difference between published reserve and claim.
12. Gold cases seized by Germans; evidence submitted.
13. Collected from private Yugoslav citizens by Yugo. Central Bank.
14. Set-aside from Italian share in accordance with Peace Treaty.
15. Gold extricated from Bor mines.

220845

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry 10154D426

File C-400 Restitution

Box 2

C-400

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Central
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRSCONFIDENTIAL

June 18, 1948

To: EUR - Mr. John Hickerson
From: CE - J. D. Beam 3-B

The attached draft telegram to Prague and memorandum from OFD raise a number of important questions concerning the use of Czechoslovak gold as a bargaining weapon for the settlement of claims by US nationals. It is apparent that OFD does not agree with the recommendations of Ambassador Steinhardt and will resist any effort to block the release of gold to the Czechoslovak Government for bargaining purposes. In view of the differences of opinion which have been expressed throughout the Department on this subject, I suggest that you may wish to discuss this matter with Mr. Knapp of OFD and the interested officers in the Department in order to arrive at a clear and accepted policy decision.

Brussels

If we let the gold leave Frankfurt
it will be hard for us to use it
as a bargaining weapon since
Treasury would be very reluctant to
remove a freezing order on Czech
gold in US. We support
Steinhardt's memorandum - J. Beam

FTW
CE:FTWilliamson:cal

220846

C-000 MEMOS OF CONVERSATION

1949

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND&9746
Sy VRS
NRA Date 3/16/00

RG 49
Entry 405442
File-cc memo
Box 2

220847

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG S9
Entry Lot 54D426
File C-000 memo
Box 2

EE

~~RESTRICTED~~
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 30, 1949

SUBJECT: Protest Against US Restitution Procedures in Germany.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador
EUR - Mr. Perkins
EE - Mr. VedelerCOPIES TO: EUR - Mr. Thompson
EE - Mr. Yost
RE - Mr. Reinhardt
KE - Mr. Truesdell
GAE - Mr. Reinstein
Mr. Kiefer

1-1493

The Polish Ambassador called today at his request to present a fourteen-page note in protest against the procedures followed by the US authorities in Germany for the restitution of looted Polish property. On the basis of this note he maintained that the effect of restitution program in the US Zone was to return to Poland only an insignificant portion of Polish property looted by the Nazis. In supporting this assertion he alleged the following:

(1) It has been impossible from the outset to press many legitimate restitution claims because of the numerous unreasonable requirements by way of documentary evidence of ownership.

(2) The American authorities had failed to be cooperative since 1947 and had condoned the failure of Germans to declare looted property.

(3) While insisting that the exact location of the object be given in support of a claim, the American authorities did not allow the Polish Restitution Mission to make local investigations.

(4) The announcement of a deadline for the submission of restitution claims finally meant that cases requiring a long time for extensive preparation and documentation would go by default.

(5) Although

~~RESTRICTED~~

220848

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59
Entry Lot 540426
File C-000 memo
Box 2

~~RESTRICTED~~

- 2 -

(5) Although assurances have been given by the US that meritorious claims would receive attention after the expiration of the deadline, such claims on submission have been rejected as not meeting the severe requirements of proof.

Ambassador Winiewicz referred to certain individual cases where an injustice was allegedly suffered through the rejection of restitution claims, and in response to my questions declared that the Polish objections embraced all aspects of the restitution program administered by the US authorities in Germany including the restitution of cultural objects. The Ambassador concluded by saying that in view of these conditions his Government would hold the US responsible for the losses incurred by Poland as a result of the failure of the US authorities in Germany to carry out restitution adequately.

I said that we would consider the views presented in the note but he should not be optimistic about the outcome.

George W. Perkins

NCU
EUR:ME:HCV:deleterials

~~RESTRICTED~~

220849

A 2.8

Tripartite Gold Commission 1958

Authority NND 897214
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

DECLASSIFIED
RG S9
Entry 20760232
File A28600
Box 11

220850

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry 20760232

File A 2.8 Gold Com

Box 11

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE REFERENCE SLIP		DATE 10/17/58		
NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS
1. Mr. Maurer	I/FE			
2. Mr. Colbert	EE			
3.				
4.				
5.				
APPROVAL	NOTE AND FORWARD			
AS REQUESTED	NOTE AND RETURN			
COMMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION	PREPARE REPLY			
INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE	SEE ME			
NECESSARY ACTION	SIGNATURE			
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING				
<p>Attached are copies of documents received from the U. S. Commissioner, TGC, in Brussels, viz. INT-3396: copy of letter dated September 29, 1958 from the Secretary General enclosing copy of letter to Polish Ambassador dated September 29.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A2:8</p>				
FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)		ROOM NO. AND BLDG.		
C. M. Carre (OFD:FN)		4221 - SA-20		
SIGNATURE	<i>Cler</i>		PHONE NO 2272	
CONFIDENTIAL				

220851

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG 59
Entry Lot 760232
File A 2.8 Gold Com
Box 41INT- 3546
CC/POL

29 September 1973.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From : The Secretary General

To : The Commissioner of the Government of the
United States of AmericaThe Alternate Commissioner of the
Government of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern IrelandThe Commissioner of the Government of the
French RepublicCopy to : The Commissioner of the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland, for information.

All three Commissioners have agreed, in the course of conversations which I have had with them, within the last three days, to the despatch of my suggested final text (circulated under cover of the Secretariat's INT-358), of 9 September 1973, of the Commission's reply to the Polish Ambassador's letter of 16 July 1973.

The reply, as agreed, has, accordingly, been delivered at the Polish Embassy to-day and copies are enclosed, herewith, for the use of the Commissioners.

(S) J. A. WATSON,
J.A. Watson,
Secretary General.

220852

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG 59
Entry Lot 760232
File A 28 Gold Com
Box 11

OO/POL-3200

S. E. Monsieur l'ambassadeur
de la République populaire de Cologne,
20, avenue des Gaulois,
BRUXELLES.

Monsieur l'ambassadeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Commission a pris connaissance de votre lettre n° 2003/1488/00 du 16 juillet 1988.

Elle ne peut accepter vos affirmations que ses décisions sont "injustifiées et dénuées de tous fondements aussi bien réels que juridiques". Les décisions de la Commission ont été prises conformément aux termes de la partie III de l'accord de mariage, les statuts et la charte constitutive de la Commission. Il est à noter que la définition de l'arbitrage de la Commission, établie par son comité de votre Gouvernement lorsqu'il adhéra à la partie III de l'accord susmentionné. Au surplus, votre Gouvernement a eu toutes les occasions voulues, y compris une audience devant la Commission, de développer sa demande. La Commission, en statuant sur cette demande, a tenu compte de tous les éléments de fait et de droit qui s'imposaient. Il va sans dire qu'elle a accordé à votre Gouvernement exactement le même traitement qu'à tous les autres Gouvernements demandeurs.

La Commission ne peut donc accepter si votre contestation de la validité de sa décision, si les réserves que vous avez pu formuler au nom de votre Gouvernement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'ambassadeur,
l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Signed:

J. A. HATTON,
Secrétaire Général.

220853

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9

Entry Lot 760232

File A 28 Gold Com

Box 44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO 17296

T-55/R-XV

French

CC/POL-3526

H.E. the Ambassador

of the People's Republic of Poland

29 avenue des Gaulois,

Brussels.

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to inform you that the Commission has read your letter No. 24401/1455/58 of July 16, 1958.

It cannot accept your affirmations that its decisions are "unjustified and without foundation in fact or in law." The decisions of the Commission were made in conformity with the provisions of Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation and with the charter establishing the Commission. These two documents, as well as the definition of the monetary gold of the Commission, were well known to your Government when it adhered to Part III of the Agreement. Moreover, your Government was given every opportunity, including a hearing before the Commission, to present its case. The Commission, in ruling on this application, took into account all the elements of fact and of law that were relevant. It is needless to say that it has accorded your Government the same treatment as any other applicant Government.

Therefore, the Commission cannot accept either your questioning the validity of its decision, or the reservations that you deemed it necessary to make on behalf of your Government.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my high consideration.

[Signed]

J.A. Watson,

220854

Secretary General

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9
Entry BEA0EEA
File C-400.2 Gold Com.
Box 1

C 400.2 - Tripartite Gold Commission

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
APR 15 1968
FBI - NEW YORK

220855

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S19

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400 2 Gold Com.

Box 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

EE Sommer letter
C 400 ✓

DATE:

June 6, 1958

SUBJECT:

Gold Award to Czechoslovakia

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. W. Jordan-Hans, Counselor, British Embassy
Mr. Louis G. Moline, Deputy Director, SB

COPIES TO:

MRB
L
ME ✓
MS
OSD
S
HHAAmbassador London
France
Paris

Mr. Moline delivered to Mr. Jordan-Hans an aide memoire rejecting the British suggestion put forward in an aide memoire of May 3 that the U.S. representative on the Tripartite Gold Commission agree to the Czechoslovak award and release of the Czechoslovak share or alternatively agree to the award even if it then refuses its consent to the gold delivery to Czechoslovakia.

The aide memoire noted the Department's careful reconsideration of the British request and referred to an aide memoire of May 29, 1957. The reasons in the latter aide memoire were noted as still valid and additional emphasis was given to certain of the points made therein by specific reference to failures of the Czechoslovak Government in respect to obligations relating to U.S. interests.

The reply also observed that British argumentation with respect to its Parliamentary problem had its counterpart in the United States problem in Congress. The British view that Czechoslovakia would penalize the U.S. Government for failure to complete the award was characterized as not a strong argument in view of the fact that the Czechoslovak knew from British [as well as the U.S. Government] that the latter was responsible for failure to reach agreement on the final award and the delivery of gold to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Jordan-Hans said he was surprised that the alternative British suggestion had not had greater appeal to the U.S. Government. He would have thought it enhanced the U.S. bargaining position if it had been agreed in the

Tripartite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220856

DECLASSIFIED

RG 59

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400.2 Gold Com.

Box 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

tripartite Commission to award the gold to Czechoslovakia and it was only U.S. consent for delivery which prevented receipt of the gold. Mr. Maline commented that it was his understanding that the U.S. Government considered the reverse to be the case. The legal position was believed to be much weaker if the award had been agreed than if the final decision to award the gold had not been taken. Mr. Jordan-Jones commented that he feared that the Czechoslovak Government would seek to haul the three governments on the tripartite Commission into the International Court there, he observed, the U.S. would be obliged to bear the brunt of the defense against any Czechoslovak charges which were made. Mr. Maline commented that it was hoped the issue would not arise in such terms and that negotiations with Czechoslovakia which were continuing would eventually prove to be successful thus removing the main obstacle to U.S. agreement on the gold question.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KTR:BNB:mlw/lm:ms

220857

AWSherer Jr.
MR. AW SHERER, JR., CONSUL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subj
C 401

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: May 25, 1960

SUBJECT: Czechoslovak Award of Tripartite Gold

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Geoffrey Wilson, Financial Attaché, British Embassy
 Mr. Noel Marcus Reilly, Counselor, British Embassy
 EE - Mr. Sherer
 - Mr. Sonnenstern

COPIES TO: E - Mr. Mair
 EE - Mr. Sherer (3) 2cc
 - Mr. Kots
 L/E - Mr. Maurer
 T2 - Mr. Carver
 L/SFP - Mr. Griffin
 U -

RRA - American Embassy, Prague
 London
 Brussels

Messrs. Wilson and Reilly called at their request to answer certain questions put to them by Mr. Vodolar on April 26, 1960 and to explain once again why it is important that the tripartite gold be distributed to Czechoslovakia prior to September 30, 1960.

With regard to the first purpose of the call Mr. Wilson reported as follows concerning U.K. Czechoslovak financial problems:

- 1) A nationalization claims agreement was signed in 1949 and amended in 1956 which called for payment by Czechoslovakia of 8 million pounds. One million pounds remain to be paid under the terms of this agreement.
- 2) Other private pre-war U.K. claims against Czechoslovakia amount to approximately 1/2 million pounds. Although such claims have been the subject of several negotiations, no agreement has been reached.
- 3) Czechoslovakia has offered to settle its government bond obligations at 75% of nominal sterling value and to settle the Skoda obligations at 55% of nominal value. The U.K. Council of Foreign Bondholders did not recommend acceptance of these offers but Her Majesty's Government had felt obliged to publicize them and it appeared likely that certain individual bondholders would accept.
- 4) Czechoslovakia

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION COPY

220858

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND89721G

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400.2 Gold Com.

Box 1

CONFIDENTIAL

4) Czechoslovakia owes the British Government 19.7 million pounds as a result of World War II loans. Negotiations for the settlement of this debt are scheduled to begin September 30, 1960. The Czechoslovaks, however, have served notice that they will not begin these negotiations unless their share of the tripartite gold pool has been distributed by that date.

The second purpose of the call was to emphasize the concern of the British Government that the negotiations under item 4 (above) begin as scheduled. Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion that the U.S. is withholding signature of the Czechoslovak gold award in order to gain an additional \$3 million in the U.S.-Czechoslovak claims negotiations and pointed out that if these negotiations are not settled by September 30 the Czechoslovaks will repudiate their debt to the British Government of 19.7 million pounds. Mr. Wilson said that it did not appear that the larger British claim should be jeopardized by the much smaller amount the U.S. hoped to gain by withholding signature on the gold award. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Neilly also emphasized that the U.S., U.K. and France administered the gold pool as trustees and that on moral grounds the U.S. is obliged to release the Czechoslovak share.

Mr. Sherer outlined the present status of the U.S.-Czechoslovak claims negotiations and expressed the hope that there would be no delay in time not to interfere with the U.K.-Czechoslovak negotiations. Mr. Sherer also said he doubted that the Czechoslovak side would settle U.S. claims on a satisfactory basis if the leverage we hold through the gold were relinquished. It was also explained to Mr. Wilson that it would probably be difficult for the U.S. Congress, which is under pressure from American claimants, to understand a decision by the Executive Branch which weakened our negotiating position.

Mr. Wilson replied that British experience in negotiations with Czechoslovakia had not been unfavorable, and he was not sure that leverage was essential for a satisfactory conclusion of the U.S.-Czechoslovak claims negotiations. Mr. Sherer said that our experience with the Czechoslovaks had not been as favorable and that we believed that leverage was essential.

In reply to Mr. Wilson's question about when the U.S.-Czechoslovak negotiations might be concluded he was informed that we had revised our suggestion of immunity in the court cases and that the arguments on this subject were to be completed by June 21. We could not forecast, however, when the court will make a decision. Mr. Wilson said that Her Majesty's Government very much hoped that the U.S. Commissioner on the Tripartite Gold Commission would be authorized to sign the adjudication of the Czechoslovak claim no later than July 31, 1960 and the delivery award no later than September 30, 1960. Mr. Wilson explained that the British will need approximately the two months lead time of

August

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION COPY

220859

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400 2 Gold Com

Box 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August and September to prepare for the negotiations they hope will begin. Mr. Wilson promised to inform us of the latest possible date they must know of our decision.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said that his Government believes this question is of such importance that the Secretary of State should be consulted before any decision is made which would interfere with the scheduled U.S.-Czechoslovak negotiations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION COPY

220860

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subj

C 400 -

May 29, 1958

Tripartite
Gold
Com

EUR - Mr. Elbrick

EE - Henry P. Leverich

Recent British Aide-Memoire re Czechoslovak Award

On May 5 a British delegate to the NATO Conference in Copenhagen handed to Mr. Reinhardt an aide-memoire (Tab A) regarding the Czechoslovak award before the Tripartite Gold Commission. The British Embassy in Washington states that the subject matter of this aide-memoire was mentioned to Mr. Dulles in the course of the Copenhagen conference, although there was no time for discussion of it. The British Embassy states that Mr. Reinhardt was, therefore, asked to consider the aide-memoire as having been given to Mr. Dulles by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. The records of the United States Secretariat do not reveal that any mention was made of this subject to Mr. Dulles.

The Tripartite Gold Commission, which was established pursuant to Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation of January 24, 1946, to distribute gold looted by Nazi Germany, has substantially completed its work. One of the claims before the Tripartite Gold Commission is that of Czechoslovakia, involving Czechoslovak gold which Germany took over after it absorbed Czechoslovakia. The share of Czechoslovakia, as presently discussed in the Tripartite Gold Commission, would amount to approximately \$20 million. In view of the fact that unanimous agreement among the Three Powers is necessary for any award or for any delivery order the United States has a measure of control over the Czechoslovak gold. Heretofore, the United States has delayed agreeing upon any award to Czechoslovakia as a means of securing settlement of claims of the United States and American nationals against Czechoslovakia. It has been our view that the United States is in a stronger legal position if the Czechoslovak award has not been agreed upon and issued, than if the United States were to block delivery after such an award.

The British (as well as the French) had earlier this year agreed to a further interim (in fact quasi-final) distribution to claimant countries from the gold pool excluding Czechoslovakia. Moreover, it was understood that the British and French Governments would instruct their commissioners to sign an award to Czechoslovakia, even if the United States was not prepared to sign the award.

The recent British aide-memoire makes a plea that the United States should agree on the award and release the Czechoslovak share to the Czechoslovaks or, if the United States cannot agree to release the Czechoslovak share, the United States should at least agree upon and sign the award, even if it then stops delivery.

Certain

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220861

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG 59
Entry BEA0EEA
File C-400.2 Gold Com
Box 1~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

Certain arguments are made by the British why the United States should sign the award and release the Czech share. The main arguments concern possible repudiation by Czechoslovakia of 20 million pounds of governmental debts and the raising by Czechoslovakia of a claim for reimbursement of the "Munich gold." The "Munich gold" refers to an episode involving the release by the British of Czech gold in 1939 which subsequently came into the hands of the German Reichsbank. The British state that the airing of this episode in Parliament could cause "such trouble" to the government, as well as being an issue on which the "Eastern European Governments can beat the West." Several times in the past the British have made the same request (with such the same arguments) that we agree to the Czech award and to the delivery of the Czech share (aide-mémoire of May 13, 1957, aide-mémoire of February 17, 1956, Tabs 3 and C). The Department has heretofore rejected the British request and has indicated that it is politically not possible for any gold to be released to the Czechs (Department's aide-mémoire of May 29, 1957, Department's aide-mémoire of March 27, 1956, Tabs 2 and D). The basis for this action has been that while we recognize the British may have some problem arising from the failure of the Czechs to obtain their share of the gold pool, we believe that they have overstated their case and that moreover the United States is entitled to recognition of its problems.

As stated in our May 29, 1957 memo, for approximately 12 (now 13) years the Czech Government has been in default on its international obligations to compensate American nationals for the nationalization of their substantial properties; it is in default on its surplus property obligations; it has wrongfully blocked certain substantial crown accounts with the Czech State Bank; and Czech dollar bonds have been in default since 1952. For many years the United States has been attempting to settle these issues but to no avail. The latest negotiations have been proceeding for two (now three) years with little success. In these negotiations the Czech Government has manifested considerable obduracy. In the circumstances, public opinion in the United States would be highly critical of any action of the United States which would result in the release of gold to Czechoslovakia.

Further, to agree to a distribution with Czechoslovakia at this time would remove a major reason for Czechoslovakia to settle United States claims and would deprive us of our principal bargaining lever.

The British have, in addition, now raised in written form a point which they have heretofore only raised orally, namely, their desire that we agree on and sign the award even if we block delivery. The British admit this does not help them as to the repudiation possibility or on the "Munich gold" matter, but they argue that the procedure would have the merit "that it might preserve the Three Governments collectively, and the Gold Commission itself, from charges of acting in breach of their obligations in the Reparations Agreement."

Since

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220862

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400.2 Gold Com

Box 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

Since the British and the French have in the past informed the Czechs that we alone are holding up the Czech award and they intend to do so again, and since they also intend to sign the draft Czech award even if we do not, there is lack of force in the argument about a "collective" breach involving the British and the French. With respect to the United States being in breach, our justification is that we are holding back in the performance of our obligations because the Czechs have failed to perform their international obligations to us with respect to our nationalization and other claims. The Legal Adviser's office accordingly views the British argument on this point as a weak one.

More affirmatively, The Legal Adviser sees a distinct advantage in refusing to agree to the award in contrast to agreeing to the award and then blocking delivery. If the Czechs should start a suit before the World Court under Resolution 8 of the Paris Reparation Agreement, it is believed we would be in a better position in such a law suit if we have not agreed on the award than if we had only the ministerial duty to perform of signing a delivery order. In the circumstances The Legal Adviser advises that, on legal grounds, we should maintain the position we have taken consistently for several years with respect to not agreeing to the Czech award.

In conformance with the above there is attached a draft aide-mémoire (Tab F) in reply to the British aide-mémoire of May 2, 1958. It is suggested that Mr. Flitrick call in Mr. Roger Jackling of the British Embassy and deliver the aide-mémoire to him. The aide-mémoire is modeled in large part on the Department's aide-mémoire of May 29, 1957. Since there is some possibility that the British may show our reply to the Czechs and this reply may become involved in future litigation, certain of the Department's views cannot be stated or are set forth in guarded terms.

Attachment:

Draft Aide-Mémoire

Clearances: L RE BNA FN OFD B

L:L/VB (for L/B) Encl: a,j:lh
5/23-5/29/58~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220863

(400.2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 16, 1958

Dear [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: MR - Mr. Bernstein

FROM: AS - Mr. KENNEDY

Subject: United States Position on Liquidation of Tripartite Gold Commission.

About a year ago agreement was reached with the British and French Governments through their representatives in Washington on a programme for terminating the work of the Tripartite Gold Commission. The British and French at that time accepted our proposal that all awards, except for the Czech award, should be issued and published. The Czechoslovak claim was to have been left in suspense, and a public statement issued to the effect that due to the complexities of the Czech claim, the Commission had not yet found it possible to agree upon an award in the Czech case.

The British and French have understood since about 1952 that we would not agree to sign an award for Czechoslovakia so long as the question of United States financial claims against Czechoslovakia remained unresolved. It might be pointed out in this connection that the British have laid claim to whatever gold Albania might receive from the Commission on account of the Corfu Channel case.

Late last fall, the British requested that we agree to instruct our Commissioner to sign the Czech award as soon as possible and, in the meantime, that we agree to an interim distribution of gold to Czechoslovakia. The British explained that this request arose out of anticipated Parliamentary pressure for a settlement of British claims against Czechoslovakia and for increased trade. The Czechoslovaks had conditioned their willingness to discuss trade and claims with the British upon a favorable British attitude on the gold pool. We informed the British that we were not in a position to grant their request in view of the state of our own relations with Czechoslovakia and the expectation that we would shortly be involved in claims negotiations with the Czechs. Despite earlier assurances from the British that they would maintain tripartite solidarity on this issue vis-a-vis the Czechoslovak Government, the British informed the Czechoslovaks that Her Majesty's Government favored early delivery to Czechoslovakia of their share of the gold pool; but that one of the other Governments in the Commission was not yet prepared to carry this out. The British Ambassador at Prague confirmed to the Czechs that the other Government was the United States.

We have now had twelve meetings with the Czechs on outstanding economic issues. It is not yet possible to predict the outcome of these discussions. It seems fairly clear, however, that if we were to forego the leverage we hold with respect to the \$15-20 million due to Czechoslovakia from the gold pool, we would seriously prejudice our ability to get a favorable claims settlement from Czechoslovakia. The next few months will be critical in this connection. The Czechoslovaks realize that the United States, by its decision, controls the award and delivery of the gold to Czechoslovakia. They realize also that they have succeeded in dividing the United States from the British and possibly

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220864

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

the French on this question. They will undoubtedly continue to hold out in the economic negotiations until such time as they are convinced that the British and French will be unable to influence the United States' position in favor of distribution of the gold to Czechoslovakia.

It is apparent that our interests and those of the British, and possibly the French, are now divergent. The British are convinced they will not have their claims settled until the Czechs get their gold, whereas we are of the view that our claims will not be settled unless we withhold the gold from Czechoslovakia at the present time.

Recommendation:

If you are approached by the British and French on the matter of the liquidation of the Tripartite Gold Commission, it is recommended that you state that we favor completion of the work of the Commission at the earliest practicable date. You may wish to point out that our legal advisor's office is in the final stage of its review of the adjudications.

It is suggested also that you inform the British and French that domestic political considerations would make it impossible to agree on an amount of gold in the Czech case so long as the question of United States claims against Czechoslovakia remains unresolved. It would appear desirable, in the circumstances, that the procedure agreed upon last spring, under which the Czechoslovak claim would be put aside and all the other work of the Commission completed, be carried out.

Conveniences: (In draft)

L/S - Mr. Munro

S/S - Mr. Carpenter

S/S - Mr. Steele

JULIAN J. KELLEY
2/16/56~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220865

DECLASSIFIED

RG ST9

Authority NND 897216

Entry BEA0EEA

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

File C-400.2 Gold Com

Box 1

DD CX

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

EF/Mr. Donovan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

C 400.2

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: September 12, 1957

SUBJECT: Gold Distribution by the Tripartite Gold Commission (TGC)

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Jordan-Moss, Counselor, British Embassy
Mr. Manner, L/E
Mr. Srole, FN
Mr. Lebonstine, FHCOPIES TO: ✓UR - Mr. Jones
L/E - Mr. Manner
ME - Mr. Katz
GTD - Mr. Garbett
FH - Mr. Young
FH - Mr. Srole
FH - Mr. Lebonstine
Ambassador Brussels, London, Paris, Prague

Mr. Jordan-Moss called to give the Department London's reply to the oral comments of the U.S. on the British Aide-Memoire of July 24, 1957. The comments concerned the fact that there was no recognition in the Aide-Memoire of the U.S. lack of agreement of the substance of the Czech award as a reason for U.S. refusal to agree to the award. The U. S. had commented also on the Aide-Memoire's reference to the U.K. plan to inform the Czechs of the magnitude that their award would assume. The U.S. expressed misgivings about the plan.

Mr. Jordan-Moss stated that London had not overlooked this lack of agreement on the substance of the Czech award, but had thought that the U.S. objections had been virtually withdrawn. The basis for this view was that we had devoted only a single sentence to this, as opposed to two and a half paragraphs on other grounds for our objections, and London felt its reply

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

GPO 912677

220866

DECLASSIFIED

RG 59

Authority NND 89721G

Entry BEA0EEA

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

File C-400.2 Gold Com

Box

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

was proportionate. Mr. Maurer replied that the U.S. position on this point was so well known to the British that the Department had considered it unnecessary to expand on it further. He said that there is still no concurrence on the substance of the adjudication, and that this continued as part of the picture to explain our position in the Czech case. Mr. Jordon-Moss said London appreciated this point.

Regarding the amount of gold involved in the Czech award, London expects to tell the Czechs what they would receive on the basis of the draft adjudication to which the U.K. and France have agreed. Although the adjudication does not have U.S. agreement, the British feel that the Czechs could, in any event, figure the amount out for themselves by comparing notes with other recipients. In addition, if informed of the amount, the Czechs would know that the U.S. bargaining card was a valuable one.

Mr. Maurer said that should the U.K. be determined to say something to the Czechs about the amount, it might indicate a generality or range. This would serve British purposes and avoid embarrassment if there were a change in the amount, possibly based on factors none of us now know. Also, if the U.K. gave the Czechs an exact figure, the Czechs would probably ask to be shown the adjudication, which it is assumed the U.K. would not consent to do. Basically, however, the U.S. felt it was both dangerous and highly undesirable to make any reference to an unagreed adjudication. Mr. Maurer said he did not think that the Czechs could really compare notes with other claimants to

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

220867

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

-3-

arrive at a figure—there were several variable factors, and the Czechs might believe they would receive considerably more than they actually will.

Mr. Maurer thought that the U.S. might wish to say something further officially to the British on the lack of agreement on the substance of the award and advising the Czechs of the amount in the unagreed adjudication. We had not yet decided whether we would furnish the British with a written comment on these two points in the Aide-Memoire.

Mr. Jordan-Voss said further that London felt informing the Czechs of the amount would minimize the danger of a strong adverse Czech reaction to a distribution of gold in which the Czechs did not participate. In addition, if the Czechs tried to effect the "Munich Gold Claim" against the British claims, they would see from the adjudication how little complaint they really have against the U.S., and might prove willing to negotiate on British Governmental claims.

Mr. Scale asked when the British intended talking to the Czechs.

Mr. Jordan-Voss said he thought it would be at the time of the distribution. Referring to the British Aide-Memoire, he noted that London had said only "At a suitable moment."

Mr. Maurer inquired whether there were any current U.K.-Czech negotiations. Mr. Jordan-Voss said not to his knowledge, but he agreed to find out and let us know.

Mr. Maurer asked whether the British Government intended to take the initiative in saying something on this subject in Parliament. Mr. Jordan-Voss said that this would be done only if the matter became public, and that this

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

220868

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

was unlikely until after the distribution.

Mr. Srole informed Mr. Jordan-Moss that Mr. Poniatowsky of the French Embassy had received instructions from Paris, and expected to inform us of them in a few days. Mr. Maurer said that, after the Department had studied the French views on the waiver, we would be in a position to discuss this question further with the British Embassy.

GFD:PN:JCLobenstein:fm
September 20, 1957

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

220869

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 897216
by VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9
Entry BEA0EEA
File C-400.2 Gold Com.
Box

EE-M Katz
Return to 6179 NS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 11, 1960

740

TO : The Secretary

THROUGH: S/S

FROM : E - Charles W. Adair, Jr.

SUBJECT: Aide Memoire from British Foreign Office Regarding Gold Claim of Czechoslovakia

The attached memorandum explains the British concern over the United States position with respect to delivery to Czechoslovakia of her share in the restitution of monetary gold by the Tripartite Gold Commission.

The British Embassy informed me this afternoon that the British Foreign Secretary will in fact raise this question during his talk with you at 11:00 A. M., April 12.

It is presumed that the Foreign Secretary's purpose in raising this subject is essentially to assure you of his personal concern. In view of the complicated and technical nature of the issues involved, the attached memorandum recommends that you inform the Foreign Secretary that the British aide memoire will be studied carefully and a reply transmitted to the British Embassy.

Attachments:

1. Kerr (OFD) to Adair(E) memo of 4/11/60; (TAB A)
2. Aide Memoire (TAB B).

E:CMAdair,Jr. svw
4-11-60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220870

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG

Entry BEA0EEA

File C-400 2 Gold Com

Box 1

S9

EE - Mr. Katz

E - Mr. Adair

April 11, 1960

GWD - Mr. Kerr

Aide memoire from British Foreign Office regarding gold claim of
CzechoslovakiaDiscussion:

The attached aide memoire dated April 7, 1960, was handed to you by Mr. G. M. Wilson, Financial Attaché of the British Embassy, on April 8 at 4:15 p.m. I understand that this matter is expected to be raised by the British Foreign Secretary during bilateral talks with the Secretary at 11 o'clock April 12.

The Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, which was established in Brussels pursuant to Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation of January 24, 1946, has substantially completed its substantive work of adjudicating claims for gold looted by Nazi Germany. The only remaining claim on which a decision has not yet been reached is that of Czechoslovakia. There remain, however, other problems connected with the delivery of Albanian and Danzig gold. The U. K. and French Commissioners signed an award relating to Czechoslovakia on June 9, 1953, which, if agreed to by the U. S. and if followed by a delivery order signed by the three Governments, would result in further distribution of approximately \$20 million in gold to Czechoslovakia. The U. S. Commissioner, on instructions from the Department, has not signed this award and corresponding delivery order, in view of default by Czechoslovakia on its international obligations and because such signatures would deprive the U. S. of its principal bargaining lever in negotiations with Czechoslovakia for the settlement of various claims, which began in 1955. This position has been maintained by the U. S. since 1952. U. S. nationalization claims against Czechoslovakia have been pending since 1945.

The British have repeatedly sought, formally and informally, a change in the U. S. position on this matter. Similar aide memoires have been received on February 17, 1956, May 17, 1957, and May 5, 1958. In each case the Department has adhered to its established position, as the negotiations with Czechoslovakia have continued intermittently and without success.

The main argument advanced by the British concerns a Czechoslovak debt of approximately £20 million to the British Government, which has been in default for over six years. The UK-Czechoslovak debt negotiations have been postponed and the Czechoslovaks have indicated that if they

have

CONFIDENTIAL

220871

- 2 -

have not received their share of gold by September 30, 1960, they would not resume negotiations. The British have described this possibility as in effect a repudiation. The Department has felt that it could not defer to such indirect use of pressure by Czechoslovakia on the U. S., if it is assumed that other nations were not present.

The British refer to U. S. refusal to agree to the delivery of gold to Czechoslovakia as placing the U. S., French and U. S. Governments in breach of their obligations, and have also expressed concern about the British "failure to present circumstances to fulfil their obligations as a trustee under the Act of Paris in regard to the restitution of monetary gold." Since the British and French have signed the Commission's gold award to Czechoslovakia and have informed the Czechoslovaks that the U. S. alone is holding up their award, the Department has heretofore viewed the British argument on this point as weak. Regarding the U. S. obligation as a trustee, our justification for holding back is that Czechoslovakia has failed to perform its international obligations with respect to U. S. nationalisation and other claims.

The British have also indicated that should the Czechoslovak debt now be repudiated, they would be obliged to give a full explanation to their Parliament. On this point, the Department has called attention in the past to the increasing insistence of American claimants and Congressmen that compensation be secured for American claims, and has expressed the view that any action by the U. S. which would result in the release of gold to Czechoslovakia in the face of the latter's refusal to fulfill its legal obligations to the U. S. and its citizens would arouse considerable adverse public opinion.

The only new element presented in the attached aide memoire is the statement in paragraph 4 that should the Czechoslovak debt to the U. K. now be repudiated, the Government "...would feel it necessary to withdraw their consent to the release of any gold due to Czechoslovakia until they had made satisfactory arrangements with the Czechoslovak Government in respect of the debt..." Thus the British now envisage the possibility that they may adopt a position similar to that of the U. S. In these circumstances the British would seem to have less of a basis, if they had any before, to complain of the U. S. position.

Recommendation:

If this subject is raised by the British, it is recommended that U. S. officials avoid, if possible, a discussion of the issues, which involve technical and complicated questions and a voluminous record, but state that the British aide memoire will be studied carefully and a reply transmitted to the British Embassy.

Concurrence (in draft):

FM - Mr. Young L/S - Mr. Meurer RS - Mr. Atta RMA - Mr. Moffett

GTM:FM:GCarre:eln

4/10/60

CONFIDENTIAL

220872

RG 59
Entry BEA0EEA
File # K-TALKS
Box 3

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Subj NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

220873

*Sub to
BCA 4/7/57*

EXTRACT FROM
STATEMENT OF POLICY
proposed by the
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
on

YUGOSLAVIA

TOP SECRET

1. It is of great importance to the national security interests of the United States that Yugoslavia remain free of Soviet domination. In present circumstances the independence of Yugoslavia can be supported only through the existing communist, but anti-Soviet, regime. Notwithstanding the communist character of the existing regime, the United States should afford assistance to Yugoslavia in order to strengthen its will and ability to resist Soviet or Soviet-inspired pressures and possible aggression.

2. In the light of the preceding paragraph and of the increased threat of an attack on Yugoslavia, the United States should as a matter of urgency:

a. Expedite the provision of economic assistance to Yugoslavia under NSC 18/2, taking the necessary steps, including possible use of funds appropriated to foreign aid, to avert danger of serious deterioration or collapse of the Yugoslav economy.

b. Take appropriate steps to determine what military equipment Yugoslavia can effectively utilize to resist aggression.

c. On the basis of screened Yugoslav requests and acting so far as possible in cooperation with the United Kingdom, France, and other NATO members:

(1) Facilitate the purchase of arms by Yugoslavia in Western countries, including reimbursable aid and giving Yugoslavia a status equal to that of NATO countries in such matters as the granting of U.S. export licenses, and urge other countries to do likewise.

(2) With due regard to other priorities and to the resources available, provide direct assistance, including military equipment, on grant aid or other non-payment basis, if satisfactory means for its procurement and delivery can be found.

d. In concert with the United Kingdom and France, inform the Yugoslav Government at an appropriate time that in the event of attack it can count on military supplies from the West.

e. Take

220874

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

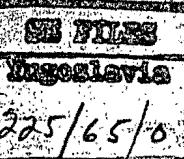
RG S9
Entry BEA0EEA
File US-YK TALKS

Box 3

e. Take steps now which would enable the United States to furnish appropriate military supplies to Yugoslavia in the event of attack, procurement of such supplies for stockpiles under U.S. control in suitable locations to have a priority equal to that of NATO countries. The establishment of these stockpiles should be accomplished as rapidly as practicable, and maintained as necessary thereafter.

220875

46

~~TOP SECRET~~*for other copy seen*TOP SECRET

AM D B-8

ACC

mail

225/65/0

April 12, 1950

NSC 1814 policy.

MAY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGSPolicy Toward Yugoslavia

The attached paper prepared in EE has been cleared by EUR and S/MDA. After discussing the situation with respect to military and economic assistance to Yugoslavia, it recommends that we obtain British and French concurrence on the following points:

1. The danger to common security if the Tito regime is overthrown by the USSR.
2. The great importance of maintaining Titoism within world communism.
3. The Western nations should continue to accord sufficient economic aid to maintain the Tito regime.
4. The three Governments should consult, when political and strategic considerations warrant, to examine whether Yugoslavia should be accorded military supplies.
5. Technical consultations should be continued so that, if (4) is decided favorably, action will involve minimum delays.

TOP SECRET~~TOP SECRET~~

220876

TOP SECRET

POLICY TOWARD YUGOSLAVIA

Background

The US, UK and French Governments have concurred in the view that the rift between Marshal Tito and the Kremlin is genuine and has far-reaching political consequences for the West, as well as for the Communist world. They have agreed that it is of the utmost importance that the Tito regime be maintained as a corrosive influence within the world Communist movement, which is being used as an instrument of Soviet imperialism, and that the Western democracies should employ all practicable methods to widen the breach.

All three countries accepted the policy, initiated early in 1949, of permitting limited quantities of strategic commodities to be bought by Yugoslavia in the West, in contrast to the ban imposed upon the export of such commodities to the USSR and its satellites. It likewise was commonly agreed that the Yugoslav Government should be given such economic and credit assistance as would enable it to maintain itself in the face of Soviet pressure, of which the most serious manifestation was an economic embargo that seriously threatened the Yugoslav economy before the latter could re-orient itself through the establishment of new trade ties with the West.

Military Supply

TOP SECRET

220877

TOP SECRET

-2-

Military Supply

At the turn of this year the US, concerned over the possibility of direct or indirect Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia and acting on the basis of a National Security Council decision, suggested to the UK and French Governments that the three states should consider the desirability of giving, if and when political and strategic considerations should warrant and the Yugoslavs should so request, assurances to the Tito regime that military supplies would be forthcoming in case of attack or imminently threatened attack on Yugoslavia. The US Government also proposed to the UK and France that each make a careful study of the essential needs of Yugoslavia in military supplies and determine where such supplies existed in the West, which could be made available to Yugoslavia if necessary. A procedure for concerted action in the UN in the event of aggression against Yugoslavia, on the basis of the principle of the right of all members to national independence under the Charter, was also outlined in this approach.

The French Government has indicated its general concurrence with the procedure suggested by the US, stressing that in its view only light material should be made available, and then only when Yugoslav intentions are made clear and if the action did not reduce the defensive capabilities.

TOP SECRET

220878

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/01Entry BEA0EEA
File US-UK TALKS
Box 3TOP SECRET

-3-

capabilities of the Western Powers. The UK reply is expected soon and preliminary indications are that it is in substantial accord with US objectives.

At the present time we have no firm evidence indicating that the Soviets intend to embark on aggressive moves, either direct attack or guerrilla operations, against Yugoslavia. Consequently, we have not considered the time ripe for informing the Yugoslav Government that it can count on receiving material from the West in the event of aggression.

Economic Assistance.

Yugoslavia's economic position continues to be critical and further economic aid from the West will be necessary if the process of re-orienting her trade from East to West and maintaining the stability of her economy on at least a minimum basis is to be carried on. The problem falls into three parts, that of providing hard currency exchange to meet immediate and pressing needs for raw materials, that of encouraging the conclusion of comprehensive and equitable trade agreements with Western countries, and that of long-term investment loans directed to expanding production of Yugoslav materials required either domestically or in the West, which production will, it is hoped, within a year

TOP SECRET

220879

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG S9

Entry BEAOEEA

File US-UK TALKS

Box 3

TOP SECRET

-4-

a year or so remove the necessity for further short-term credits.

The first of these problems has been met for the present by the extension of an Export-Import Bank credit of \$20,000,000. Efforts are being made to increase the practical effect of this credit by (1) arranging for the sale of cheap cotton by the CCC and (2) inducing the Belgians to withhold demands for the repayment of credits they extended some time ago. Neither of these efforts has so far been successful. Moreover, the Yugoslavs have not yet been sufficiently cooperative in providing to the Exim Bank full information in regard to their present foreign exchange position and in regard to their attitude toward certain financial obligations to the USSR, largely for military supplies, assumed before the break with the Cominform. However, it is hoped that the \$20,000,000 will meet the most urgent needs for several months at least, though the Exim Bank has agreed to consider sympathetically a request for an additional \$15,000,000 this year if necessary.

The second problem, that of negotiating trade agreements with the West, is being met satisfactorily except in the case of Western Germany, which could and should be one of Yugoslavia's most important trading partners. Here a controversy over the status of the relatively small

number

TOP SECRET

220880

~~TOP SECRET~~

-5-

number of German prisoners of war (about 1,200) has held up signature of a satisfactory agreement already negotiated.

The third problem centers around the extension of an International Bank loan of about \$25,000,000 in the currencies of six countries, the US, the UK, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. This loan has long been under consideration and its prompt extension is necessary if the US is not to be burdened with continuing demands for emergency raw material credits. Extension of the loan is now held up by (1) reluctance of the Bank officials as a result of the recent failure of negotiations between the Yugoslav Government and US bondholders for a settlement of prewar dollar bond indebtedness, (2) unwillingness of the French to consent to this loan in the absence of a settlement of very extensive claims against the Yugoslav Government, and (3) British reluctance to assume further financial obligations. Belgium is the only Western European country which thus far has agreed to participate.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the three Secretaries should reaffirm their common agreement on the following points:

1. The common security of the Western nations would be endangered if the Tito regime were forcibly overthrown and replaced by a regime subservient to the USSR.

2. The

~~TOP SECRET~~

220881

TOP SECRET

-6-

2. The continuance of the Titoism schism within world communism is of great importance to the West as a factor affecting the power position of the USSR.
3. It is an objective of the three Governments that the Tito regime should be accorded sufficient economic and financial assistance to maintain itself against Soviet pressures. All three, with the participation of other western nations, if possible, should contribute within their means to this objective. Whether or not it will be possible and desirable to take up specifically with Bevin and Schuman the International Bank loan will depend upon whether, prior to the meeting, the interested agencies of the US Government and the Bank have agreed to proceed with the loan in spite of the failure of the Yugoslav negotiations with the US bondholders. If the Yugoslav question arises during the NAT meeting the Secretary may wish to urge the Belgians to go slow in collecting their outstanding credits to Yugoslavia.
4. In the light of the developing situation, the three Governments should consult whenever it appears to one of them that political and strategic considerations warrant examining whether assurances should be given to Yugoslavia that military supplies will be forthcoming.

5. Consultation

TOP SECRET

220882

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG

Entry BEA0EEA

File US-YK TALKS

Box 3

~~3~~TOP SECRET

-7-

5. Consultation should be undertaken among the three Governments on a continuing basis on the technical level, both political and military, in order that, if and when a decision is taken to provide military supplies to Yugoslavia, appropriate action may be taken with a minimum of delay. Such consultation should include a determination of what military supplies the Yugoslavs would require in case of emergency, the sources from which such supplies could be provided, and the means of transporting them to Yugoslavia.

TOP SECRET

220883

DECLASSIFIED

RG 59

Entry BENDEEA

File Gold Com

Box 2

Ell

Tripartite Gold Commission

(Mixed Pats)

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

220884

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry BEA0EEA

File Gold Com

C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

Box 2

Confidential

AIDE MEMOIRE

H. M. Government wish to wind up the Tripartite Gold Commission, set up pursuant to Part III of the Paris Reparation Agreement of 1946, as soon as possible. This cannot, however, be done until final distribution of gold is made in the names of all countries entitled to it.

2. An interim distribution of about three-quarters of the gold made available to the Commission was made in 1952. By 1953 H. M. Government in the United Kingdom were, moreover, ready to instruct their Commissioner to sign all the draft adjudications as soon as various technicalities were settled. Final distribution has not, however, been possible, first because of reservations about the draft adjudications on technical grounds (now withdrawn), and secondly because the United States Government have refused to agree to further distribution of gold to the Czechoslovak Government, whose outstanding allocation of nearly 18 metric tons of gold is the largest single share still outstanding. This is understood to be because of continued Czechoslovak failure to settle debts due to the United States.

3. In a report dated March 30, 1957, the Gold Commission have now informed the Three Governments that they are agreed on the adjudication of all admissible claims received by the Commission except in the case of claims submitted by Czechoslovakia. They report however that because of continued disagreement over the adjudication in respect of Czechoslovakia, the Commission are not able to proceed with their functions on their own initiative.

220885

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59
Entry BEADEF A
File Gold Com
Box 2

initiative. Without prejudice to what the three Governments may decide, they recommend that a distribution of gold, approximating in quantity to what claimant countries would receive under final distribution, might now be made to all countries except Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak share of the gold in the Pool, as determined on the basis of the adjudication on which the French and United Kingdom Commissioners are agreed, would in that event be set aside and held in reserve. They further recommend that each country receiving gold on this basis should at the same time be given the full particulars of the Gold Commission's unanimous adjudication of that country's claims. Finally they recommend that a short press communiqué should be issued to the effect that a further distribution of gold had been made to claimant Governments.

4. The Commission have thus recommended a course of action involving discrimination against Czechoslovakia in a further distribution of gold, to which H.M.G. have long been unable to agree. In H.M.G.'s view, to discriminate against Czechoslovakia in further distribution would be incompatible with the responsibilities of the Three Powers under the Reparation Agreement. Failure to pay the Czechoslovak share would preclude the liquidation of the Commission, and, indeed, might make it impossible, so long as all three Commissioners had not signed the Czechoslovakia adjudication, for the Commission to purport to effect "final"

/payment

220886

payment to other claimants. It would be impossible to conceal discrimination against Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak Government, on hearing of it, might be provoked to attempt recourse to the International Court against the Three Powers by virtue of Resolution 8 of the Reparations Conference. Suit would be against the Three Governments jointly. But it would clearly be for the U. S. Government to assume the main burden of defence in such proceedings, in which it is difficult to see how the Czechoslovak case could fail. The accompanying publicity would serve to discredit the Tripartite Gold Commission and the Three Powers collectively responsible for it.

5. H. M. Government have, moreover, been unable since 1954 to obtain from the Czechoslovak Government payments in discharge of their inter-governmental debt to the United Kingdom, of which £21 million is still outstanding. The Czech Government have made it clear that they will not resume payments on this debt so long as they have not received satisfaction over what they assert to be a claim against H.M.G. in respect of some 23 tons of gold which came into the hands of the Reichsbank in 1939. The Czechoslovak Government have been given to understand that the loss of the 1939 gold will be taken into account in the Tripartite Commission's adjudication of the Czechoslovak claims. But in the absence of further receipt of gold from the Commission, the Czechoslovak Government might well attempt legal or political action against H.M.G. Legal action against

/H.M.G.

220887

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry BEA0EEA

File Gold Com

Box 12

H.M.G. alone could not, H.M.G. are advised, succeed in the English Courts. But such action at the International Court might be possible and might have some success. In the event of suit at the International Court against H.M.G., the latter would expect the other two Governments to render all assistance. Irrespective, in any case, of the possibility of successful suit, renewed ventilation of the 1939 gold issue could have severe political repercussions for H.M.G. Discrimination against Czechoslovakia in any further distribution, furthermore, would not only ensure that Czechoslovakia did not resume payments in discharge of their inter-governmental debt to H.M.G., but would also probably induce them to denounce the Inter-Governmental Debt Agreement entirely.

6. The Czechoslovak Government might well also denounce the Agreement on compensation for nationalisation, under which British nationals are still entitled to f2.6 million, and would at the very least cease the payments under that Agreement, which they were only induced to resume, after very difficult negotiation, in October 1956.

7. Thus the present policy of the United States Government, if persisted in, might well result in the loss to H.M.G. and to British nationals of some f23.6 million.

8. For the reasons in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, H.M.G. wish to record their considered view that final distribution in the names of all entitled claimants, including the Czechoslovak Government, should now be made.

Furthermore,

220888

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216

By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG 59

Entry BEADEF A

File Gold.Com

Box 2

Furthermore, they invite the U.S. Government to instruct their Commissioner to sign all adjudications including that in favor of Czechoslovakia, at the same time as his French and U. K. colleagues, so that distribution in the names of all entitled claimants, including Czechoslovakia, could now be made and the Commission wound up.

9. The French Government are being informed of the foregoing.

220889

F2.32 Gold & Foreign Exchange
Reserves

DECLASSIFIED

RG

59

Entry BEADEEA

220890

Authority NND 897216

File Gold Exchange

NARA Date 3/16/00

Box 1

Authority NND897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00RG 59Entry BEA0EEA
File Gold F Exchange
Box

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

DATE: April 17, 1953

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold Claim

PARTICIPANTS: EE - Mr. Vedeler

Mr. Katz

MN - Mr. Fletcher

COPIES TO: EE - Mr. Barbour

Mr. Vedeler

Mr. Katz

OFD - Mr. Corbett

MN - Mr. Rosenson

American Embassy Brussels for Fox

American Embassy Prague

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-61120-1

Mr. Vedeler called for the meeting to discuss the U.S. Commissioner's message (Cable No. 1100 from Brussels, April 16). Mr. Fox reports that the Yugoslav Ambassador in Brussels explained Yugoslavia's need for additional funds during the next six weeks and inquired about the possibility of an immediate distribution by TGC, he, Mr. Fox, had pointed out to him that final distribution could hardly be expected in so short a time and suggested to him to take up in Washington the possibility of further interim distribution.

Mr. Fletcher recalled to Messrs. Vedeler and Katz that the problem posed is whether our present relations (or conversations) with Czechoslovakia permit at this particular moment a release to the Czechs of their share or the issuance of a U.S. statement of objection to such a release. If the answer is in the affirmative with respect to either one of these two alternatives, an interim distribution could be quickly arranged. If the answer is in the negative, the Yugoslav request must be denied except if such denial would be more harmful than the bringing into the open of the question of the Czech share. In that connection Mr. Fletcher recalled also that the unpaid balance of the Czech gold claim amounts to about \$20 million, that of the Yugoslav to about \$1-1/2 million. Both countries have received advance payments of about 25% of their respective claims, while Western European claimants have already received about 90% of their claims to the extent that such claims could be recognized.

Mr. Vedeler said that the present situation with respect to Czechoslovakia was such that under no circumstances should the question of the transfer of

the

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

220891

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 897216
By VRS NARA Date 3/16/00

RG

59
Entry BEA0EEA
File Gold F Exchange
Box 1

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

the Czech share, or U.S. objection to such transfer, be brought into the open at this moment. Mr. Katz pointed out that the Yugoslavs had already received substantial sums of U.S. aid in this past year (including supplementary allotment earlier this month) of \$11 million) and that while their financial situation continued serious, the small amount owing to the Yugoslavs would not make a significant change in the current situation.

Consequently, it was agreed, subject to clearance at the office level, that if the Yugoslav Ambassador puts in an appearance he will be told that for technical reasons distribution by the TGC, whether final or interim, cannot be executed in so short a time and that the Department does not feel that the amount in question could tip the scales. The U.S. Commissioner at Brussels will be informed accordingly.

JAC
JLK
Part of joint plan
Joe

OED:MNOFFletcher:AG
4/21/53~~SECRET~~~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

220892

331/137

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
 ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
 Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
 MAIN HEADQUARTERS.

*E. Activities of
 Intelligence Target
 "T" sub-division*

31 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Activities of Intelligence Target "T" Sub-Division.

TO : A.C. of S., G-2, Supreme Headquarters A.E.F.

1. It was recognized that the capture of towns and localities, both in enemy-occupied and enemy territory, would yield valuable intelligence, including documents, materiel and persons. Steps were taken to ensure that the intelligence obtained would be available not only to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, but also to those UNITED STATES governmental departments and BRITISH ministries that would be able to exploit such intelligence to the greatest extent possible.

2. In LONDON there was formed, by direction of the Supreme Commander A.E.F., a committee designated the Combined Intelligence Priorities Committee. The duties of this committee were taken over by the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee which was appointed by direction of the Combined Intelligence Committee under authority of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Represented on the Sub-Committee are the following UNITED STATES departments and BRITISH ministries:

UNITED KINGDOM

Foreign Office
 Director of Naval Intelligence
 Director of Military Intelligence
 Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence
 Ministry of Economic Warfare
 Ministry of Supply
 Ministry of Aircraft Production
 British Control Commission

UNITED STATES

Department of State
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 W.D.G.S.
 Director of Naval Intelligence
 Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence A.A.F.
 Director, Special Areas Branch, Foreign Economic Administration.
 Director, Office of Strategic Services.
 Office of Scientific Research and Development.
 U.S. Group Control Council

3. The functions of the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee are briefly as follows:

- a. To receive, approve, and coordinate all requests of BRITISH and UNITED STATES governmental agencies for intelligence of military significance which will become available as Allied forces advance in the areas of authority of SCAEF, exclusive of (1) the combat intelligence which SCAEF would normally seek, (2) normal technical intelligence to be obtained through existing provisions for the examination of captured equipment, personnel and documents, and

TOP SECRET

220893

(3) the intelligence requirements of the BRITISH Secret and Security Services and O.S.S. (SI).

- b. To assign priorities with respect to such requests.
- c. To arrange for the preparation of pertinent intelligence objectives folders, the preparation of adequate plans for the accomplishment of each given intelligence objective and the provision of expert personnel for technical investigation on the spot.
- d. To submit such folders and plans to SCAFF for integration with his intelligence assault plans and to make such arrangements with Supreme Headquarters A.E.F. as may be necessary in connection with procurement of the intelligence desired.
- e. To arrange for appropriate dissemination of the resulting intelligence to the BRITISH and UNITED STATES departments concerned, including the report on the disposition of the subject material.

4. Within the G-2 Division, Supreme Headquarters A.E.F., there was organized in the Executive Sub-Division a Documents Section to deal with captured documents, exclusive of those of Naval, Air, or Signal interest, and a Technical Intelligence Section to deal with captured materiel of intelligence interest. These sections were later transferred to the Operational Intelligence Sub-Division. Channels were also prescribed for the evacuation of Naval, Air, and Signal intelligence documents.

5. "T" Sub-Division was formed in the G-2 Division in July, 1944, to be the agency responsible to the A.C. of S, G-2, Supreme Headquarters A.E.F., for all matters within his jurisdiction concerning the investigation and exploitation of intelligence objectives or targets. The Terms of Reference, "T" Sub-Division, were published as Appendix "A" to G-2 Memorandum No. 13, dated 31 August 1944, these terms of reference were rescinded in the terms of reference published in letter GBI/Exec/322-19, this headquarters, dated 21 December 1944. At the same time the name of "T" Sub-Division was changed to Intelligence Target ("T") Sub-Division. The purpose and functions of this sub-division are the subject of this paper and will be described in greater detail following a brief explanation of the Army Group "T" Forces.

6. Intelligence Directive No. 17, this headquarters, dated 27 July 1944, prescribes that "T" Forces (Intelligence Assault Forces) be organized by Army Groups for the purpose of seizing intelligence targets. The importance of the work of the "T" Forces was stressed in a letter from this headquarters, AG 322-1 ("T" Force) GBI-AGM, dated 21 November 1944, subject: Army Group "T" Forces, addressed to all Army Group Commanders. The following information concerning Army Group "T" Forces is given:

- a. MISSION. The mission of "T" Forces is to seize and hold intelligence objectives until these can be exploited by qualified specialists. These specialists may be officers representing various military or civilian experts supplied by the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee on behalf of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
- b. ORGANIZATION. It is essential that "T" Forces be provided with a suitable permanent staff and a headquarters organization. The latter should include adequate administration personnel, engineers qualified to remove mines and booby traps, signal personnel to provide communications, document teams, micro filming teams,

SECRET

MASTER

BERLIN

SECOND PRIORITY TARGETS

Revision No. 3

31 March 1945

Superseding all previous editions

000

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

220895

Bili - Mart Copy - 21 March
Revision No 3
31/3/45

SECRET

OI	15/60	144	Reichsbank (Head Office)	Jägerstr. 34-36 and new bldg. across rd.	Bank of Germany. The Reichs- bank-Direktorium may have transferred to Dresden and Vienna (Schwarzenberg Platz)	Complete dossier prepared.
CI	15/61	145	Reichsfinanzministerium	Wilhelmplatz 1/2	Finance Ministry. The Reichsfinanzministerium may have transferred to Dresden and Vienna, Agnetendorf, and Feldkirch, Austria.	Complete dossier prepared.
CO	28/256	146	Reich Food Estate	Dessauerstr. 26	Documents relating to food stocks and supply.	Complete dossier prepared.
CI	15/70	147	Reichskommissar für die Festi- gung Deutschen Volkstums (Office of Reich Commissioners for Consolidation of German National Consciousness)	Kurfürstendamm 140	One of Himmler's offices. LATEST EVACUATION ADDRESS: KLOSTER SCHWEIKELBERG near VIECHOFEN 1/4 miles W. of PASAU	Complete dossier prepared.
CO	28/231	148	Reichspostministerium	Leipzigerstr. 15 - w. 66, Fernsprechamt 120042	Postal. Believed evac. address: Prague, Krummhübel, ? Dresden or Vienna	Complete dossier prepared.
		149	Wehrmachtbeschaffungsamt W.B.A. Bekleidung and Ausrustung für Heer and Marine		Down-graded to third priority, target no. 33	Target BELIEVED DESTROYED, dossier consisting of in- formation sheet and bomb assessment sheet ONLY prepared.

DECLASSIFIED

RG 55

Entry 18

Priority Targets
File Intell 4 hours

Box 149

SIXTH
Copy Planned
21220
220807
PRIORITY TARGETS
OF
INTELLIGENCE & COUNTER INTELLIGENCE INTEREST
GERMANY

T15/P213

HEADQUARTERS
TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2

APO 655

Copy No. 20

220898

T BRANCH, G-2 SECTION
TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655, US ARMY

~~SECRET~~FIRST PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

EISENACH
Thüringen (IX)
GSGS 4346, L51/H 76

Interested Agencies' Target
Agency No. No.

Agency	No.	Name	Address	Description	Remarks
CIB 12 AG	2	NSDAP Kreisleitung	Goethe Str 25	District HQ of the Nazi Party.	

RG 351
Entry 18
~~PRIORITY TARGETS~~
File ~~MAILED & PLACED IN CENSUS~~
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 76228
By JWL/NARA Date 1-10
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SECOND PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

CIB 12 AG	1	NS Kreisfrauen- schaftsleitung	Luisen Str 12	District HQ of Nazi Party Women's Association.
II EEIS SIB 12 AG	3	Main Post Office	Adolf Hitler Str 16	May also contain Repeater Station and Trunk Exchange. EEIS: Exploitation by EEIS representative. SIB : Exploitation by SIB representative.
II EEIS SIB 12 AG	4	Wehrmacht Ex- change	Ludendorffwall	EEIS: Exploitation by EEIS representative. SIB : Exploitation by SIB representative.
II EEIS SIB 12 AG	5	Wehrmacht Ex- change	Worth Strasse	EEIS: Exploitation by EEIS representative. SIB : Exploitation by SIB representative.

220899

1 BRANCH, G-2 SECTION
TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655, U.S. ARMY

S E C R E T

SECOND PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

JENA
Thüringen (IX)
GSGS 4346, M51/J 66

Interested Agencies	Target No.	Name	Address	Description	Remarks
(X) CIOS (X) Jap Sec. (X) SHAFF (X) OSS/EWD	9/36 1/285	(X) 2 Schott und Genossen, Glassfabrik	Otto-Schott-Str 9	9/36: Optical glass manufacturers 1/285: Manufacture of glass insulators.	
CIB 12 AG	4	NSF Kreisfrauen-schaftsleitung	Holzmarkt 1	Jap Sec: Shipped optical glass to Japan. Seize files of Far Eastern exports and plans of material shipped there.	District HQ of Nazi Party Women's Association.
II (X) CIOS	27/54	(X) 6 Franz Hering, Jenear Apparatebauanstalt	Markt 15	A/C Instruments	
II EEIS SIB 12 AG	7	Main Post Office	Engel Platz 8	EEIS: Exploitation by EEIS representative. SIB: Exploitation by SIB representative.	
II EEIS SIB 12 AG	8	Police Exchange	Felsen-keller Str 25	EEIS: Exploitation by EEIS representative. SIB: Exploitation by SIB representative.	

S E C R E T

RG 531
Entry 18
Priority Targets
File # Tell + location
in Genia, 7/67, 149
Box

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 760218
By JU KARA Dec 1/10

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

220900

T BRANCH, G-2 SECTION
TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655, US ARMY

S E C R E T

FIRST PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

JENA
Thüringen (IX)
GSGS 4346, M 51/J 66

Interested Agencies' Target Agency	Target No.	Name	Address	Description	Remarks
(X) CIOS	9/1	(X) 1 Carl Zeiss, Optische Werke 1/124 2/40 3/22 11/51	Carl Zeiss Str. 1/124 2/40 3/22 11/51	9/1 : All types of optical in P/W was told (end of Feb) that ZEISS WERKE, 3/13(t) : L JENA, was to move to a new underground in- 1/124 : stallation. On 2 March P/W observed con- 2/40 : struction activity at GSGS 4416/R6/718567, 3/22 : a reputedly the entrance to the ZEISS under- 11/51 : T ground installation. Jap. Sec: Exported precision instru- ments to Japan. Seize Far Eastern files.	
(X) Jap Sec SHAEF					
(X) OSS/EWD					
(X) USSBS					
(X) CIOS	9/136	(X) 3 Universität Institut für Angewandte Optik Friedrich-Schiller Universität, Universitätsbibliothek	Marien Str. 2 University Library of the Friedrich Schiller University (HOUGH interest).	3/22 : Stereographic Aerial cameras, automatic film wrapping cameras. Bomb sights.	
(X) HOUGH					
CIB 12 AG	5	NSDAP Kreisleitung Fürstengraben 6		Nazi Party District HQ.	

S E C R E T

RG 351
Entry 18
File 18
Priority Targets
Box in Germany 19

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 72216
By NARA Dec 10
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

220901

T BRANCH, G-2 SECTION
12th Army Group
APO 655 US ARMY

S E C R E T

FIRST PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

APOLDA
Thuringen (IX)
GSGS 4345, M52/J 67

Interested Agencies' Target	Agency	No	No	Name	Address	Description	Remarks
-----------------------------	--------	----	----	------	---------	-------------	---------

EEIS
SIB, 12 AG

1. Telegraph Construction Alexander Str 11.
Office
Post Office

EEIS: exploitation by EEIS representative
SIB : exploitation by SIB representative

SECOND PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

EEIS
SIB, 12 AG.

2. Main Post Office Adolf Hitler Str 46.

EEIS: exploitation by EEIS representative
SIB : exploitation by SIB representative
May also contain Trunk Exchange.

S E C R E T

DECLASSIFIED

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RG 331
Entry 18
Priority Targets
File 1701-7
Box 10
Box

PAGE NUMBERS TO BE

NAME

220902

T BRANCH, G-2 SECTION
12th Army Group
APO 655 US ARMY

S E C R E T

ILMENAU
Thuringen (IX)
GSGS 4346.M 51/J 23

SECOND PRIORITY BUILDING TARGETS

Interested Agencies' Target Agency	No.	No.	Name	Address	Description	Remarks
------------------------------------	-----	-----	------	---------	-------------	---------

EEIS	1	Main Post Office	Alexander Str 22		May also contain Trunk Exchange. EEIS exploitation by EEIS representative.	
SIB, 12-AG					SIB exploitation by SIB representative.	

RG 351
Entry 18
Priority Targets
File # 7011
Box 10
in General Staff 49

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 742218
By 2d NARA Date 1/10

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

S E C R E T

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NND760218**
By **JW** NAFM Date **1-10**RG **53**Entry **18**File **PRIORITY TARGETS
INTELL + COUNTOUR
in Germany 149**

Box

S E C R E T**ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND**

Abbreviations used in the "Interested Agency" column of the Target Lists have the following meanings:

ALSOS	An agency of AC of S, G-2, WDGS, Washington D.C.
Censorship	Censorship Branch, AC of S, G-2, 12 AG
CIB, 12 AG	Counter-Intelligence Branch, AC of S, G-2, 12 AG.
CIOS	Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee (of the Combined Intelligence Committee).
CWS, ComZ	Chemical Warfare Service, Communications Zone.
CWS, 12 AG	Chemical Warfare Service, 12 AG.
Econ. Sec., SHAEF	Economic Section, Operational Intelligence Sub-Division, AC of S, G-2, SHAEF.
EEIS	Enemy Equipment Identification Service, AC of S, G-2, 12 AG.
Eng. Sec., 12AG	Engineer Section, 12 AG.
Hough	Special team from Office of Chief Engineer, WD, Washington, D.C.
Jap Sec., SHAEF	Japanese Intelligence Section, Special Sections Sub-Division, AC of S, G-2, SHAEF.
M & S, G-3, SHAEF	Map and Survey Section, AC of S, G-3, SHAEF. (Represented by Hough Team)
Navy, or US Navy	Naval Target Sub-Division, AC of S, G-2, SHAEF
OI	Operational Intelligence targets from SHAEF OI Target List.
OSS/EWD	Office of Strategic Services, Economic Warfare Division, Japanese Section.
SCI-(or SCI, T Force)	Special Counter Intelligence Detachment, Counter-Intelligence Branch, AC of S, G-2, 12 AG.
SIB, 12AG	Signal Intelligence Branch, AC of S, G-2, 12 AG.
USSBS	United States Strategic Bombing Survey.
(X)	Indicates target which will be exploited by representatives of SHAEF or other higher HQ, who will be accredited to Armies by HQ Twelfth Army Group.

220903

220904

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

PROGRESS REPORT - "T" Sub-Division (Plans Secy)

Period 1 - 30 April 1945

(Int. Target Research Section)

CATEGORY AREA

PLACE	DATE SENT	NO. of DOSSIERS	CONTENTS of DOSSIERS	ADDITIONAL MATERIAL	REMARKS
GERMANY				V 12 Apr 45 Special Report on TECHNICOIS 15 Apr 45 Report No. 5 26 Apr 45 Report No. 6	Prepared for Col. Pechet's Team. Collect, collate, and dissemination of intelligence reports on the movement and evaluation of intelli- gence targets with particular reference to RUHR targets.

RG 331
Entry 18
File Box 149
DISTRIB: 1 Col. Pechet Personal file
2 copies for Col Knight.
Caution: Return Col Pechet to make out for Berlin

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MND 160218
By VP NARA Date 1223RG 331Entry 18File FINAL RPT ON
S-1 FORCE OR IN
Rome
Box 100

SECRET

Eyes British Most Secret and Secret

HEADQUARTERS 'S' FORCE
C/O H.Q. FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. 5464, U.S. ARMY

17 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Final Report of 'S' Force Operations.

TO : Commanding General, Rome Area Command.

1. 'S' Force was formed with the mission of exploiting the city of Rome and its environs for intelligence, including the seizure of documents, records and archives to prevent their dissipation and destruction, the apprehension and proper disposition of enemy agents and sympathizers, and the arranging for a more detailed long range exploitation. The mission assigned has been accomplished.

2. This report is divided into three sections, namely the planning and organizational phase, the actual operations of movement and assault on intelligence targets, the comments and recommendations based upon the experience gained. In order to make the report as brief as possible, a full appendix has been added, to which references will be made.

3. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATIONAL PHASE

Upon 'S' Force was formed and commenced its planning in accordance with the documents arranged in chronological order and attached as Appendix "A". All plans were approved as submitted.

Upon the opening of the Headquarters on 5 January 1944 at Caserta, 'S' Force came under command Fifth Army and proceeded with the collection, collation and evaluation of detailed information bearing on intelligence objectives in Rome. At the same time, the composition of the operating force and the method of operation was determined. At Appendix "B" will be found various samples and illustrations showing the completed maps, material and composition charts, all of which was ready by 18 January 1944.

Tactical conditions, namely the landings in the Anzio area, compelled the assembling of the force at 1200 hours on 24 January 1944, in the vicinity of Caserta. There the force was trained to move by LCI to Anzio and march on foot to Rome. In several days it became apparent that the occupation of Rome was not imminent. The force was then dissolved except for a small base detachment with representatives of various agencies which bivouacked in the vicinity of Sora, commencing 23 February 1944.

From 23 February 1944 until 20 May 1944 the base detachment went on garrison basis, occupying itself with continuous review and refinement of all operational matters and the supplementation and evaluation of intelligence on targets.

- 1 -

SECRET

Secret

220905

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 076025
By VP NARA Date 1223RG 331Entry 18File FINAL RPT ON
S'N FORCE OPS IN
ROME
Box 100~~SECRET~~Equals British ~~Most Secret~~ and ~~Secret~~

- (8) Two German diplomats have been arrested and are detained on the grounds they are outside diplomatic immunity. Full reports have gone forward and instructions are awaited.
- (9) Data was found on all the important trigonometric points in Italy.
- (10) Friendly relations and clear understandings have obtained with all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers who have presented questions or requests.
- (11) All agencies have expressed gratification with the results obtained from a combined effort and request to be included again, except two whose objections went only to the administrative side, of which all were warned in advance and about which the situation permitted nothing to be done.

5. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. Tables of Organisation and Equipment. A tremendous number of problems would have been solved and a good many subsequent criticisms obviated if an adequate table of organization and equipment had been approved as requested. Administrative and personnel matters were so difficult as to interfere with operations. This difficulty was caused by current regulations, which, while quite proper for a regularly organized command, were too stringent for an extemporaneous and composite group. Such matters included rations, supply, vehicle maintenance, medical service etc. (See Appendix "B" for suggested table of organization.)

b. Signals. Communications, especially to the rear, were inadequate. It is recommended that, in any subsequent operation, there be approved a special radio link and courier plane service to the rear so that army headquarters can be informed at once of important operational information. In this operation armies were forced to send forward special engineer and intelligence liaison officers to get out important information. A staff signal officer is needed with communications duties only. Courier and messenger personnel are essential.

c. Combat Troops. There is no substitute for combat infantry in keeping order and in securing targets from depredation. Unfortunately the tactical situation prevented such troops from being assigned before many hours after 'S' Force entry. This had the disadvantages of drawing specialist personnel from more important general missions, some targets being disturbed before examination and lack of sufficient time to instruct combat troops fully in duties or at all in policy, thus working at times hardship to 'S' Force and civilians alike. Combat troops must be assigned more than 48 hours before the assault. Furthermore, though not necessary in this instance, more protection is essential to prevent capture or casualties among highly trained specialists from enemy patrols or counter attack. It must be remembered that, although in uniform, a majority of intelligence specialists are not trained soldiers and cannot be expected to cope with unexpected tactical situations.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~Equals British ~~Most Secret~~ and ~~Secret~~

220907

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND76028
By VP NARA Date 223

RG 331
Entry 18
File FINAL RPT ON
~~S~~ FORCE OPS IN
Box 100 ROME

SECRET

Equals British Most Secret and Secret

d. In general it is believed that 'S' Force operations should be controlled at the highest operational level, so that the difficult and fluctuating conditions can be more readily appreciated and emergency demands met as they arise. Thereby most of the difficulties encountered will be easily overcome.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Commanding.

SECRET

Equals British Most Secret and Secret

- 4 -

220908

RG 226
Entry 125
File F00012105
SGEN OSS INT-81
Box 7Works

	Place
1. POLTE	Magdeburg
2. F. KRUPP, Schlesische Industriebau, G.m.b.H.	Breslau
3. KUPP GRUSONWERKE	<i>Tely</i> Magdeburg
4. CONTINENTAL GUMMI	Hannover
5. CHEMISCHE WERKE HULS	Hults, near Recklingshausen
6. BUNAWERKE	Schkopau
7. HANOMAG	Hannover
8. RHEINMETALL	Dusseldorf
9. BOSCH	Stuttgart
9a. "	Feuerbach
9b. "	Klosterzinna
9c. "	Kleinmachnow
10. KARL ZEISS.	Jena
11. SCHOTT u. GENOSSEN	Jena
12. ERNST LEITZ	Wetzlar
13. SIEMENS-SCHUKERT	{ Berlin
13a. SIEMENS u. HALSKA	{ Silemenstadt
14. A.E.G.	{ Berlin-Hennigsdorf
15. DUTSCHE INDUSTRIEWERKE	Berlin-Spandau
16. VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE	Bochum
16a. BOCHUMER VEREIN	Hamborn
16b. AUGUST THYSSEN HUTTE	Dortmund
16c. DORTMUND MOERDE HUTTEN VEREIN	Berlin
17. BERLINER MASCHINENBAU	Berlin-Hennigsdorf
18. BORSIG LOCOMOTIV, G.m.b.H.	Kassel
19. HENSCHEL u. SOHN, G.m.b.H.	Kassel-Mittelfeld
19a. " " " G.m.b.H."	Manzell, near Friedrichshafen, and subsidiary components factories.
20. DORNIERWERKE, " G.m.b.H."	Allmansweiler, near Friedrichs- hafen and subsidiary components factories.
20a. "	Oberpfaffenhofen, near Aubing (Munich) and subsidiary components factories.
20b. "	Wismar, and subsidiary components factories.
20c. "	Gotha, and subsidiary components factories.
21. GOTHAER WAGGONFABRIK, A.G.	Brunswick-Waggum
22. MIAG (Muhlenbau u. Industrie, A.G.)	Bienroda, and subsidiary components factories.
22a. " " "	Stuttgart-Unterturkheim
23. DAIMLER-BENZ	Berlin-Marienfelde
23a. " "	Genshagen, near Ludwigsfelde
23b. " "	*****

220909

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 867125
By AT NARA Date 2-24-00RG 226
Entry 105
File FOLIO 12105
BGEN OSS INT-81
Box 7U.S. 264

808

Telegram No. 808 of 5th March, 1944.

Your tels. 773 and 774 February 29th.

A. We have discussed this with Americans.

B. Unison symbols will consist of letter K.

followed by a number.

C. Agreed to allot "K" symbols one to 22 to sources in same order as telegraphed by you. These are to replace previous symbols use of which will be discontinued by both services.

D. Some confusion over K.13 repeat K.13. We consider him to be 209 whereas 189 described him as "A". Please clarify.

E. Please agree with 189 which service should contact Unison sources and telegraph the information, informing us of your decision.

My immediately following telegram.

220910

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NUD 867125
By AT NPA Date 2-24-00RG 226
Entry 105
File FOLIO 12105
36RN OSS INT-81
Box 7

809

Telegram No. 809 of 5th March, 1944.

My immediately preceding telegram.

F. In this you should be guided by:

(1) Previous association with source, on these grounds we laid claim to K.7, 12, 16, 19, but this claim does not bind you if inconvenient.

(2) Localization of source, for this reason we claimed K.2, 10, 13.

G. We appreciate it may be advisable to continue contacting some sources by both British and Americans separately. If possible in such cases without detrimental delay, please arrange to compare results before telegraphing through one service only.

H. Bring new symbols into operation at once.

My immediately following telegram.

220911

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND 807125
By AT N.Y.A Date 2-24-00RG 226
Entry 125
File FO-002 105
BERN OSS INT-81
Box 7

810

Telegram No. 810 of 5th March, 1944.

My immediately preceding telegram.

I. "A" is the whole S.I.M. organisation
in Switzerland.

220912

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 36758
By R. J. NARA Date 9-4-60CLOS

SECRET

Ref No SAIC/20
24 May 45SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER
APO 758

.....
 : SECRET :
 :Auth: CG, 7th Army :
 :Init: / / :
 :Date: 24 May 1945 :

REICH MINISTRY OF FINANCE; LOCATION OF PERSONNEL AND DOCUMENTS

(This Report is being published in answer to Special Questionnaire provided by US Group CC, G-2, T-Section, 6th Army Group, 14 May 1945)

I. PREAMBLE

The following information was obtained from Permanent Under Secretary REINHARDT and Under Secretaries WOOTHKE and KALLENBACH. They are very cooperative and state that they are willing and able to help in the reorganization of the Ministry and its departments. In connection with the records and documents, it was pointed out that many had been destroyed in air attacks. Furthermore, all non-essential documents were destroyed because of the difficulty of transporting them and because of their constituting a fire hazard during air raids. Many of the records of all departments were evacuated to WUERZBURG and left there with two employees as custodians.

Date of Information: See Text

Interrogator: G.P.M.

III. MINISTRY OF FINANCEA. DEPARTMENT I

Most of the personnel and records were last located in BERLIN/CHARLOTTENBURG, BISMARCKSTRASSE 48-52. The records of IB were in BEELITZ near BERLIN. About twelve officials, under Ministerialdirigent AUGUSTINE, together with some records, were last in BAD-TOELZ. Some officials, notably Ministerialrats KALLENBACH, GERTH, and SCHMIDT-SCHWARZENBERG, were in GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, but were taken into custody by CIC around May 4. The chief officials still located in BERLIN are Directors KLUGE and MEYER.

B. DEPARTMENT II

This department came directly under the control of REINHARDT. Most of the records and personnel are in ILMENAU, Thuringia. A few, under Director Dr SIEGERT and Ministerialrat SCHERER, are still in BERLIN.

C. DEPARTMENT III

~~This department was also under the control of REINHARDT. Most of the records and personnel are in ILMENAU, Thuringia. In addition to these, there is a Regierungsrat SCHADT and one other official in WEILHEIM, Oberregierungsrat Dr LENSKI in BAD-TOELZ, and Steueramtmann PAULIG in BERLIN.~~

D. DEPARTMENT IV

Ministerialdirigent WOOTHKE (AUGSBURG) was one of the men in charge of this department. Most of the personnel and documents remained in BERLIN and POTSDAM, under Ministerialdirektor WEVER. Ministerialrat VOGELS was last in OBERLAINDERN, near MUNICH. In addition, there were three officials in BAD-TOELZ: MOLTER, KIMMEL, and HORN.

E. DEPARTMENT V

Most of the personnel and documents remained in BERLIN, under Ministerialdirektor Dr BERGER, although this man may now be in HAMBURG. It is believed that one official, Dr BREYMAN, went to BAD-TOELZ. Some officials and documents were in QUERFURTH, in the Harz, under Ministerialrat BAENFER. Ministerialrat SCHMIDT was in GARMISCH, but was taken into custody by CIC on 4 May, 45.

F. DEPARTMENT VI

This department is divided into four sections as follows:

VI-A Documents and personnel were last in BODENBACH, in the Sudetengau, under Ministerialdirigent Dr BROHTZ, who is either in BODENBACH or in WALDSASSEN, in the Oberpfalz.

VI-B Last located in ILMENAU, Thuringia, under Ministerialrat ROSENBAUER. Some personnel and records were in MALLERSDORF, Lower Bavaria, under Ministerialdirigent VON DIETZ.

SECRET

220913

1

Rf 226 Entry 158
Folder 3

RC-771 Form 14-10-14-1

S E C R E T

Ref No SAIC/20
24 May 45

VI-C In ILMENAU, under Ministerialrat ENGELBRECHT.

VI-D Partly in ILMENAU, under Ministerialrat ENGELBRECHT, and partly in MALLERSDORF, under Regierungsdirektor WUNSCHEL.

G. DEPARTMENT VII

This department remained in BERLIN, under Ministerialdirektor Dr RECK. Address: BERLIN/CHARLOTTENBURG, BISMARCKSTRASSE 48-52.

H. DEPARTMENT VIII

This department was formerly the Prussian Finance Ministry. It remained in BERLIN, under Ministerialdirektor Dr SCHECHE. Some of the personnel and records were sent to NEU-RUPIN, Brandenburg.

I. CHIEF REGIONAL FINANCE OFFICES

These departments were directly under the control of Under Secretary REINHARDT, who states that there are practically no records left, most of them having been destroyed in the last few years, and that it will be necessary to start from scratch. He states that he would be able to reorganize and reestablish these departments.

J. DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING AND EXAMINING

This function was carried out by Under Secretary REINHARDT, who states that there will be no difficulty in reestablishing it.

K. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS POLICE

This function was transferred to the SS Police under HIMMLER.

L. MAIN OFFICE FOR GENERAL FINANCE AND CREDIT QUESTIONS

This office remained in BERLIN in the REICHSBANK, under Ministerialdirigent BAYERHOFFER. His office was in the OBERFINANZPRAESIDIUM on the KURFURSTENDAMM. Some of the officials and documents were sent to BAD TOELZ, under Ministerialrat BUSSMAN.

M. STATISTICAL OFFICE

Records were last in ARNSTADT, Thuringia. The head of the office, Ministerialdirigent FIEDLER, was last in GARMISCH.

N. OFFICE OF MAIN TRUSTEE FOR CONFISCATED PROPERTY - EAST

This office no longer exists as such. Its functions were taken over by Department VIII (Par H, above).

O. OFFICES IN THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF THE MINISTRY

These offices were, for the most part, still in BERLIN, with the exception of the Direction of the Austrian Salt Mines, which was last in VIENNA, and the Supreme Financial Court, which was last in MUNICH/BOGENHAUSEN, MONTGELASSTRASSE. The Directorate of REICH Building was last located in BERLIN, at KURFURSTENDAMM 193. The REICH Debt Administration, under Dr FISCHBACH, was completely burned out. Dr FISCHBACH's home is in BERLIN/DAHLEM.

P. REICHSHAUPTKASSE (TREASURY)

The Treasury was still located in BERLIN on 13 April 45, in the REICHSBANK Building on the JAEGERSTRASSE. Plans had been made to evacuate a portion of it to Southern Germany, but they had not yet been carried out.

24 May 1945

SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER

Paul Kubala
PAUL KUBALA,
Maj, MI,
Commanding.

2

S E C R E T

220914

220915

File Nr 940.40

July 24, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGISTER OF VALUABLES IN THE CUSTODY OF THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITORY, FRANKFURT A/M GERMANY

RESUME: A total of 78 shipments of valuables has been received at the Foreign Exchange Depository since 15 April 1945. The contents of these shipments include gold and silver bullion, bars, coins, currency, securities, jewelry, stamp collections, art objects, gold teeth-filings, leather goods and alarm clocks. These valuables may be said to fall into several categories:

- 1) valuables looted by the Germans from occupied Europe
- 2) valuables (currency and coins) belonging to the German state and banking institutions
- 3) property turned in by Germans in accordance with Military Gov't Law No. 53. (This may or may not represent loot).

Following is a list of shipments with the date of receipt, the source, and a summary of contents. Alphabetical subdivisions in the description of the contents of a given shipment indicate that the items were received from several different sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
1/10 7/50 S9
Authority
by T. J. HARRIS Date 3/13/60

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
2010

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 940.40
Box 424

220916

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1	15 Apr 45	Salt Mine, Merkers	<p>15 { 3682 bags and cartons said to contain German currency 80 bags said to contain foreign currency</p> <p>1 { 4173 bags said to contain 8307 gold bars 55 boxes said to contain gold bullion</p> <p>10 3326 bags said to contain gold coins</p> <p>10 AND 11 33 bags said to contain silver and gold coins</p> <p>11 5 bags said to contain Maria Theresia Thalers</p> <p>12 63 bags said to contain silver bars</p> <p>13 1 bag said to contain platinum bars (now 6 platinum bars)</p> <p>20 8 bags said to contain gold rings</p> <p>25 190 parcels said to contain plates and dies (now 185 parcels)</p> <p>25 48 containers said to contain miscellaneous office supplies and equipment</p> <p>207 containers said to contain SS loot of jewelry, silverware, coins, stamps, teeth-filings etc. (now 204 containers plus misl. bars)</p>
2	25 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Halle	<p>A 15 43 bags said to contain currency</p> <p>B 15 22 bags said to contain currency</p> <p>C 16 cases said to contain gold bars (now 64 large gold bars)</p> <p>D 10, 15 2 chests said to contain currency and gold</p> <p>E 10, 15 7 bags said to contain currency and gold</p> <p>F 10, 11, 12, 15, Misc. 4 bags said to contain currency and papers and silver and gold coin</p>
3	27 Apr 45	Stadt-&Kreissparkasse Hof	<p>19, 25 2 chests said to contain gold plate and service (1 gold chalice, 24 gold plates, 41 gold knives, 41 gold spoons, 41 gold forks)</p>
4	27 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Plauen	<p>10 35 bags said to contain gold coin (now 28 bags)</p> <p>11 22 bags said to contain silver coin</p>
5	29 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Nordhausen	<p>12, 15 242 bags said to contain currency</p> <p>4, 3, 6 3 bags said to contain platinum and other precious metals (now 10 boxes platinum)</p> <p>Misc. 21 containers said to contain records</p> <p>17 1 envelope said to contain French checks</p>
6	29 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Leipzig	<p>12, 15 173 bags said to contain currency (now 328 bags)</p>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED
N.D.S.
Priority 7
W.R.A. Date 3/13/89

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

220917

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
7	30 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Eschwege	✓ 41 bags said to contain gold bars (now 82 large gold bars)
8	25 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Frankfurt	✓ 15 1 package said to contain foreign currency
9	24 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Eisenach & Erfurt	✓ 11, 12, 15 2 bags said to contain currency
10	2 May 45	Reichsbank, Coburg	✓ 41 bags said to contain gold bars (now 82 large gold bars) 14, 15 1 box said to contain currency
11	2 May 45	factory, Wurtingen	✓ 297 large and 645 small bars said to be silver
12	2 May 45	Salt Mine, Bernterode	** 25 3 boxes art objects said to contain crown jewels ** REMOVED FOR RESTITUTION 17 Sept 1945
13	3 May 45	I G Farben Co., Frankfurt	✓ 2, ✓ 15 1 box said to contain currency
14	3 May 45	Reichsbank, Wuerzburg	✓ 2, ✓ 15 111 bags said to contain currency 24 bags said to contain coins
15	3 May 45	Reichsbank, Nuremberg	✓, { 34 bags said to contain gold coins 10, { 1 bag said to contain currency } (now 37 bags) ✓, { 2 boxes said to contain gold }
16	7 May 45	Buchenwald	✓ 10, ✓ 11, ✓ 12, ✓ 15, ✓ 19, ✓ 20, ✓, ✓ 25, ✓ 313 boxes said to contain currency, jewelry, coins, alarm clocks, toys, razors, scrap leather, teeth-filings etc. (now 319 boxes)
17	9 May 45	Reichsbank, Magdeburg	✓ 769 large, 5273 small and 34 miscellaneous bars said to be silver 536 boxes said to contain silver bars, coins, etc. (314 boxes said to contain coins, silver coins etc., 38 boxes said to contain silver bars, scrap silver, silver blanks, 707 bars silver) ✓, ✓ 15 1 metal box said to contain currency and coin 94 packages said to contain records 10 packages said to contain plates ✓ 25 1 small cardboard crate said to contain plates (now 1 box) MISC 14 bags said to contain assays 3 German record books ✓ 17 1 package said to contain foreign securities MISC 1 envelope said to contain silver inventory

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 90-40-1
Box 424

DECLASSIFIED
NOV 7 1980
3/30
by T. HARA Date 3/30
2000

220918

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	
18	13 May 45	Reichsbank, Munich	12, 15 15 12x15 15 25 12x15	A 11 bags said to contain foreign currency and coin B 5 bags said to contain foreign currency C 104 bags said to contain foreign currency and coins D 5 bags said to contain foreign currency E 4 boxes contents unknown F 3 valises contents unknown G 28 bags said to contain foreign currency and coins

19	14 May 45	Salt Mine, Grasleben	25	** 4 cases labeled "Posen Domkirche" ** 1 case labeled "Collect Schraw und Lissa" ** 2 cases labeled "Silber Kirchengeräet" ** 1 case labeled "Lissa Collections" ** 4 chests unmarked ** 1 trunk labeled "Edelmetall" ** 1 box marked #5 ** 1 Processional Cross ** 87 cases said to contain monstrances and shrines
----	-----------	----------------------	----	---

** REMOVED FOR RESTITUTION
4 Sept 1945

20	16 May 45	National Bank of Hungary, Spital am Pyhrn	1x10 10, 12, 15, 19, B 20, 21, 25	A 633 cases said to contain gold bullion and coin B 2 cases said to contain foreign currency and coin C 19 cases said to contain safe keeping deposits (20-C Breakdown: 1 bag gold bars, 33 gold anodes, 1 package cathodes, 3 bare gold and silver, 1 gold bar - base, 54 small gold bars, 2 silver bars, 45 gold bars, 8 bags gold, 3 bags gold coin, 11 cases) D 3 containers said to contain platinum and other precious metals E 1 package said to belong to Hungarian Military Police (may contain rings and other jewelry) F 28 cases said to be deposits of Trust Company for Orphans of Budapest G 1 sack said to contain: a. One case sealed envelopes re Jewish properties b. One package said to belong to Minister-President Ferenc Szalazi c. One case deposited by Commercial Bank of Budapest H 2 envelopes said to contain securities I 1 box said to contain valuables
----	-----------	---	---	---

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
1/10
Authority Z 75059
ZI NARA Date 3/3/00

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RG 260
Entry Finance
File: 910-905
Box 424

220919

RG 260
Entry Finance
File # 910-4000000
Box 424

DECLASSIFIED
DIA 75059
by T.I. NARA Date 3/13/01

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
21	19 May 45	7th U S Army, Augsburg (various sources)	A 4 boxes said to contain currency, coin, jewelry, etc. B 2 mail bags said to contain coins (now 2 mail bags and 3 boxes) C 3 boxes said to contain currency D 8 bags said to contain coin E 3 boxes said to contain currency F 1 bag said to contain currency G 3 bags said to contain currency H 1 wooden case said to contain currency I 7 bags said to contain currency (now 3 bags and 4 boxes) J 2 bags said to contain currency K 11 boxes said to contain gold and silver ingots and silver medallions (21-K Breakdown, 1 bag gold medallions, 1 bag small gold bars, 1 box, 7 boxes silver bars and silver scrap, 2 boxes silver shot, 1 box silver medallions)
22	26 May 45	Salt Mine, Friedrichshall	1,3, 19, 25 } 58 containers and 14 bags said to contain precious metals (58 Breakdown, 14 containers (1 container includes 2 unprocessed bags of the original 14 bags), 9 lots of platinum, 27 bags of platinum, 19 bars of platinum, 1 plate of platinum, 26 bottles of iridium & rhodium, 12 gold bars, 1 bag gold)
23	30 May 45	Reichsbank, Holzminden	1, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21 } A 1 box and 4 bags said to contain jewels, currency, bonds, and gold coins B 1 bag said to contain jewelry 3 bags said to contain gold coins, foreign notes and gold bars and to be property of Schwerin Gestapo
24	1 Jun 45	Alt Aussie, Austria	10 } 1 bag said to contain gold coins
25	8 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Halle	11 } 96 bags said to contain German coins 3 packages said to contain foreign currency and securities 11, 12, 15, 17 }
26	9 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Regensburg	1 A 15 bags said to contain gold bars 3, 4, 5, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25 B 9 suitcases, 4 wooden boxes, and 1 cardboard carton said to contain jewelry and securities ** 1 sack said to contain tabernacle of Russian Orthodox Church ** REMOVED FOR RESTITUTION 22 July 1946
			2 43 bars said to be silver

220920

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u> <u>(Cont'd)</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
26	9 Jun 45	Haidhausen, Austria	1, 10 { C 1 bag said to contain Austrian gold coins 1 bag said to contain gold bullion
27	10 Jun 45	7th U S Army, Innsbruck	A 25 boxes said to contain gold bars 1, 10 { 12 bags said to contain coin } (now 38 bags gold coin, 18 large gold bars, 10 bags said to contain gold bars) 6 small gold bars, 1 bag gold scrap) 12, 15 15 bags said to contain currency Dorenwald 17 B 40 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
	Lindau		C 16 boxes said to contain gold bars 5 bags said to contain coin 28 bags said to contain gold bars (now 28 bags coin and 60 gold bars) 4 boxes said to contain gold bullion 2 bags said to contain gold bullion
	Ruhpolding and St. Johann	1, 10 { 1, 15, 17, 20 E 1 large green box and 1 white pine box said to contain currency - jewelry Oberbichl 10, 15, 17, 20 E 1 box said to contain foreign currency and securities Ober Siegendorf 15 F 1 box said to contain Hungarian currency Wallgau 1 G 364 bags said to contain gold bars	
28	11 Jun 45	Erlangen	15, 17 2 bags said to contain currency and securities
29	15 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Zwickau	1 41 bags said to contain gold bars
30	15 Jun 45	Deutsche Bank, Meiningen	15 1 box said to contain foreign currency ** 1 metal box said to contain radium ** REMOVED 19 Nov 45 to OFFICE OF THEATRE CHIEF SURGEON FOR STORAGE
31	18 Jun 45	Rauris, SE of Zell am See	1, 10 19 bags said to contain gold coins and bullion 15 1 mail sack said to contain currency 15 3 boxes said to contain currency 19, 20, 21 3 bags said to contain jewelry and silverware 4, 10, HIS 1 mail sack said to contain wrappings from currency and coin 2, 11, 12, 21 2 boxes and 10 bags said to contain silver coin and bullion 10, 15, 20 1 envelope said to contain gold coin, currency and jewelry (now in bag)
32	21 Jun 45	XXI Corps, Mansfield	2 A 4 bags said to contain silver bullion 25 B 5 albums maps

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RG 260
Entry Finance
File # 96-40
Box 424

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Z 75059
1/20 T J HARRIS Dec 3/30
89

220921

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
(Cont'd)			
32	21 Jun 45	XXI Corps, Mansfield	25 5 albums said to be on botanical subjects 25 1 helmet said to be Norman Helmet C 15 2 sealed envelopes said to contain currency (now further enclosed in bags)
		Thueringische Staatsbank, Sondershausen	
33	22 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Leipzig	15, 17 32 boxes, 2 bags and 1 package said to be foreign exchange assets of affiliated banks of Reichsbank, Leipzig
34	23 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Kothen	10, 11, 12, 15, 17 A 3 bags said to contain currency 2 bags said to contain gold bullion (now 28 small gold bars)
		Reichsbank, Dessau	B 17 bags said to contain currency 10, 11, 12, 15, 17 C 4 boxes said to contain currency 9 bags said to contain coins
		Delitsch	17 C 2-1/2 truck loads miscellaneous securities
		Mansfield Copper Mining Co., Eisleben	D 2 73 boxes, wooden, said to contain silver bullion 2 40 chests, wooden, said to contain silver bullion
		Delitsch and Bitterfeld	E 4, 5, 6 1 box said to contain 3 bottles silver granaries, 3 bottles platinum, 4 leaves gold 17 1 bag believed to be securities
35	23 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Nordhausen	10, 11, 12, 15, 17 2 bags said to contain currency, gold coins and securities
36	23 Jun 45	Various banks, Eisenach	15, 17 4 bags said to contain currency 15, 17 2 packages said to contain currency and securities 17 1 envelope said to contain securities 15, 17 1 bag said to contain currency and securities
37	25 Jun 45	Various banks, Schmalkalden Reichsbank, Suhl Hannburg	A 12, 15, 17 3 envelopes said to contain currency and securities B 15, 17 1 bag said to contain currency and securities
38	22 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Nuremberg	10, 11, 12, 15, 17 4 boxes said to contain currency and securities
39	25 Jun 45	State of Saxony, Bad Elster	17 2 boxes said to contain securities
40	26 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Jena	11, 15 40 bags said to contain silver RM coins 1 bag said to contain currency

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 9/16/45
Box 424

DECLASSIFIED
Navy Z 75059
Authority Z
By T. J. HARRIS Date 3/13/80

220922

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
41	28 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Sonneberg	A 21 bags (large) said to contain 5 RM coins " B 111 bags said to contain 2 RM coins " C 445 bags (small) said to contain 5 RM coins 2 D 7 bags said to contain silver bullion " E 1 bag said to contain coins 15, 17 F 1 box said to contain currency and securities
42	29 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Zwickau Reichsbank, Crimmitschau Reichsbank, Werdau Reichsbank, Gera	A 2 bags said to contain gold and silver coins " B 4 bags said to contain foreign currency " C 4 bags said to contain foreign currency and coin " D 1 package said to contain gold coins " E 1 bag said to contain currency, securities and coins " F 235 bags said to contain German silver coins " G 3 bags said to contain various coins " H 1 bag said to contain foreign currency and coins " I 1 bag said to contain securities " J 2 bags said to contain foreign currency " K 1 bag said to contain foreign currency
43	29 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Weissenfels Reichsbank, Zeitz	A 1 box said to contain foreign currency, coins and securities (now 1 bag) " B 8 bags said to contain German silver coins " C 1 bag said to contain foreign currency, coins and (securities)
44	30 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Weimar	10, 11, 12, 15, 17 8 bags said to contain German silver coins 2 boxes said to contain foreign currency and securities
45	30 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Leipzig	11, 12, 15, 17 44 boxes said to contain foreign exchange assets 1 bag said to contain silver coins
46	1 Jul 45	Financial Institutions, Landkreis Schleiz	11, 15 1 Metal Case and 1 sack said to contain foreign currency and coins
47	3 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Gotha	13, 12, 15, 17, 21, MISC 1 small box said to contain diamonds Following said to contain foreign currency, securities and gold bullion: 3 bags, 3 carton boxes, 1 folder, 1 large box, 5 small boxes

DECLASSIFIED
2020-07-01
by T. J. HARA date 3/30/09
Autonomy 775059REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
BY AUTONOMYRG 260
Entry Finance
File # 90-40
Box 424

220923

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHIPMENT NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	CONTENTS
48	3 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Greiz	12, 15 { 1 tin box said to contain foreign currency 1 paper box said to contain foreign currency 3 packages said to contain foreign currency 11 348 bags said to contain German silver coins
49	5 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Saalfeld	10, 11, 12, 15 { 1 envelope said to contain foreign currency 6 bags said to contain silver coin
50	6 Jul 45	Finance Officer, 2nd Div A	1 package said to contain Czechoslovakian currency
		56th Finance Disbursing Sect. B	1 package said to contain foreign currency
		Finance Officer, 30th Div C 12	1 package said to contain Italian currency
		Finance Officer, 2nd Div D 15	1 package said to contain czechoslovakian currency
		Finance Officer 2nd Div E 15	1 package said to contain foreign currency
		MG Det ALA F 17	1 package said to contain foreign exchange assets
		Finance Officer, 7th Armd Div G	1 box said to contain foreign currency
51	9 Jul 45	Hartmannsdorf	15, 25 { 1 box said to contain foreign currency and securities
52	7 Jul 45	Walchensee	A { 72 bags said to contain foreign currency L 1 10, 11 { 4 boxes said to contain gold (now 4 bags) 6 boxes said to contain foreign currency Mittenwald B 1 { 2 bags said to contain gold coins (now 1 bag) B 1 20 boxes said to contain gold (now 20 bags) Bad Aussee, Dachau Inns River C 20 { 1 bag said to contain gold, silver, currency, jewelry, etc. Munich D 25 { 1 tin box said to contain charred currency and coins Dachau E 1 { 4 boxes and 2 cartons said to contain jewelry and effects of persons from Dachau Concentration Camp.
53	11 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Eschwege	2, 4, 10, 11, 12 { MISC. 15, 17, 20, 21, 25 { 926 bags said to contain currency (813 bags released to USSR, now 126 bags) * 11 cardboard cartons contents unknown X 5¢ A.R.s 1 folder said to contain miscellaneous papers X 6 bars said to be silver 1 bag said to contain coins 180 bags said to contain German coins * 3 wooden boxes contents unknown X

* Mr. Keller informed me on Aug 1945 that contents of these 14 cartons were lost
-8-
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

220924

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u> (Cont'd)	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
53	11 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Eschwege	1 bag said to contain currency and coin 1 suitcase assorted loose paper money, small envelopes jewelry, rings, teeth and bridgework, "Pearls", 4 gold watches. <i>LOOK PRECEDING PAGE</i>
54	13 Jul 45	Farchant	15, 17, MISCL envelope said to contain securities
55	21 Jul 45	MG Det Elf3, Bad Tolz	25 382 engraving plates said to be for small denomination German currency (now 2 boxes)
56	29 Jul 45	I.G. Farben, Wolfen bei Bitterfeld	1939 bars silver said to weigh 56.47281 Kg 102 boxes silver said to weigh 6.44768 Kg gross weight 33 sacks silver said to weigh 665 Kg 27 bundles sheets silver said to weigh) 3887.80 Kg 48 single sheets silver said to weigh) 102 pipes silver said to weigh) 878.70 Kg 1 bundle pipes silver said to weigh) 94 bundles wire silver said to weigh 2.043 Kg 2, 5
57	30 Jul 45	Garmisch/Partenkirchen Munich	15 A 1 wood box uncounted British Sterling pound notes 11 B 15 bags uncounted British silver coins 17 C 10 package foreign securities
58	31 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Weimar	1 bag various coins 1 box foreign currency and foreign exchange securities.
59	3 Aug 45	7th Army Interrogation Center	** 1 Iron chest said to be crown box containing: ** 1 crown said to be Holy Crown of St. Stephan ** 1 Scepter ** 1 State Apple said to be gold State Apple ** 1 Saber said to be coronation Saber ** In addition: ** MISC 2 documents in Hungarian ** 1 small sealed glass tube containing small particles said to be gold ** 3 padlocks with keys for chest ** 1 key for chest lock ** REMOVED FOR RESTITUTION 16 Sept 1945

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 960-4000
Box 424
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
N.D.
Authority Z 75059
Date 3/13/68

220925

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
60	11 Aug 45	Mittenwald	15 \$ 4,000.00 U S Currency
61	20 Aug 45	Linz, Austria	15 Money taken from Pierre Laval
62	24 Aug 45	Reichsbanknebenstelle Hersfeld " 12, 15, 17	1 bag miscellaneous currency and securities
63	24 Aug 45	Reichsbankstelle Fulda " 12, 15, 17	22 bags currency 1 bag coins 15 bags German coins 20 packages securities
64	24 Aug 45	Hanau " 19, 20, 21	1 box diamonds and jewelry
65	25 Sep 45	Reichsbank, Schweinfurt " " 284 bags German 5 RM silver coins	78 bags German 2 RM silver coins
66	27 Sep 45	Reichsbank, Wuerzburg " "	23 boxes German 5 RM silver coins
67	27 Sep 45	Reichsbank, Aschaffenburg " "	20 boxes German 5 RM silver coins
68	28 Sep 45	Reichsbank, Aschaffenburg Reichsbank Wuerzburg " A " B	6 boxes German 2 RM silver coins 8 boxes German silver coins
69	5 Oct 45	Reichsbank, Regensburg " "	25 10 boxes printing plates 2 Rentenmark notes 1 roll partially printed 2 Rentenmark notes 1 box dies and numbering machines 1 Wrench 5 tins ink
70	11 Oct 45	Investigation of Cartels Branch " 25	1 sack Goering jewels
71	17 Oct 45	SCI Det, 3rd Army " "	10 8 bags gold coins
72	20 Oct 45	St. Anna " "	10 1 bag gold coins
73	30 Oct 45	Sulzbach " "	15 1 bag said to contain French francs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 9/6-46
Box 424
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
By ZI NARA Date 3/1/30

DECLASSIFIED
1/10/09
Authority Z 75059

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

220926

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
74	1 Nov 45	Reichsbank, Bremen	299 bags said to contain 5 RM silver pieces 28 bags said to contain various coins 20 bags said to contain currency 82 packages said to contain various papers and/or currency 3 packages said to contain Forms MGAX2 <i>11, 12, 15, 17.</i>
75	5 Nov 45	Kreissparkasse, Garmissch-Partenkirchen	1 brooch said to be diamond brooch 1 bracelet said to be platinum bracelet 1 coin said to be gold coin <i>20</i>
76	8 Nov 45	Kirchberg, Austria	1 chest said to contain silverware with the emblem of the Polish crown 1 small brown box said to contain four gold men's watches, one gold women's watch, set with fifty diamonds, two pair of gold cuff links 1 small black suitcase said to contain one thousand dollars in American currency, ten English one pound (1f) notes, one hundred thousand RM, one wallet containing four thousand six hundred and twenty five RM, one diamond brooch, and one religious medallion with chain, and silverware with monogram of Eva Braun, six knives, six forks, and six spoons. <i>15</i> <i>25</i> <i>10</i>
77	26 Dec 45	British & American Embassies, Madrid, Spain	28 sealed bags each containing 4 smaller bags of 1,000 English gold sovereigns content apiece (Marked 1 to 8 incl and 10 to 29 incl) 1 bag same type as above, but containing 3 full smaller sacks of 1,000 coins apiece plus 1 partly filled sack of 641 coins, for a total of 3,641 coins. (Marked 9). 1 bag containing: 1772 pieces of 20 Belgian Francs 8 pieces of 20 Greek Drachmas 1138 pieces of 20 French Francs 8 pieces of 40 French Francs 1 piece of 50 French Francs 1414 pieces of 20 Italian Liras 29 pieces of 8 Austrian Florins 2 pieces of 20 Spanish Pesetas 1 piece of 7.5 Russian Roubles 1184 pieces of English Sovereigns <i>10</i>

RG 260
Entry Finance
Files 9/10 45
Box 424

DECLASSIFIED 1/10 1975 05/09
by T. J. HARA Date 3/13/86
Autonomy

220927

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHIPMENT
NUMBER
(Cont'd)

77

DATE

26 Dec 45

SOURCEBritish & American Embassies,
Madrid, SpainCONTENTS

10

25 pieces of 20 US Dollars
23 pieces of 10 US Dollars
9 pieces of 20 Tunisian Francs

1 bag containing:

1.000 pieces of English Sovereigns
2.000 pieces of 20 various composed of French, Italian and
Belgium gold coins. (Marked 31)

RG 260
Entry FINANCIALS
File # 1040
Box 424

78 17 Jun 46 Military Govt, Frankfurt 12, 17 { 1 box containing dividend coupons and talons detached from shares German
companies and sundry German coins.

DECLASSIFIED
4/10/90 Z 75059
by T. J. KARA Date 3/13/80

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 94301
By [initials] NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2- GEOGRAPHIC

File CONTROLS OF GERMAN
PROPERTY ASSETS
Box 522 3-21-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED] TOT

DECLASSIFIED PURSUANT
TO JCS 927/1951

Date 17 Dec 1970

From: Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy

To: War Department

N/M FX 12983 MAT 784

26 June 1945

Signed Alexander to all MAT addressees and to ALCOM Rome FX 12983 cite FHGEG ref TAN 597. This is MAT 784.

Instructions will be needed disposal German State and Army property seized or found abandoned by Allies at present deposited with Allied Financial Agency.

Lira currency, other currencies, securities expressed in lira, other securities, jewelry, gold and other valuables.

End

ACTION: CCAC

INFO : OC/S
ASF
OPD
G-2
Adm King
Mr. McCloy

CM-IN-25367

(26 Jun 45)

DTG 261447Z 45

CCAC GOS

25

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220928

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 94301
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

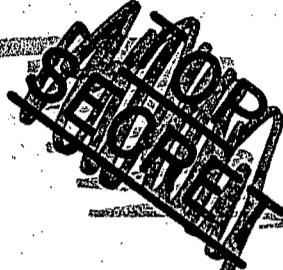
File CONTROL OF GERMANY
PROPERTY & ASSETS

Box 52

3-21-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED] TOT



DECLASSIFIED PURSUANT
TO JCS 921/1951

Date 17 Nov 1970

From: Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces
Main Versailles France.

To: War Department

Mr: S 87263 VOG 424

6 May 1945

Ref nr S87263 TOP SECRET to AGWAR for Combined Chiefs
of Staff for Combined Civil Affairs Committee from SHAEF
Main signed Eisenhower this is VOG 424.

1. Leads obtained from records at Merkers Mine and in-
terrogation of bank officials found there suggested need
of further reconnaissance which has now uncovered additional
assets which in some cases are found hidden in woods, buried
underground and deposited in bank vaults

Sufficient time not yet available for preliminary
inventory. All assets found by US Forces in areas of Ger-
many occupied by US Forces. General idea of alleged contents
of bags, cases and parcels as follows:

A. Halle Branch of Reichsbank.

16 boxes containing 64 gold bars, 7 bags and
2 boxes containing individual deposits of gold and foreign
exchange assets appearing to have been taken from safe de-
posit boxes. Reichsbank records indicate that gold was de-
livered by Devisenschutzkommando, France and had been moved
to Halle from Eisenach where it had been taken in Sept 1944
when the Germans fled France.

B. Nurnberg Branch of Reichsbank.

34 bags and 2 chests containing gold bars which
according to records at Reichsbank Branches in Nurnberg and

CM-IN-5961 (7 May 45)



THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

JMK
5/17/45
21

CCAC 384 Germany (3-21-45)
(5/17/45)

5-6-45

220929

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND94B011
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY & ASSETS

Box 572

3-21-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED] TOT



page 2

From: Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces
Main Versailles France.

Nr: S 87263 VOG 424 6 May 1945

and Wurzburg came from Niederlanschen Bank, Amsterdam.

✓ C. Plauen Branch of Reichsbank.

35 bags of gold containing 250,000 US gold dollars, 1,000,000 Swiss gold francs, 98,450 Dutch gold guilders and 151,560 Norwegian gold Kroner, all of which gold, according to the records of the Reichsbank at Plauen, was deposited by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) of the Wehrmacht for the account of SS Reichsführer (Himmler). Also found 18,000 RM value dinar and pengo currency.

✓ D. Coburg.

41 bags of gold containing 2 bars each found buried under chicken coops and other underground places and in hills by the Director of the Coburg Branch of the Reichsbank. Also 1,013700 French francs and 16,500 lira said to have been deposited by a Wehrmacht paymaster for account of Wehrmacht.

✓ E. Eschwege Branch of Reichsbank.

41 bags containing two gold bars each.

✓ F. Magdeburg Branch of Reichsbank.

6000 silver bars, 500 cases of silver bars, which according to Reichsbank records at Magdeburg belonged to Magyar National Bank of Hungary and said by local Reichsbank officials to represent Hungary's silver reserve. Also found 12 bags records of precious metals Department of Reichsbank in Berlin; 94 bags of records of Bond Office Berlin; and 11 bags of printing plates, all of which had been taken to Magdeburg from Merkers Mine several days

CM-IN-5961 (7 May 45)

18

COPY NO. 569-5

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220930

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND94301
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY ASSETS
Box 512 3-21-45

**WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE**

[REDACTED] TOT

page 3

From: Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces
Main Versailles France.

Nr: S 87263 VOG 424 6 May 1945

before entrance of US Troops. Found two envelopes said to contain foreign securities from Holland Spain and Switzerland deposited with the bank by Magdeburg Customs Office.

G. Wirtingen.

297 large and 645 small silver bars said to be property of Deutsche gold and silver Scheideanstalt were found in the woods.

H. Nordhausen Branch of Reichsbank.

3 bags of 10 wooden cases marked as containing 12 bars of platinum, 6 packages of platinum scrap, 5 platinum plates, 2 palladium plates, 1 bottle palladium, 2 bottles rhodium, 3 bottles iridium, 2 blocks, of gold and 4 packages of gold scrap. Also 242 bags of foreign non-dollar-sterling foreign notes including about 2 1/2 billion French francs.

I. Hof.

As a result of interrogations of local Reichsbank officials, there was discovered at local Sparkasse 2 chests gold service and one church gold chalice, dated 1722 AD, said to have been deposited by SS captain for account of Richard Wendler, German Governer of Lublin and head of Lublin concentration camp. Also found in a spinning mill in Hof, 23 crates of boxes containing gold and silverware and also valuable cloths and rugs deposited by Wendler.

J. Wurzburg Branch of Reichsbank.

1¹/₂ bags of foreign notes including 128 bags belgas, one bag foreign silver coin (miscellaneous) and

CM-IN-5961 (7 May 45)

18

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220931

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD945011
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC

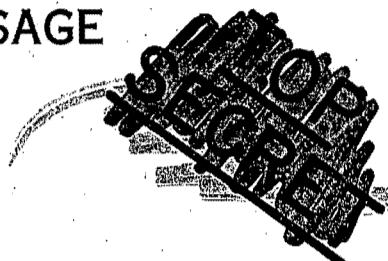
File CONTROL OF GERMAN
PROPERTY, ASSETS

Box 572

3-21-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TOP SECRET TOT



page 4

From: Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces
Main Versailles France.

Nr: S 87263 VOG 424 6 May 1945

8 bags German silver coin. Also found 3 cases marked Dutch Art which were to be ultimately assigned to Munich via Nurnberg.

K. Leipzig Branch of Reichsbank.
143 bags of zloyts, 30 bags of other foreign non-dollar-sterling notes.

L. Bernterode.
3 boxes art objects in name of Hohenzollern Museum Berlin, including swords and scabbards, scepter, 2 crowns (without jewels) 1 Reichsapfel, 1 seal in gold and silver box and 1 death helmet.

M. From other Branches of Reichsbank small amounts of foreign currencies and foreign and German silver coins were found.

2. Reconnaissance party found and interrogated Reichsbank officials who insisted that they had taken to Berlin 246 bags of gold bars and coins from Magdeburg (125 bags deposited with the Magdeburg Reichsbank; 80 bags originally deposited with the Erfurt Reichsbank and 41 bags originally deposited with the Goslar Reichsbank); and also another Reichsbank official who took 80 bags of gold to Berlin from Dessau Branch (40 bags of gold from Weissenfels Reichsbank and 40 bags from Wittenburg Reichsbank).

Further reconnaissance indicates that 40 bags of gold originally deposited at Weimar and 40 bags deposited

CM-IN-5961 (7 May 45)

18

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

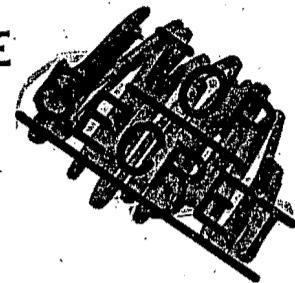
220932

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 94301
By SR NARA Date 19-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY ASSETS
Box 572 3-21-45WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE~~TOP SECRET TOT~~

page 5

From: Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces
Main Versailles France.

Nr: S 87263 VOG 424 6 May 1945

at Apolda were said to have been taken to Berlin. The 41 bags held at Stendel and the 40 bags held at Stargard are also said to have been taken to Berlin.

Investigation continues.

3. The Reichsbank in Frankfurt to which all this treasure is being taken is under constant military guard. Inventories are being prepared of all items listed above and will be forwarded when available.

Search for similar assets continues.

End.

ACTION: CCAC

INFO : CC/S, Gen Somervell, Gen Hull, Gen Bissell,
Adm King, Mr. McCloy

CM-IN-5961 (7 May 45) DTG 061515B da

18

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220933

DECLASSIFIED

NWD
Authority 775059

by T J HARA Date 3/13/60

RG 260

Entry FINANCE

File # 946:40
Amounts GBN

Box 424

S E C R E T

RIBS

Schreibner estimated that the 41 bags of gold contained 2 bars to a bag with an approximate total weight of 1,000 kilograms; each bag weighing about 25 kilograms.

A continuous guard of two men at a time had been posted at the bank by the 41st AA Bn., the local security outfit at Eschwege. Cmdr. Fisher suggested that the gold be removed to a separate cage under lock and key so that it would be easier to guard if it was necessary for the bank officials to enter the vault to obtain Reichsmarks or for other banking purposes. He also suggested that additional guards be posted.

Interrogation revealed that there were no foreign notes or coins on hand, these having been sent to Kassel daily.

Interrogation also revealed that some of the other banks in town had German silver coins which they were arranging to turn into the Reichsbank. Cmdr. Fisher suggested to Capt. Landes that those coins be collected, inventoried and sent to Frankfurt.

Cmdr. Fisher then proceeded to Eisenach and contacted Brig. General E. Timberlake, commanding 49th AA Brigade, and advised the general of the treasure and made the suggestion that effective security and prompt removal be effected. General Timberlake immediately telephoned 1st Army and obtained the necessary clearances.

Five officials from the Ministry of Finance in Berlin were found hiding in a house near Eschwege. Cmdr. Fisher arranged with the Military Government Detachment and Gen. Timberlake to have an army transport pick up these men and take them to Frankfurt for questioning.

METTINGEN

Arrived in Mettingen at 1400 hours April 50th en route to Coburg. Checked the Reichsbank and found no gold, foreign notes, foreign coins or German silver coins. There had been no gold movements involving the bank nor movements of foreign currency other than small amounts passing through the bank in the normal course of business.

COBURG

Arrived in Coburg 50 April, contacted Capt. James Stearns, local Military Government Detachment Commander, who revealed that 41 bags of gold containing two bars each had been found buried in the area. When first questioned the directors of the bank had told Capt. Stearns that the Reichsbank had no gold but after additional interrogation Bank director Rudolf Hippo admitted that he had buried the gold before occupation by American troops. The gold had been buried under a chicken coop, beneath a manure pile and some in a garden off a friend's house 2 kilometers distant.

The bags of gold had been delivered to the bank by Lt. Howard where they were put back into the vault. There were 41 bags in all containing two bars each with an approximate total weight of 1035 kilograms. Upon interrogation by Cmdr. Fisher Hippo produced a sealed envelope from Berlin which had accompanied the original shipment to Coburg and

- 135 -
S E C R E T

220934

DECLASSIFIED

VNO
Authority 775059
by T J NAPA Date 3/13/60

RG 260
Entry FINANCE
File # 946.40
Box 424

SECRET

...mon gave the total sum of gold inventories as 1016.0908. An inventory was also accompanied the letter of instructions and a copy of the same was produced. Additional interrogation by Colr. Fisher also revealed six bags of silver coin which were buried in the cellar beneath the vault.

Col. Philipp stated the chief gold had been brought from Berlin and the driver who brought it to Gera stated he had no other gold for Gotha, Erfurt and Weimar.

Questioned about other gold inventories Philipp stated that 14 days ago he had spoken to a Saalfeld director who had told him that the Saalfeld gold had been sent to Gera (thus checks with the finding of reconnaissance party in Gera and Saalfeld).

Also discovered were 1,013,700 French francs and 16,500 lira which had been classified as property of the Wernacht.

Examination revealed no foreign securities in the bank.

Capt. Stearns had arranged for a skeleton guard from the local MG Detachment to be cross posted two at a time. This had been done before Colr. Fisher's arrival and Colr. Fisher immediately requested the presence of additional security and contacted Lt. Henry Ford of the 651st Inf. Bn. Local security detachment in Coburg. He made arrangements with Lt. Ford for audited lists to be placed at the bank immediately. Colr. Fisher also proceeded to Coburg to telon one General Timbrell who sent security teams and transports to cover the gold. General Timbrell also received full military clearances for their movement. Col. Blinstein was kept fully advised of future movements by phone.

BAMBERG

Interrogation revealed no gold, foreign coins or German silver in the bank. The two tons 000 (approximately twelve or fifteen Reichsmarks) Hungarian pesos on hand which the bank was not able to send to Berlin due to military operations.

No gold had passed through the bank within the last two years, nor had there been any movements of foreign notes.

Questioned about other possible locations of gold, the director mentioned Nurnberg as a possibility due to the fact it is a main branch, but stated he overheard many conversations with any of the Nurnberg officials concerning gold so he could not be certain. He also mentioned as a possibility for small gold deposits the following:

Schwabach - There is a gold mining industry in this town and it is possible the Reichenbank may have a small amount of commercial gold in its vaults.

Hanau - There are gold and platinum industries in this town and therefore small gold and platinum deposits may be discovered there.

SECRET

220935

DECLASSIFIED

No 775059

Authority 3/13/60
By T J HARA Date

RG 260

Entry FINANCE

File 94640
Box 424

S E C R E T

which gave the bags' kilogram weight as 1016.0908. An inventory also accompanied the letter of instructions and a copy of the same was produced. Additional interrogation by Cmdr. Fisher also revealed six bags of silver coin which were buried in the cellar beneath the vault.

Hippe stated that the gold had been brought from Berlin and the driver who brought the same stated that he had other gold for Gotha, Erfurt and Weimar.

Questioned about other gold movements Hippe stated that 14 days ago he had spoken to a Saalfeld dir. cobr who had told him that the Saalfeld gold had been sent to Gera (this checks with the finding of reconnaissance party in Gera and Saalfeld).

Also discovered were 1,013,700 French francs and 16,500 lira which had been deposited as property of the Wehrmacht.

Examination revealed no foreign securities in the bank.

Capt. Stearns had arranged for a skeleton guard from the local MG Detachment who were posted two at a time. This had been done before Cmdr. Fisher's arrival and Cmdr. Fisher immediately stressed the urgency of additional security and contacted Lt. Henry Ford of the 551st Inf. Bn., local security detachment in Coburg. He made arrangements with Lt. Ford for additional guards to be placed at the bank immediately. Cmdr. Fisher also proceeded to Bamberg to tell phone General Timberlake who sent security reinforcements and transport to move the gold. General Timberlake also received 1st Army clearances for the movement. Col. Brinsford was kept fully advised of these movements by phone.

BURBERG

Interrogation revealed no gold, foreign coins or German silver in the bank. There were 6,000 (approximate value of 1800 Reichsmarks) Hungarian pengos on hand which the bank was not able to send to Berlin due to military operations.

No gold had passed through the bank within the last two years, nor had there been any movements of foreign notes.

Questioned about other possible locations of gold, the director mentioned Nurnberg as a possibility due to the fact it is a main branch, but stated he never had any conversations with any of the Nurnberg bank officials concerning gold so he could not be certain. He also mentioned as a possibility for small gold deposits the following:

Schwabach - There is a gold leaf industry in this town and it is possible the Reichsbank may have a small amount of commercial gold in its vaults.

Hanau - There are gold and platinum industries in this town and therefore small gold and platinum deposits may be discovered there.

S E C R E T

RG 260
Entry FINANCIALS
File # 946-40
Box 424

Piorz, Inc.—Thorol is a Nickel industry name and therefore gold and other precious metals may be located at circ.

WURZBURG

arrived in Liverpool 21 May 1915 and contacted Lt. Col. Emory D. Stoker, Fiscal Officer of Local Military Government Detachment. Colonel Stoker was told by the bank that there was gold in the safe deposit box sent to London officials. Colonel Fisher then proceeded to an surrogateoppel, Reichsbank director. He reported that 4 bags and 2 boxes containing gold bars had arrived via Trop. 126 from Amsterdam, Holland. These gold bars were sent to Liverpool on May 26th arriving on May 27th. Colonel stated that he had personally destroyed the receipt given him by the Liverpool bank.

lestie cutting recognition given him by C.I.D. and being paid. However, after additional investigation and examination of records, C.I.D. further discovered a receipt which had not been destroyed as stated. This receipt also revealed that 750,000,000 French Francs had accompanied the gold shipment from Junzoig to Number.

Cordi, Bishop said from whom instructions for slipping the gold and firearms had been received. Kippey stated that Puri, vice president of the Reichsbank in Berlin, had been in Switzerland prior to the end of February or the beginning of March and upon his return from Switzerland had stopped in Wurzburg and told Kippey he would have a truck to Wurzburg to have the gold and firearms delivered to him by 5.

In addition to the gold from Kristiansdal, there had also come three boxes labelled "div" containing Dutch pictures. The pictures were offered to Turnborg together with the gold and francs but were returned by Turnborg to Malmö because they claimed they did not have room for the pictures in the Turnborg bank.

TURTLE ISLAND REPORTED BY Cmdr. Fisher NO INFORMATION
ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1. 128 bags of coins, (which had come from BLOOMFIELD, CORNWALL) .
 2. 3 bags of silver foreign articles.
 3. 1 bag of foreign coins.
 4. 15 bags of two-mark German silver coins.
 5. 3 bags of two-lary German silver coins.

Chm. Fisher discussed the importance of these items with Col. Stoker and arrangements were made with Col. Stoker to have the above valuable tools delivered within the time box containing works of art delivered to him in as soon as possible.

Additional information also revealed that Dr. B. I. S. Fink, Lipperfeld had been brought to Wulzburg [sic] from Kirchfeld. The three corresponded in the words of Hart, were in the service of Dr. Benjamin, State Secretary for Justice of Holland.

A drive to discredit Bolton owing to his socialism was examined but contained nothing of interest. Additional reports of Bevin before (Röhl's bank director in Berlin) and other leading

RG 260

Entry FINANCE

File # 940.31
SHPMENTS GBN

Box 424

40.31

FIELD TRIPS

bank officials were also in the vault and Cmdr. Fisher suggested to Col. Stoker that all of the depositories of the bank, which were considerable, be screened and investigated as soon as possible.

It was revealed that vice president Puhl was not present in the area and might be in Switzerland. However, his wife lives at Schloss Castle, at Gailbach, near Folkach in the Main Franken district. Kippel said that Mrs. Puhl was still living there but the reconnaissance party did not have sufficient time to investigate further.

NURNBERG

Proceeded to Nurnberg arriving at 2200 1 May and contacted the Military Government Detachment Finance Officer Captain Campbell. The Reichsbank had been badly damaged by bombing although the vault was still intact. Arrangements were being made to conduct business from the building belonging to the Ministry of Justice in Nurnberg. Upon interrog- ation by Capt. Fisher 1st Reichsbank Director Weidmann admitted that the 34 bags and two cases containing the gold from Wurzburg were in the vault. Weidmann stated that he had burned all of the 750,000,000 French francs. His reason was that he thought the notes were no longer in circulation and that the allied military francs had taken their place as the lawful currency of France. (This felt this was not the real reason and that Weidmann simply wanted to destroy something that might be of value to the allied troops). The total weight of the gold was stated to be approximately 1,000 kilos.

The remaining bank officials holding the necessary keys to the vault were rounded up and turned over to Capt. Campbell for further interrogation, in accordance with instructions from Cmdr. Fisher. In the meantime Cdr. Fisher proceeded to 3rd Armd. Headquarters and made arrangements to have the gold together with any foreign notes, foreign coins or German silver coins discovered in the vault, delivered to Frankfurt as soon as possible.

The reconnaissance party thereupon left Nurnberg and arrived in Frankfurt at approximately 1700 hours 2 May 1945 having travelled approximately 1900 miles on the various investigations involved.

220938

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NMD760219
By MED NARA Date 2/10/04

RG 331
Entry 54 (SHAEF)
Filed Dept Record AGO
Box 147

4985 / 91

14. Some spectacular treasure trove fell into the hands of the Third Army in May and June. At the Reichsbankstelle in Regensburg 552 Lewis bank bags of securities were found. Just before the occupation they had been sent there for safe-keeping to the Reichsbank and Banken in Munich and Vienna, and records of the ownership of the contents were said to be no-spectively in those cities. The Munich shipment consisted of 241 bags of domestic securities such as Reich Treasury Bonds, railroad bonds, etc. The Vienna shipment of 311 bags, when spot-checked, disclosed securities of Skoda Works, Koenigshaven Cement, etc. All 552 bags were left in the vaults of the Regensburg Reichsbank, and with them were left thirty bags of gold and silver, and valuables believed to be German loot out of Czechoslovakia. Later the bullion and valuables were delivered to the Currency Section for Germany at Frankfurt.

Following tips of a Walchensee captain and an officer of the Sicherheitspolizei, Major Petersen discovered two caches of gold and American currency buried at the top of a mountain southwest of Walchensee (Doc 994). These finds seemed to be parts of a treasury cache from which the Seventh U. S. Army had removed almost tons of gold earlier in June. Among the items recovered were seventy-two bags of foreign currency, four boxes unopened, three boxes of Danish coins, and six boxes of Danish gold and two bags of gold bars and coins, and six boxes of Danish currency. This treasure had been sent into Bavaria by the Germans shortly before V-E Day. It was reported that Hitler had advised against placing the hoard in Bavaria because he feared that it might be used to finance a separatist movement, and that he gave way only when the Russians were very near Berlin. Preparations were made for the transport of the gold and currency to Switzerland.

220939

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND943011
By SR NARA Date 19-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY & ASSETS
Box 52 3-21-45WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AMUG

DECLASSIFIED PURSUANT
TO JCS 927/1951
Date 17 Dec 1970From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
Main, Frankfurt, Germany

To: War Department

Nr: S 92053 VOG 526.

21 June 1945

Ref Nr S 92053 to AGWAR for Combined Chiefs of Staff
repeat for info to AMSSO for BCS signed Tedder. This is
VOG 526.

1. Reference report 5th May on treasures moved to
Frankfurt, following is summary of further receipts since
that date.

Detailed inventory not yet completed. General
idea of alleged contents as follows:

✓ A. Buchenwald. 313 containers of currency,
jewelry and other valuables found in cave outside of
Buchenwald and apparently taken from victims of the con-
centration camp.

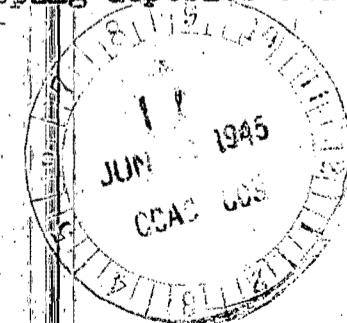
✓ B. Munich. 153 bags foreign currency and coin
and 7 containers contents unknown from Reichsbank. 39 bags
of the foreign currency and coin deposited by Reichsfuehrer
SS.

✓ C. Grasleben. 102 containers church objects
found in salt mine.

✓ D. Spital. Property of National Bank of
Hungary consisting of 633 cases of gold bullion and coin
and 54 containers currency, safe keeping deposits and other
valuables.

CM-IN-20675 (22 June 45)

SECRET



COPY NO. 25

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220910

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND943011
By 32 NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY & ASSETS
Box 572 3-21-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~AMW~~

Page 2

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
Main, Frankfurt, Germany

Nr: S 92053 VOG 526 21 June 1945

✓ E. Munich. 11 boxes gold and silver ingots from Reichsmint and 37 containers currency and coin collected by Seventh Army from various places.

✓ F. Strassfurt. Taken from cave and consisting of 72 containers believed to be gold and other precious metals.

✓ G. Holzminden. 9 bags currency, jewels, securities, etc, from Reichsbank.

✓ H. Alt Aussie. Gold coins found abandoned by troops.

✓ I. Halle. 96 bags German coins and 3 packages foreign currency and securities taken from Reichsbank.

✓ J. Regensburg. 43 silver bars, 15 bags gold bars, and 15 containers other valuables from Reichsbank.

✓ K. Heilhausen. 2 bags gold coins and bars found abandoned by troops.

✓ L. Seventh Army territory. Gold, currency, securities and other valuables in 475 containers picked up by Seventh Army in various places.

✓ M. Erlangen. 2 bags currency and securities found on farm and believed to be property of Netherlands

CM-IN-20675 (22 June 45)

25
e
e
g

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220941

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND943011
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY & ASSETS

Box 52

3-21-45

**WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE**

~~AMUG~~

Page 3

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
Main, Frankfurt, Germany

Nr: S 92053 VOG 526 21 June 1945

Government or Jewish property requisitioned in Holland.

- N. Zwickau. 41 bags gold bars from Reichsbank.
- O. Meiningen. 1 box currency and 1 box radium from Deutsche Bank.

End

ACTION: COAC

INFO : CC/S, ASF, OPD, G-2, Adm King, Mr. McCloy, Bud Div.

CM-IN 20675 (22 June 45)

DTG 211400B

mlc

6.15.2.
25

COPY No.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

220942

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND943011
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMAN PROPERTY & ASSETS

Box 572

3-21-45

R/BS

COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

PARAPHRASE

The following message was
22 June 1945.

VOG 526 (S 92053) 21 June 1945

From: SHAFF

To: CCAC

Subject: Report on Treasures

DECLASSIFIED PURSUANT
TO JCS 927 (1951)

Date 17 Dec 970

I. Summary given below indicates additional items received since May 5th report on treasures transferred to Frankfurt. This is a general outline of contents discovered, since we have not yet finished a detailed inventory.

A. 7 containers from Reichsbank, contents not known, and 153 sacks of foreign currency, found at Munich. Records indicate that SS Reichsführer deposited 39 bags of foreign coin and currency.

B. 633 boxes of coin and gold bullion belonging to National Bank of Hungary, found at Spital. Also found at the same location were various valuables, safe deposit items, and 54 cases of currency.

C. 313 cases of jewelry, currency and other items of value found in a cave in the vicinity of Buchenwald. These seem to be have been taken from concentration camp victims.

D. 102 cases containing church objects were discovered in a salt mine in Grasleben.

E. Discovered at Holzminden, 9 sacks from Reichsbank, containing jewelry, currency, and securities and similar items of value.

F. 15 bags containing gold bars, 43 bars of silver and 15 other containers of valuables from Reichsbank were found at Regensburg.

G. The 7th Army gathered up from several places 37 containers of coin and currency and 11 crates of Reichsmint ingots of silver and gold, discovered at Munich.

(Over)

Clear 3-86 Germany (3-21-45)

6-22-75

220943

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD 043011
By SR NARA Date 11-9-99

RG 218

Entry 2 - GEOGRAPHIC FILE

File CONTROL OF GERMANY
PROPERTY & ASSETS

Box 572

3-21-45

~~SECRET~~

H. At Alt Aussie there was discovered a quantity of gold coins which troops had abandoned.

I. The 7th Army discovered at various places in area under its control 475 containers of currency, gold, securities and other items of value.

J. 72 containers were discovered in a cave at Strassfurt. It is believed that these contain precious metals, including gold.

K. 3 parcels of securities and foreign currency from Reichsbank and 96 sacks containing coins (German) were found at Halle.

L. 2 sacks of securities and currency, which we believe are either the property of Holland or Jewish property confiscated in the Netherlands, were found on a farm at Erlangen.

M. One box of radium and one of currency, from Deutsche Bank, were discovered at Meiningen.

N. 41 sacks of Reichsbank gold bars were found at Zwinkau.

O. 2 sacks of gold bars and coins which troops abandoned, were found at Haidhausen.

220944

Shipment No. 38

PB delivery #83

TALLY IN

Date..... 22 June 1945 Place..... Foreign Exchange Depository

1. Received from:

Reichsbank, Naumburg

2. For the purpose of:

custody of assets seized by Allied Forces

*260
P341*

940.4038

slip #38

3. The following described assets:

4 boxes said to contain currency and securities

4. Above assets to be released only in accordance with
instructions issued to Foreign Exchange Depository by
Director, Finance Division, CMGUS, APO 742

Documents attached:

Foreign Exchange Depository

by:

Received by Depository Section..... Vault Location... 5 ARG

Security Officer Present..... Containers... 4 boxes

Other Personnel Present.....

220945

260/434

940.1038

#38

4% Berghütte Obl v. 1943	1.000,--
4% Sudetenl.d.Bergbau Obl.v. 1924/25	RM 20.500,--
4% Stickstoffwerke Ostm.Obl. b.1940	RM 1.500,--
4% Land.Hypothek.Anst.f.Steierm.Obl.1939	RM 500,--
4% Landebk.u.Girozentr.Danzig-Westpr.Obl. v.1941	RM 15.500,--
4½% Veralbg.Illwerke Obl.Bregens v.1938	RM 23.000,--
4½% same v. 1940	RM 1.000,--
4% same v. 1942	RM 1.000,--
4% same v. 1943	RM 1.000,--
Steyer-Daimler-Puch Aktien	RM 4.000,--
Semperit Gummi-Werke Aktien	RM 3.000,--
Egerländer Bergbau Aktien	RM 4.000,--
7% Dt.Kalisyndikat Anleihe v. 1925	150,--
4% Prager Eish.Industr.Obl. v.1943 -without sheet -	Kc. 50.000,--

d) Gold or silver coin; gold silver or platinum bullion or alloys thereof in bullion form:

from	from
1.) Gold coin:	
Germany	M 210,--
XXX France	ffr. 10,--
Russia	Rubel 5,--
South-Africa	L 1,--
unknown v.1841	Piece 1
2.) Silver coin:	
Germany in Mark	M 3.531,—
Germany in Reichsmark	RM x323XXXX
of these not capable of circulation:	RM 323,—
capable of circulation:	RM 86. 677,—

e) These sorts have been delivered to the Reichsbank Naumburg on the 2^o June 1945 by the Military Government and are contained in the cases.

Pengö 1.618.300,--	hungarian bank-notes
" 230,25	hungarian coins

Reichsbanknebenstelle

p.t.o.

220946

Plauen RB

200142?
GPO 404
844 HCINDEXSHIPMENT NO.: 4B.A) SOURCE:

Reichsbank Plauen on occasion of a reconnaissance party of Comdr. FISHER and delivered by 87th Infantry Division.

B) CONTENTS:

REICHSMARKS 4,000

REICHSMARKS 18,000

REICHSMARKS 22,000

22 bags German SILVER COIN as follows:

2-REICHSMARKS-PIECES

5-REICHSMARKS-PIECES

C) OWNERSHIP:

These silver coin being still legal tender belonged to the real cash-janments of Reichsbank Plauen.

D) CLAIMS & INQUIRIES:

(see over)

E) GENERAL REMARKS:F) DISPOSITION:

220947

RG
Entry FP C
File Germany
Box 174

131

REF ID: A65085

TOTAL PARCELS
R6 250Box 432FEDAuthority NWDI65072By J NARA Date 5/10/99COPY

Military Government
71 D3
Regensburg, Germany.

9 June 1945.

Currency Section
Frankfurt, Germany.

The following packages are hereby delivered from the Military Government Detachment 71 D3 Regensburg, Germany for your care. These items are from the Reichsbankstelle in this city. Instructions to move these parcels were from Major Ferrara, G-5 Fiscal Section, 3rd US Army.

(a) 30 bars of gold bullion (approx 12 1/2 kilo each) belonging to the Reichsbank, Berlin.

(b) Delivered to the Reichsbankstelle Regensburg from the Staatlichen Vermögensamt, Prague (Property office) by the Gestapo on hand receipt: is

9 suitcases containing securities and jewelry.
4 wooden boxes containing securities and jewelry.
1 cardboard carton containing jewelry.

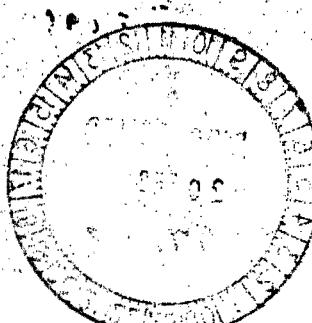
1 sack containing tabernacle of the Russian Orthodox church.

43 bars of silver bullion, averaging approximately 25 kilo each.

For the Commanding Officer

Signed: John J. Stack

John J. Stack
1st Lt. FD
Fiscal Officer
71 D3



220948

Incl-1

Shipment No. 52 - C

TALLY IN

Date..... 7 July 1945 Place..... Foreign Exchange Depository

1. Received from:

Bad Aussee, Dachau, Inns River

2. For the purpose of:

custody of assets seized by Allied Forces

3. The following described assets:

1 bag said to contain gold, silver, currency, jewelry, etc.

4. Above assets to be released only in accordance with
instructions issued to Foreign Exchange Depository by
Director, Finance Division, OMBUS, AFHQ 742.

Documents attached:

Foreign Exchange Depository

by.....

Received by Depository Section.....

3 ARS
Vault Location.....
1 bag

Security Officer Present.....

Containers.....

Other Personnel Present.....

220949

*Daneham*C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2

260/437

940.4080

GSI/OPS/IS

APC 757
5 February 1947

A88.

SUBJECT: Buried Dental Supplies of Captain SS

THRU: Director of Intelligence
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
APO 742, US ArmyTO: Director, Finance Division
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
APO 742, US Army

1. It is requested that the Foreign Exchange Depository be authorized to retain the following items in custody on 2 October 1946 by this office:

Said to contain:

Box 1	"	43	%2 grams	scrap gold plate
Box 2	"	920	"	18 k gold squares
Box 3	"	518	"	gold bars (flat)
Box 4	"	897	"	cast gold nuggets
Box 5	"	175	"	small gold rods
Box 6	"	166	"	18 k small gold plate
Box 7	"	267	"	plate gold
Box 8	"	87	"	scrap gold plate
Box 9	"	98	"	dental crowns
Box 10	"	262	"	silver plate
Box 11	"	18	"	20 karat gold plate
One (1) bar marked 10.75, supposedly mixed gold and silver		989.42		mixed gold and

2. It is further requested that the Foreign Exchange Depository assume full responsibility for these items, and that this office be relieved of any further responsibility therefore.

3. The history of these items is explained in letter from HQ, Civilian Internment Enclosure 22 dated 26 Aug 46, copy of which is attached.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

1 Incl: As stated.

Telephone: PHASENIX 21323
MR ELLSWORTHA. F. BREWSTER
Capt. AC
Asst. Executive

220950

940.4086

12 July 1947

260/437

80

940.4086

#80:

Basic: Ltr fr Hq, 7708 WCG, EUCOM, APO 178, US Army, to Director, Civ. Affairs Div., EUCOM, APO 757, US Army, subj: "Disposal of gold teeth and fillings from Dachau Concentration Camp," 1 July 47

FNL/hmb

2d Ind

Hq, 7708 WCG, EUCOM, APO 207-1, US Army, 18 July 1947

TO: Foreign Exchange Depository, Office for Military Government (US) (REAR), APO 757, US Army

1. Pursuant to instructions in previous indorsement, there is forwarded herewith the material described in basic communication.

2. This gold was picked up from the Dachau Concentration Camp, Dachau, Germany, and delivered to the War Crimes Evidence and Investigation Center by P. G. McElvee, Colonel, JAGD, Staff JA, Seventh U.S. Army.

3. It is requested that receipt of above-mentioned material be acknowledged by indorsement hereon.

FOR THE DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE FOR WAR CRIMES:

Fred W. Ludecke
FRED W. LUDECKE
Major Cml C
Chief, Records Center

Telephone: FREISING 580

260/437

940.4086

220951

260/437

940.406

#86

Shipment No. 86

TALLY IN

Place of Receipt 2/2.....

Date 19 July 1947.....

1. Received from Headquarters 7700 War Crimes Group

WDCB, ANC 178, U.S. Army

2. For the purpose of; Custody, Inventory and Disposal

3. The following described assets: teeth and fillings, weight about 12 pounds 16 ounces. This tally is invalidates temporary receipt dated 19 July 1947. Any items consisting of jewelry or precious or non-precious metals are accepted subject to later examination by technical experts.

4. Above assets to be released only in accordance with instructions issued to Foreign Exchange Depository by Director, Finance Division, WDCB, ANC 752. without further reference.

Documents attached:
Copy ANC letter 1 July 1947 in 7700 was to
Dir Gen Purch. ANC 757.
1st Ind. 11 July 47
2nd Ind. 18 July 47

Foreign Exchange Depository
by: Will S. Jones

Received by Depository Section.....
Security Officer Present.....
Other Personnel Present.....

Dawn P. Kelly, Chief, Vault Location Secretary
Reacher H. Brewster, Ctr. Containers E.L.W.
andrea tom.....

220952

Shipment No. 93

TALLY IN

260/437
940.4093

Date 8 March 1948

Place Frankfurt a/M

1. Received from: Amt fuer Vermoegenskontrolle Karlsruhe
 delivered by Mr. Emil Meier, Legitimation Card No. 262

2. For the purpose of: Storage, custody, inventory and disposal

3. The following described assets:

Jewelry as per attached schedule

These items are subject to later examination by technical experts before final determination of their genuineness

4. Above assets to be released only in accordance with instructions issued to Foreign Exchange Depository by Finance Advisor to the Military Governor, APO 742, U.S. Army

Documents attached:
 Copy and translation of ltr from AfV Karlsruhe dtd 5 March 1948
 Documents from OMG Stuttgart attached to letter 12 Jan 1948
 Schedule

Foreign Exchange Depository
 by WILLIAM G. BREY
 Colonel, GSC

Received by Depository Section

Vault Location 8 A.R.S.

Security Officer Present

Containers 1 box

Other Personnel Present

OMG-W

220953

260/437

940.4093

Translation

Amt fuer Vermoegenskontrolle
Karlsruhe

Karlsruhe, 5 March 1948

WG-3040-213

To
Foreign Exchange Depository
Reichsbank Building
Frankfurt/Main
Taunusanlage

SUBJECT: Jewelry from former Jewish possession,
owner unknown

The items of jewelry listed below had been delivered
to the Amt fuer Vermoegenskontrolle (Office of Property
Control) by the Oberfinanzpraesident, Karlsruhe, as being
former Jewish possessions.

As the owner could not be identified, the Amt fuer
Vermoegenskontrolle was ordered by the Military Government,
Property Control Office, to deliver them these items.

It is requested to acknowledge the delivery of these
items by the representative of the Amt fuer Vermoegenskon-
trolle with receipt in two copies:

- 1 silver coin (Befreiungstaler)
- 1 foreign silver coin with knob
- 1 silver ladies chain bracelet
- 1 gold ring (.14 carats) with diamond (.25 carats)
- 1 plated ring with 1 imitation stone
- 1 gold tie pin (.14 carats) with rose diamond
- 1 tie pin with Munich Child decoration (metal)
- 1 pocket watch key (gilded)
- 1 silver child's ring
- 1 pair gold earrings
- 1 single faulty earring with 1 pearl
- 9 brooches, 2 silver, 1 gold
- 1 gold brooch made of 3 gold coins
- 1 pendant with 1 amethyst and small pearls without chain
- 3 gold pendants without chains
- 1 gold tie pin (.14 carats) with 2 small opals

signed

220954

FRB

BINDER 4 BOX 2

NON RECORD
REF-MATS

REP. 41.1 GM 3-48

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

Reports and Analysis Division

To Mr. Knob

Date November 14, 1945. 14071

From Walter H. Roselli, Jr.

Subject Foreign Gold Holdings.

Copies To Messrs: Sproul, Williams, Roelke, Sanford and Liddy.

CONFIDENTIAL

There is assembled and summarized below the information we obtained abroad on foreign holdings of gold. Because of the confidential nature of the question, you will recall that we did not press the point at all central banks. At the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., for example, it was not considered wise to ask the bank directly about its gold holdings and gold production. From other sources, however, we were able to obtain indirectly certain data on the Russian holdings and production. All the information given below was, as you know, received from authoritative sources and should, therefore, be reliable.

Sweden

All the information collected on the Riksbank's gold position was provided by Governor Rooth, using data as of July 31, 1945, the latest available at the time of our visit. The Riksbank's total published holdings amounted to 1,054 million kronor, at the statutory value of 2,480 kronor per gram, and to 2,010 million kronor at the market value of 4,500 kronor per gram. Both these amounts indicate a dollar value of \$478 million.

In addition to the \$177 million of gold held under earmark at New York, we were told that the Riksbank held the following amounts abroad.

	Million Kr. (market value)	Indicated dollar value (In millions)
South Africa	670	\$160
Canada	146	39
Switzerland	95	23
Argentina	100	2
B.I.S.	(Small amount due from B.I.S. but actually held in London.)	

000001725

220955

~~NON RECORD~~
REF MASTS

-2-

Including the \$177 million of gold earmarked in New York, Swedish gold held abroad appears to have aggregated about \$400 million as of the end of last July, indicating a total of about \$79 million -- the remainder of the published total -- held at home.

The Riksbank's statements also carry an item for "Gold and exchange adjustment accounts", amounting as of July 31 to 710 million kronor. This, in large part, represents the difference between the price at which the gold was actually purchased and the statutory value.

In addition to the published holdings, there is a secret reserve, which we were told confidentially amounted to about 300 million kronor. Although Governor Booth did not indicate where this total was on the basis of the statutory value or the market value, it presumably is the latter basis, since all figures given above on gold held abroad appear to be at market value. At this value, the 300 million kronor would be equivalent to \$71 million.

Italy

According to Governor Einaudi of the Banca d'Italia, the Italian gold reserve before the war totaled 125 tons, or equivalent to about \$141 million. Of this amount 23 tons, or \$26 million, was paid to the Swiss National Bank and the B.I.S. in settlement of liabilities of the Italian Government to Swiss commercial banks and the B.I.S.; these liabilities had been guaranteed by the Banca d'Italia. A total of about 75 tons (approximately \$84 million) were turned over to the Germans and its whereabouts was unknown at the time of our visit to Rome. We had previously estimated the amount taken by the Germans at \$100 million, of which \$5 million was held by Germany for account of Albania and Yugoslavia. The remainder -- about 25 tons (\$28 million) -- of the prewar gold stock was successfully concealed by the Italians in the northern part of Italy. This gold was taken over by the United States Fifth Army and last August was held by the Allied Commission in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia.

000001726

220956

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 755009
By WIDP MARA Date 3/19/60RG RG 84
Entry 2780
File 851
Box 27

851 Germany

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

16-37118-1 GPO

From: Brussels

Date: December 30, 7 pm, 1947

Code: Secret

No.: N/N

Received: January 1, 1948

FN from Dorr.

As Dept aware Italy claims 1777 KG gold held for ISTCAMBI by Banca d'Italia and taken by Germans 1944. This amount showed up in statistical part on questionnaire reply as having been received from Germany in 1943. Italy now states "This lot of gold has been delivered in February, 1943 to Bank of Italy by Reichsbank for account of the ISTCAMBI as an advance payment of the gold equivalent of \$2,000,000 granted by the Reichsbank against a credit of ISTCAMBI for \$3,021,120."

Commission recently received from OMGUS copy statement by Graupner former Reichbank Attache and head Gold Section Reichsbank Berlin, to US authorities if 1945 concerning 1941 agreement between Reichsbank and ISTCAMBI. Banca d'Italia in America was to put two million dollar notes at disposal Reich gold counter value being held Italy's credit Berlin. Because of US blocking enemy assets transaction "could not be carried through". Nevertheless Berlin sent the 1777 KG to Rome, 1943. Later Reichsbank asked return gold but Italy delayed until March 1944. Graupner uninformed re disposition of dollar notes in US.

"recognize Graupner testimony not conclusive but is clear occasion for further inquiry. Believe this portion Italian claim must be reserved pending satisfactory explanation transaction.

Does Dept now or can it determine whether Banca d'Italian new York dollar notes or book credit for Reichsbank on June 14, 1941 and if so whether such credit represents advance under loan arrangement described? If not, Italy may never have given value for gold, which therefore would have remained German property and should not be claimed by Italy.

Commission requesting full explanation from Italy.

Sent Dept 2057, rptd Rome unnumbered.

MILLIARD

drf:hcs

220957

851 Germany/Gold

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 755009
By WDP NARA Date 3/18/00

RG RG 84
Entry 2780
File 851
Box 21

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 755009
By WDP NARA Date 3/18/00

RG RG 84
Entry 2780
File 851
Box 21

PRESS RELEASE

This carries embargo on release until 4 P.M.,
Greenwich Mean Time, December 16th.

On the 12th December, 1947, a Protocol was signed on behalf of the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, by Mr. Lewis Douglas, the Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, M. Massigli and Duke Tomaso Gallarati-Scotti in the Foreign Office in London, whereby Italy is permitted to participate in the distribution of monetary gold looted by Germany.

Under the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparation of 14th January, 1946, provision was made for participation by Italy in this distribution.

As a result of exchanges between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France it has been decided that Italy shall receive a proportionate share of the gold distributed on the same basis as the countries signatory to the Act, provided that an amount of approximately 23,000 kilograms (23 million dollars worth) of fine gold be first set aside out of its share and deposited with the three Allied Governments mentioned. This is the equivalent of the amounts which it is now known will be claimed from Italy by France (some 14,500 kilograms) and by Yugoslavia (some 8,500 kilograms) under Article 75, Paragraph 8, of the Peace Treaty with Italy. This paragraph states that Italy shall return all monetary gold wrongfully removed from any United Nation to that nation.

The Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold which has been set up in Brussels to effect the distribution of monetary gold on behalf of the signatories to the Paris Act, has already stated that an amount of 3,805 kilograms has so far been set aside as Italy's share in the preliminary distribution.

851 - German/gold

220958

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 755009

BY WDP NARA Date 3/19/00

RG RG 84
Entry 2780
File 851
Box 21

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 755009

BY WDP NARA Date 3/19/00

RG RG 84
Entry 2780
File 851
Box 21**TELEGRAM RECEIVED**

From: Secstate

Date: October 13, 6 PM, 1947

6-2711B-1 GPO

Code: Secret

No.: 2052

Received: October 14, 10:55 AM

For Dorr (at Brussels)

851. Germany/Gold

1. U.K.-France Agreement accept responsibility as described Para 1 URTEL 1587, October 11 (not repeated London, Rome or USPOLAD Vienna) (1 word garble) gratifying.

2. Department feels that gold pot distribution deals exclusively with gold looted by Germany directly. Since portion mentioned Para 2 your reference cable is provided for (a) by Italian Peace Treaty Article 75 and (b) by Italian gold Protocol, text of which you should now have received from London, Department does not (repeat not) feel that Yugoslav gold claim based on looting by Italy should be made part of preliminary distribution. Instead Italy's share of preliminary and following distribution out of gold pot should be set aside by Commission until French and Yugo claims are 100 percent secured in accordance forementioned Protocol (see Department's Instructions 1440, October nine, Para 1).

3. Department informed by Italian Embassy no evidence found that German lire credits consumed under Rahn-Mazzolini Agreement. On contrary sixty million mark claims against Germany outstanding from forced exports. Embassy advised submit immediately this information to Commission via Brussels Italian Embassy.

4. Austrian share should not be withheld. However, in accordance with remark made recently by Rep. Austrian Central Bank to you confirmed by Hartenau of Austrian Finance Ministry visiting Washington, every opportunity should be given Austrians immediately to transfer their share to Federal Reserve New York. This easy re-position already on (1 word garble) inasmuch as Frankfurt portion concerned shipping facilities should be made available and necessary

220959

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 755009
By WDP NARA Date 3/18/00

RG

Entry

File

Box

KG 84

2780

851

21

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 755009
By WDP NARA Date 3/18/00

RG

Entry

File

Box

RG 84

2780

851

21

-2-

contacts made with Austrians in advance. Federal Reserve
 N.Y. willing open immediately gold account Austrian Central
 Bank.

Sent Brussels, repeated London, Rome, Vienna, and
 Frankfurt.

LOVETT

wajn*drg

220960

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	760050
By	KC NARA Date 3/27/00

RG 59
 Entry DECIMAL FILE
 1945-49
 File 865.51
 Box 6947

865.515/4-1145

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT

Observation on gold recovered by the American Army in Meeken Salt Mines of Germany made by certain Rome publications. Information that this gold includes gold taken from the Bank of Italy.

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See Tel#938

(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated Apr. 11, 1945

From Rome

AP

File No. 862.515/4-1145

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1-1640

ff

220961

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

760050

By *Kir*

NARA Date 3/17/00

RG

59

Entry

DECIMAL FILE
1945-49

File

865.51

Box

6947

54458

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTIONDEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

GEK-1371

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased before
being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

1203, May 8, 10 a.m.

REPEAT TO MORGENTHAU FOR TASCA

SECRET

The Italian Minister of the Treasury has informed the Embassy in strictest confidence and without the authorization of his government that 22 tons of Italian Gold have been found at La Fortezza in the province of Bolzano.

KIRK

JMS

*Reff.
5/8/45
Para for:
secy Treasury
Morgenthau
(Special messenger)*



LIAISON OFFICE

DC/L MAY 8 - 1945

DCR-ECA Unit

B.

Confidential File
865.51-5155-8

220962

JUN 15 1945

3601-01-01-0401

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	760050
By	KL
NARA Date 3/18/00	

RG 59
 Entry DECIMAL FILE
 File 1945-49
 865.51
 Box 6947

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Rome
 TO: Secretary of State, Washington
 DATED: May 8, 1945.
 NUMBER: 1203

SECRET

US URGENT

Attention of Morgenthau for TASCA.

In strictest confidence and without the authorization of his government, the Italian Minister of the Treasury has informed the Embassy that at La Fortezza in the province of Bolzano twenty-two (22) tons of Italian Gold ^{have} been located.

KIRK

DC/L:MAS:EAS

5-8-45

220963

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 760050
By K6 NARA Date 3/17/00

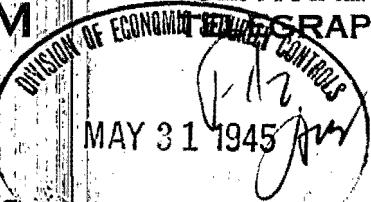
RG 59
Entry DECIMAL FILE 1945-49
File 865.51
Box 6947

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

69251

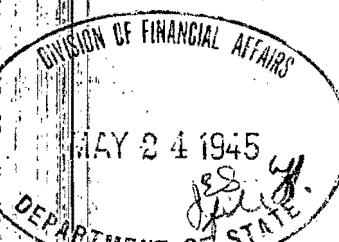
DIVISION OF

CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Rome

Dated May 23, 1945

Rec'd 9:25 a.m.



MFD-100
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SECRET)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1377, May 23, 10 a.m.

Following brought to Rome and placed under custody
of Allied Financial Agency, which is now awaiting
instructions from AFHQ re disposition:

(One) 153 kegs and 55 boxes bearing Bank of Italy
seal believed to contain gold principally in bullion,
recently discovered in Fortezza by 88th Div American
troops. Ref my 1203, May 8, 10 a.m. Containers not
yet unsealed and value of contents not known.

(Two) 24 cases said to contain coin collection
of King of Italy and some crown jewels. THESE
cases placed under custody at request of Chief of
Staff Fifth Army AMG.

(Three) Large amounts of metropolitan lire
estimated from 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 lire which
had been left in custody of Italian banks northern
Italy by German Army authorities.

KIRK

NPL

JUN 14 1945

220964

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 760050
By K6 NARA Date 3/17/00

RG

Entry

File

Box

59

DECIMAL FILE

1945-49

865.51

6947

8 lines
See Morganthau

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Rome
 TO: Secretary of State, Washington
 DATED: May 23, 1945
 NUMBER: 1377

SECRET

With reference to my message No. 1203 dated May 8, the following items have been brought here and placed in Allied Financial Agency's custody. Instructions from AFHQ concerning disposal are now being awaited by Allied Financial Agency.

(1) Containers (55 boxes and 153 kegs) bearing seal of Bank of Italy believed to hold gold (mainly in bullion) discovered by troops of 88th American Division in Forteza recently. Contents of these kegs and boxes not yet known as they have not yet been unsealed.

(2) At the request of Chief of Staff Fifth Army AMG, twenty four cases alleged to contain some crown jewels and coin collection of King of Italy have been placed in custody.

(3) Metropolitan lire in large quantities (estimated from 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 lire) which German Army authorities have left in custody of Italian banks Northern Italy.

KIRK

DC/L:GPW

5-24-45

open

220965

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 760050
By KC NARA Date 3/17/00

RG 59
Entry DECIMAL FILE
File 865.51
Box 6947

~~AIRGRAM~~
~~RESTRICTED~~

83973
FROM American Embassy,
Rome, Italy.

DATED May 28, 1945.

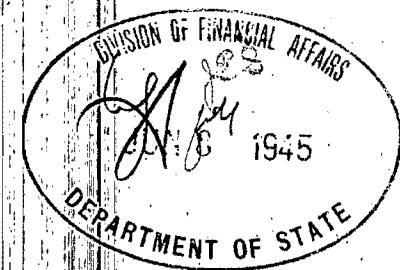
Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-539, May 28, 1945.

Allied Financial Agency (AFA) informs this Embassy that King's coin collection referred to in my 865.515/5-23 45 #1377, May 23/10 a.m., was turned over to Bank of Italy which returned it to Royal Curator.

KIRK



BDIV/ew

DCR - OFD Unit

Attn: [Signature]
Re: [Signature]

PR

JUN 3 1945
TIN

CERTIFIED

865.515/5-2845

OS/MAU

865.515/5-2845

220966

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 760050

By KG NARA Date 3/17/00

RG

59

Entry

DECIMAL FILE
1945-49

File

865.51

Box

6947

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATEINCOMING
TELEGRAMDIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

EK-307

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SECRET)

ROME

Dated May 29, 1945

Rec'd 7:40 p.m.

75973

Secretary of State,
X1030 AM 29 May 1945
Washington.

1442, May 29, 10 a.m.

Memo May 23 from Brig Gen Charles M Spofford G-5.

AFHQ to Allied Commission re gold discovered at

Forteza Ref my 1377 May 23, 10 a.m. paraphrased below:

Subject: Gold discovered at Forteza by US/troops

valued at approx 25 million dollars and now in custody

Allied Financial Agency Rome awaiting determination of

legal status and instructions as to disposal.

It is understood that in large part this gold has been identified and previously made up a portion of Bank of Italy's gold reserve. Nevertheless it is believed that the removal of the gold by the Fascist Republican Govt possibly under German military orders to the north and other surrounding circumstances raise legal questions. These demand a careful investigation of facts so that they may be studied in the light of the political aspects of the problem referred to in your letter.

Accordingly request is made that an investigation be undertaken.

865.515/5-2945

220967

DECLASSIFIED	760050
Authority	760050
By KG	NARA Date 3/17/00

RG 59
 Entry DECIMAL FILE
 1945-49
 File 865.51
 Box 6947

-2-#1442, May 29, 10 a.m., from ROME

be undertaken by AC to ascertain all facts pertinent to determining the present status of the gold and a report for transmission to CCS be furnished this HQ. Information properly supported by affidavit on otherwise should be included in this report on the following points:

- (A) What part if any of the gold at the time of removal from ROME in 1943 was directly owned by the Ital Govt.
- (B) What is the status of the Bank of Italy with re to governmental control and direction; powers and functions with re to bank note issue Ital currency generally taxes and other factors concerned with its parastatal character.
- (C) When the German and Fascist forces retreated to the north in 1943 what were the circumstances under which and authorities under whose direction and control the gold reserve was packed and moved from ROME. It is recalled in this connection that the Ital courts tried one govt official for allowing removal of the gold. Relevant information may be found in the record of this case.
- (D) Who were the directing authorities and other pertinent facts in the selection and preparation of special

220968

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 760050

By KC HARA Date 3/17/60

RG

Entry

File

Box

59

DECIMAL FILE
1945-49

865.51

6947

-3- #1442, May 29, 10 a.m., from Rome.

special deposit vaults at Fortezza for the gold.

(E) Who were the authorities who directed or controlled the gold held at Fortezza together with receipts shipments or other transactions concerning the gold while so held. The statement from the Milan office of the bank enclosed with your letter reflects some large shipments during 1944 to the Reichsbank and Berlin.

KIRK

JMS

220969