

conomic sanctions, such as withholding the signing of war trade agreements, unless and until the neutrals accepted our Safehaven demands. We, subsequently, proposed that our Safehaven demands be made an integral part of forthcoming war trade agreement negotiations with the neutrals. In other words, if the neutrals refuse to accept and implement our Safehaven demands, we would refuse to sign war trade agreements, we would halt shipments of commodities, particularly those in tight supply, and we would consider revoking Treasury's pertinent general licenses. After much argument of this principle, it was finally accepted by State and FEA.

Inasmuch as the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy in its December 8 statement merely recognized the availability of certain sanctions but did not specifically authorize their use, we have prepared jointly with FEA and State a further memorandum (Exhibit C) requesting the Committee's approval for the specific use of certain sanctions against recalcitrant neutrals. It is expected that this memorandum will be presented shortly to the Committee. If it is approved, we will not only be able to take a very firm stand in our negotiations with the neutrals but it will materially strengthen our position vis-a-vis the British who have indicated some reluctance to associate Safehaven directly with war trade agreement negotiations.

As you are aware, the Currie Mission was successful in achieving many of our Safehaven objectives by making acceptance of our Safehaven demands a sine qua non to the signing of a war trade agreement with Switzerland. The same Safehaven-war trade agreement association is being followed in current discussions relative to the forthcoming Swedish war trade agreement. Inasmuch as we will not be restricted by the special considerations which existed in Switzerland, we propose to approach Sweden and the other neutrals on even broader terms. Our Safehaven objectives to be presented to Sweden (Exhibit D) are to be used as a pattern in our negotiations with the other neutrals.

Despite the agreement of the Safehaven liaison group that Safehaven should be made part and parcel of all war trade agreements, we have recently been confronted with a very disturbing problem with respect to Spain. Although the British allegedly consider Safehaven to be an urgent problem, they are not prepared to insist upon acceptance of our Safehaven demands as a condition precedent to conclusion of a war trade agreement with Spain. The British argue that Safehaven has political implications and should be treated on a political level; even more important, the British feel that they cannot jeopardize their ability to obtain certain essential supplies from Spain, regardless of our Safehaven objectives. The British are prepared to tell the Spaniards that performance on their part of a war trade agreement would be conditioned upon Spain's implementation of our Safehaven demands. The British, however, admit that they would not be prepared to stand firm in the event of a show-down. We here in Treasury feel very strongly that it would be a mistake at this stage of the war to accord to Spain what would in effect amount to preferential treatment as against the other neutrals. We further feel that Spain has contributed more than any other neutral to the economic and political welfare of Germany; that

acceptance of the British position would be tantamount to continuing a policy of appeasement; a weak approach to Spain now would not only prejudice our position in future negotiations with Spain but would weaken our ability to obtain cooperation of the other neutrals; finally, since we are now in an excellent bargaining position, which may deteriorate in the future, we stand to lose a great deal if we do not hit Spain immediately.

Though State and FEA agree with us that every effort must be made to convince the British that it is essential to make acceptance of our Safehaven demands a prerequisite to Allied performance of any war trade agreement with the Spaniards, State has indicated that its political division has taken the position that if we are unable to dissuade the British it cannot sanction unilateral action by this Government and will accept a compromise. We initiated a fairly forceful reply to the British (Exhibit B) which we hope will result in their seeing things our way. At the same time, in order to avoid any possible argument by the Spaniardsthat they were not aware of our Safehaven demands, we have agreed, if the British concur, to the presentation of a political note to the Spanish Government. This note in effect requests the Spanish Government to carry out the various measures which are listed in the Swedish document, (Exhibit D). We have since been advised that the British oppose our Swedish objectives on the major points. They feel that, as a matter of tactics, we should not insist at this time that Sweden (and the other neutrals) make available to us information on enemy assets or on enemy persons. Our own position on these points has not yet been resolved definitively. Instead of quibbling on details, however, we are now exploring the possibility of entrusting Safehaven negotiations in all the neutrals to a Mission comparable to the Currie group. It is hoped that such a Mission would in addition to a strong Treasury man, have as its head a person sympathetic to, and willing to give forceful support to, Treasury's objectives on Safehaven. In the event such a Mission is approved, it will make the rounds of Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. (This is for your confidential information and should not be discussed.)

To complete the picture, the following further information may be of interest to you. We have been advised by our Embassy at Ankara that the Turkish Government, despite its declaration of war, has taken no steps to control enemy financial, industrial and economic activities, nor have there been any indications that legislation or controls are contemplated. Furthermore, Turkey's reply to our request that it implement our Gold Declaration has, in effect, been negative. From Portugal we were advised that Salazar has asked for suggestions as to how Bretton Woods Resolution VI and our Gold Declaration might be implemented. Both these matters are, of course, receiving active consideration.

Incidentally, the Latin American Republics reaffirmed their adherence to Bretton Woods Resolution VI at the recent Mexico City Conference.

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I believe the above reflects the highlights in Safehaven developments during the last six months. If you have any questions at all concerning Safehaven we will be glad to assist you in any way possible. We will, of course, continue to keep you advised of all further developments in this field.

The above letter is being repeated to Taylor in London, Ball in Paris, Mann in Brussels, Ostrow in Bern, and Wood in Lisbon.

For your special attention, you might be interested to know that in recent discussions with Walter Surrey in Washington concerning the Wallenberg matter, he stated that he believes there is a misconception in Washington as to the Legation's relationship with Wallenberg. Surrey said that it is impossible to avoid dealing with Wallenberg because of his influential position in Sweden and his close association with the Swedish Government, and that it would be a mistake, even if it were possible, to avoid dealing with him. According to Surrey, the constant threat of Proclaimed List and other action against his interests by the United States has caused Wallenberg to be very valuable in assisting the Legation to push through desirable (control) measures in Sweden. In response to specific questioning, Surrey stated that Wallenberg will not be associated officially with Safehaven matters, although it is quite possible he may be consulted by the Swedish authorities. We would like your comments on this matter.

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Pertinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign Enforcement Section for the Month of March 1945

C. Safehaven

Currie Mission. The Currie Mission successfully concluded its negotiations with the Swiss during the month, achieving many of our Safehaven objectives. As a result of the Mission's insistence that Swiss acceptance of our Safehaven demands was a sine quo non to the signing of the war trade agreement, the Swiss Government agreed, inter alia, to (1) block German assets; (2) prohibit imports, exports and dealings in foreign currencies; (3) take a complete census of all assets held in or through Switzerland by all countries covered by Swiss blocking decrees; (4) take measures to prevent the receipt, concealment or disposal of looted property and to facilitate the return of such assets to their dispossessed owners; (5) take measures to prevent the concealment, disposal or dissipation of assets falling under any blocking decree issued by Switzerland; (6) cease gold purchases from Germany except for the expenses of the German Legation, the Red Cross and prisoners of war; (7) consult with the governments of each blocked country before the relative blocking controls are relaxed or removed, and (8) discuss with the U.S., U.K., or France, at any time, the financial questions raised during the war trade negotiations. Although it is recognized that the Swiss decrees are neither all-inclusive nor foolproof, it is felt that the Swiss Government will administer the program effectively and will be receptive to further requests and suggestions by the Allies.

Safehaven Association With War Trade Agreement Negotiations. The most significant development during the current month has been the realization that negotiation of composite Safehaven war trade agreements, to be successful, must be handled by a high-ranking Mission sent from Washington, such as the Currie group, rather than by our Missions in the field. While the Currie Mission may not have accomplished every single objective of the very ambitious Safehaven program, it achieved in a matter of days more than has previously been accomplished by months of endless discussions and bickering among the interested agencies in Washington and voluminous exchanges of messages with our Missions and the British. As a result and in order to break the virtual impasse that now characterizes pending negotiations with the other neutrals, "we" are exploring the possibility of forming a Mission which will handle all Safehaven-war trade agreement negotiations with Sweden, Spain and Portugal and Safehaven, only, with Turkey which has done nothing constructive in this direction.

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The current status of developments with respect to the various Safehaven target countries is as follows:

Sweden - In reply to a specific request that Safehaven be negotiated separately from the war trade agreement, the Swedes were advised by the U.S.-U.K. representatives in London that no trade agreement could be signed pending satisfactory negotiation of our Safehaven demands, and that U.S.-U.K. representatives would be prepared shortly to negotiate Safehaven matters in Stockholm. In this connection, it should be noted that we are not in full agreement with the British on the Safehaven demands to be made on Sweden. It is also significant that the British have indicated their desire to commence Safehaven-war trade negotiations in Stockholm early in April. Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for M. E. W. would head the British delegation. We are attempting to stall the Swedish negotiations pending outcome of our efforts to constitute an American Mission to be sent from here.

Spain. - Discussions with the British by our Missions in London and Madrid of our Safehaven program for Spain disclosed that the British are categorically opposed to making Spanish acceptance of our Safehaven demands a condition precedent to signing of the pending war trade agreement. British opposition is twofold: 1) Safehaven has political implications and should be treated on a political level, rather than economic, and 2) Safehaven objectives cannot under any circumstances be permitted to jeopardize Britain's ability to obtain certain vital supplies from Spain. The British are also insistent upon providing Spain with rubber needed to keep Spain's transport facilities functioning. Although the Safehaven liaison group agreed that every effort should be made to induce the British to stand firm on forcing the Spanish to accept Safehaven as a sine qua non to the signing of the war trade agreement, we were confronted by the following difficulties: (a) the supply people in our Government were pressing for conclusion of a trade agreement and were not willing to hold off indefinitely pending resolution of the Safehaven problem; (b) State's political people had taken the position that if we could not get the British to go along with us, we would have to compromise in order to preserve Anglo-American unity; (c) even if we refused to sign a trade agreement, the British could and would probably go ahead on their own, in which event the Spaniards would not encounter any serious inconveniences.

Upon our insistence, it was agreed to make an attempt to induce the British to take a strong stand on Spain. An instruction was sent to our Embassies in London and Madrid, highlighting the following points to be conveyed to the British: (a) A strong, uniform Anglo-American stand towards Spain is highly desirable; (b) wholehearted adoption and

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implementation by Spain of the Safehaven program must be a condition precedent to the signing of the war trade agreement or shipment of supplies; (c) we hope the British will agree - otherwise salutary action on part of Spain in the future would be lessened considerably; (d) Treasury is prepared to revoke the Spanish general license; (e) evidence of weakness towards Spain now might seriously prejudice our position with other neutrals; (f) obviously, strong action must be taken before hostilities cease and while Spain is dependent upon the United Nations for essential commodities; (g) at this stage of war, there is no justification for giving Spain preferential treatment over other neutrals; what little we have to gain by such treatment cannot possibly be compared to the stakes in balance in an effective control of German external assets in Spain; and (h) we are prepared to make a political approach to Spain on Safehaven in order to obviate dilatory tactics by the Spanish on the grounds that they were not aware of our Safehaven objectives, and we hoped that the British would make a simultaneous approach.

Turkey - In view of Turkey's recent declaration of war on the Axis, we requested the Embassy at Ankara to report immediately all steps the Turkish Government had taken to control enemy financial, industrial economic and other activities. In reply, the Embassy stated that Turkey had taken no steps to control such enemy activities and there were no indications that pertinent legislation or controls were contemplated. Furthermore, the Embassy gave no indication that it had attempted to induce the Turks to take any action or, moreover, that it understood the importance of the problem.

Portugal - In an informal discussion with our Ambassador, Salazar indicated that his Government would be prepared to examine practical measures which might be advanced by the Allies for attaining the objectives of Bretton Woods Resolution VI.

As in the case of Sweden, our approach to Spain, Turkey and Portugal will be determined by the outcome of our plans to constitute a Mission headed by a prominent individual, such as Currie, and accompanied by a strong Treasury person.

Letter to the Field. We sent a comprehensive letter to the Treasury representatives at London, Paris, Lisbon, Berne, Brussels and Stockholm, bringing them up-to-date on the Safehaven program.

Specific Cases. The following are some of the more important specific cases on which we took action during the month.

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I. G. Farben. We forwarded to Wood in Portugal a copy of an editorial which appeared in the March 19, 1945 issue of PW concerning alleged meetings in Lisbon in May and December 1944, between representatives of I. G. Farben and Anglo-American chemical concerns, with a request that he investigate and report all pertinent information, particularly the nature and purpose of the meetings, as well as the participants.

Hjalmar Schacht. In light of a secret report that Hjalmar Schacht has been conferring in Switzerland with former representatives of American banking interests, we requested the Legation at Berne to investigate and report all pertinent details.

Madame Dubonnet. A Washington Times Herald article stated that a Madame Dubonnet, an American citizen who had married into the wealthy winery clan, had engaged in collaborationist activities comparable to those of Florence Gould. We asked Ball in Paris to investigate and submit his findings, as well as his recommendations concerning action to be taken.

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Partinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign Enforcement Section for the Month of February 1945

C. Safehaven

Plan for Coordinating Safehaven Work. Several months ago, State, FEA and ourselves submitted for each other's consideration plans to guide the operations of the three agencies in the processing and handling of Safehaven information and problems. The Treasury plan was officially accepted and has since been in effect. During the current month, the State Department proposed a new plan, the effect of which would be to allocate most of the responsibility for Safehaven work to the Department of State and would eliminate the need for State to clear the bulk of outgoing Safehaven messages prior to despatch. In other words, we would receive copies of outgoing material only after it had actually been despatched by the State Department and too late for us to express our views. We have officially indicated to the State Department that we are opposed to the reorganization plan and that we consider our original plan, which had been formally accepted by the three Safehaven agencies, to be operative. In so far as we know, FEA has thus far not commented officially on the State proposal. In this connection, it is noteworthy that we have been advised informally by an FEA representative that his agency is withholding its decision concerning any reorganization of the inter-agency Safehaven arrangement pending the issuance of an anticipated presidential directive allocating responsibility for the Safehaven project. We have no further information concerning the aforementioned directive.

Register of External Assets and Suspect Persons. As reported last month, we are preparing card files on (a) persons and firms in enemy territory having assets abroad, and, (b) suspect persons and firms outside of enemy territory. Our files presently consist of 200 names in the former category and approximately 1200 in the latter. This represents information culled from current incoming material and does not reflect the considerable amount of information contained in our back files, which will be processed in the near future.

Currie Mission. The Currie Mission was originally constituted to obtain from the Swiss certain important concessions, such as the cessation of transit traffic between Italy and Germany and the elimination of certain specified exports to Germany -- Safehaven objectives were not included. In return, the Swiss were to be offered an interim short term trade agreement. It was subsequently decided, however, that because of the importance of our Safehaven objectives and because of our strong current bargaining position, it would be desirable to include Safehaven in the Currie Mission's negotiations. It was agreed, however, that no long term trade agreement would be concluded unless our Safehaven desiderata were accepted by the Swiss. En route to Switzerland, the Mission obtained British and French support for its negotiations with the Swiss on all matters, including Safehaven. As is generally known, the Swiss

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Government, shortly after the start of negotiations, issued a decree which, among other things, blocked German assets. It was apparent that the decree had been prepared and ready for issuance before the Cirrie Mission even arrived in Switzerland. This may prove to be rather unfortunate inasmuch as the decree does not reflect a number of points which we had hoped would be specifically included in any Swiss agreement to implement our Safehaven objectives. Furthermore, the decree, as presently constituted, contains numerous loopholes and weaknesses and will require strict administration if it is to be at all effective. Inasmuch as we have thus far received very few details concerning the actual negotiations on Safehaven matters, we are in no position to evaluate the extent to which the Mission has achieved our Safehaven objectives.

Follow-Up to Bretton Woods Resolution VI. The impasse which has characterized all efforts to make a further approach to the neutrals to implement Resolution VI continued through the current month, although the prospects for a final solution appear to be favorable. Until now, disagreement centered around the approach to be taken to the neutrals, i.e., whether through a formal note of a general or detailed character or whether through formal or informal discussions with the various neutral governments. During the month we made the point that regardless of the type of approach made to the neutrals, such approach would in all likelihood be ineffective unless we are prepared to use sanctions. Agreement was finally reached with FEA and State that, before any approach is made to any of the neutrals, we should attempt to crystallize the policy of our Government as to whether it is prepared to exercise sanctions against the neutrals in the event that they refuse to cooperate in the attainment of our Safehaven objectives. In order to bring the matter to a head, a memorandum has been prepared for presentation to the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy which highlights the following points: (1) it has become evident that our economic warfare objectives cannot be attained unless our Government is prepared to take a firm attitude and utilize sanctions against recalcitrant neutrals; (2) it is, accordingly, recommended that until and unless the neutrals give positive evidence of their willingness to cooperate in this respect, this Government should not conclude any war trade agreements; and, (3) furthermore, it is recommended that under these circumstances our Government should withhold essential supplies, particularly those in tight supply, and that we revoke the Treasury neutral general licenses. This memorandum to the Executive Committee has been approved by State and ourselves and is awaiting FEA clearance prior to its presentation to the Committee.

Despite our agreement with State and FEA not to approach any of the neutrals with respect to our Safehaven objectives pending determination of policy on the use of sanctions, we learned that State and FEA had despatched a message to London and Madrid outlining the framework of the impending war trade agreement with Spain and also setting forth various Safehaven objectives which were to be discussed with the British in connection with the proposed trade agreement negotiations. The FEA-State message made no mention whatsoever accordingly, drafted a follow-up instruction to London and Madrid, advising our Missions that in their discussions with the British "the important point to be stressed is the policy of this Government to withhold economic favors until and unless the neutrals demonstrate by positive action their willingness to cooperate in the implementation of our economic warfare objectives." This message has been cleared by State and FEA and has been despatched to our Missions.

Combined Intelligence Objective Sub-Committee (C.I.O.S.). The subject Committee is either a sub-committee of the Technical and Industrial Intelligence Committee (T.I.I.C.) in Washington or the London counterpart of the aforementioned Washington Committee which is attached to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. We learned during the month that the State Department had requested our Embassy at London to explore the possibilities of having the C.I.O.S. include in its project of investigating industrial targets in Germany and the liberated areas certain matters pertaining to the Safehaven project. London's reply indicated that the C.I.O.S. would probably receive such a proposal favorably and that the Safehaven requirements could be integrated very readily into the C.I.O.S. project. The matter was discussed with the State Department to determine why Treasury had not been consulted before the matter had been referred to London. We were advised that State was of the opinion that our interest was no more important than that of innumerable other agencies and that State intended eventually to ask us whether we had any requests to incorporate in the proposed over-all requests to be referred to the CIQS at a later date. This matter has been referred to the Staff for consideration of its possible effect upon Treasury's own plans in Germany and the liberated areas.

Banque Charles. It will be recalled that last month, as a result of a request conveyed to Hoffman by Mr. Pleven, French Finance Minister, we designated as Special Blocked Nationals certain German, French and American (represented by Florence Gould) interests who had established the subject bank in Monaco for the purpose of cloaking collaborationist and German assets. In addition, the French were advised that this Government would not protect any Americans involved in deals of this type from any punitive measures the French might wish to take against

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them, a position which was subsequently strenuously denounced by Secretary Morgenthau in his press conference of February 13, 1945. Developments during the month with respect to the Banque Charles case include the following: (1) the French have sequestered the property of all the individuals involved, including Florence Gould; (2) although the property of her husband, Frank Gould, an American citizen, has not been sequestered since he did not subscribe funds to the bank, further investigation is being made of his responsibility in view of evidence that he was fully informed as to the participation of his wife; (3) criminal proceedings have been instituted against Florence Gould, as well as others of the group, for intelligence with the enemy; (4) on the basis of a report that the Banque has a branch in Barcelona and that Gausebeck, one of the persons involved, is in Madrid, we participated with FEA and State in preparing a cable to Madrid requesting that the Embassy consider the Banque's branch and Gausebeck for the Proclaimed List.

Nazi Underground Movement. We participated in the preparation of a reply to an inquiry by General Bissell, Military Intelligence, concerning the likelihood that there would be a Nazi underground movement, the resultant problems which would confront the Allies and proposed counter measures. Our participation was limited largely to the first two questions and, in addition to giving specific examples of various Nazi techniques that have been and are being used to preserve and perpetuate Nazi influence and power, we concluded that there would be a Nazi underground movement aimed at re-creating a powerful Germany again seeking world dominance; that the underground movement would not be confined exclusively to Germany but would be quite pronounced in neutral countries out of reach of Allied control; that the financial and economic backbone, without which an extensive underground movement would wither and die, will be furnished by elaborate and complex financial, industrial and trade arrangements in Germany and with the outside world and, of course, from the tremendous reserves already accumulated abroad and presently being added to by various devices; and that it is reasonable to expect that prominent political figures, because of their widely recognized status as war criminals, will not play a significant role in the underground movement -- instead, the burden of perpetuating and financing such a movement will be carried by German bankers, industrialists and technicians whose known records are not too obnoxious to the Allies. Consequently, any measures which are designed solely or primarily to hit at individual members of the Nazi Party or individual officials of the Nazi Government, although extremely important, will be entirely inadequate to deal with the problem of a potential underground.

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Specific Safehaven Cases. Among the more important Safehaven investigations initiated by us during the month were the following:

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Possible Secretion of Von Ribbentrop's Funds. In the light of a report that Von Ribbentrop has been sending funds to the wife of a German press attache, formerly in Tangier and presently in Lisbon, for deposit in banks in Madrid and Tangier, we requested our Embassies at Madrid, Lisbon, and Tangier, to investigate and report all pertinent information, as well as their views concerning any action that should be taken.

*CHALIBT KARL
KNUCKLE*

German Buna Formula. On the basis of a report that the Argentine Government had been successful in obtaining the use of the German Buna formula from the German Government, we prepared a cable to the Embassy at Buenos Aires requesting to be advised of all pertinent details whereby the Argentine Government was enabled to use the formula.

New Krupp Plant in Switzerland. We requested the Legation at Bern to investigate and report all relevant details concerning the recently reported establishment of a new Krupp plant in Switzerland. The Legation was also instructed to bring this activity to the attention of the Currie Mission.

Pertinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign
Enforcement Section for the Month of January 1945.

January 27, 1945

The following is a summary of the more important Safehaven ac-
tivities for the Month December 25, 1944-January 25, 1945:

Follow-up to Bretton Woods Note. It will be recalled that last month we prepared and submitted to State and FEA for their consideration drafts of two proposed follow-up notes to the original Bretton Woods note of October 2—one to Sweden and the other to the remaining neutrals. Developments during the month on these two matters include the following: (1) Consideration of the note addressed to Sweden was postponed until after the return of Walter Surrey of the Stockholm Legation to Washington for Safehaven discussions. Surrey is being recalled in order to clarify the confused Swedish situation which has resulted from the voluminous exchange of messages, some of which have conflicted or crossed, between Washington, London and Stockholm. Pending discussions with Surrey in Washington, the Legation has been instructed to engage in no formal Safehaven negotiations with the Swedes. (2) With respect to the other note addressed to the remaining neutrals, we have not been able to reach an agreement with FEA and State regarding the method of approach to, nor the demands to be made of the neutrals. It is hoped, however, that some agreement will be reached shortly.

Other developments vis-a-vis Bretton Woods Resolution include the following: (1) We prepared and submitted to the Department of State and FEA a draft of a note addressed to the Government of Eire. As you know, the Irish Government, unlike the other neutrals, has replied to our note of October 2, 1944, to the effect that the disposition of looted property in Eire would be contrary to the policy of the Irish Government, and that "measures already in operation render it unlikely that such transactions...would escape observation". Inasmuch as this reply concerned itself solely with the question of looted property, our draft note pointed out to the Irish Government that this Government considers equally important the problem of preventing the concealment of enemy assets and as in the case of the note to the other neutrals, requested that this Government be advised of the action taken or contemplated by the Irish Government with respect to a census of enemy property, control over dealings in such property, supervision of enemy-owned or controlled enterprises, etc. Final decision on this note, however, has been postponed pending settlement of the differences between State, Treasury and FEA regarding the general approach to be made to the neutrals. (2) We prepared and submitted to State and FEA for their consideration an instruction to our Missions in those remaining United Nations who have not yet submitted a note comparable to the one of October 2, 1944, instructing the Missions that they should again urge the Governments to which they are accredited to take action parallel to ours. No action has been taken on this as yet, however, as State is still considering the proposal.

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Liquidation of German Firms in Turkey. On the basis of a despatch from our Embassy at Ankara indicating that the Turkish Government intended to liquidate German-owned banks and insurance companies in Turkey, we requested the Department of State to instruct the Embassy to urge the Turkish Government to (1) assign to the banks and insurance companies in question supervisors or liquidators in order to prevent the dissipation or concealment of assets, and (2) block the proceeds of liquidation, as well as institute any other measures that may be necessary to prevent such proceeds from being made available for the use of the Germans.

Listing of Persons in Turkey Engaged in Safehaven Activity. At suggestion, on the basis of a report from our Embassy at London which indicated that numerous persons and firms in Turkey were providing Safehaven for German assets, the liaison group, after clearance with the Proclaimed List Committee despatched an instruction to London pointing out to the Embassy the desirability of listing as soon as possible at least the more important persons and firms in Turkey known to be providing Safehaven for German assets. It was further pointed out that similar action should be taken in the event a comparable situation should arise in the other neutrals. Reference was made in connection to the recent agreement between the British and ourselves that one of the categories with respect to which listing recommendations shall be approved includes those persons engaged in import or significant activities involving the holding, concealing or transferring of assets belonging to enemy governments or nationals hereof.

Filing system. We have set up the following card indices for the Safehaven project, as a supplement to the files of Program Planning, in order to enable us to have readily accessible specific name information:

- (1) An alphabetical card index of suspect persons and firms in the neutrals, showing the name and address of the suspect, the source of information and where filed.
- (2) A card index filed by the location by country of suspect persons and firms in the neutrals, showing the name and address of the suspect, the source of the information, and where filed.
- (3) An alphabetical name index of persons and firms in enemy territory who are known to have assets abroad, showing the name and address of the beneficial owner; the source of the information and where filed; foreign agents of the beneficial owners; and other foreign affiliations (i.e. contracts, patent agreements, etc.) Note: The foreign agents will be cross-referred under 1 above.
- (4) A card index according to the location by country of assets beneficially owned in enemy territory, showing the name and location of the assets, and the beneficial owners.

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- (5) A card index filed by city in enemy territory, showing the name and location of persons and firms in enemy territory who are known to have assets abroad.

Specific Cases. The more important specific cases handled by us during the month include the following:

(1) Alois Miedel (PL), Spain. Recent reports concerning Alois Miedel (P.L.), Spain, a close associate of Herman Goering, indicated that with funds received from Goering Miedel had acquired interests in several Dutch firms in one case as late as 1941. Investigation here revealed that two of these firms had assets blocked in the United States totaling more than \$1,300,000. In view of the possible German interest in these funds, it was determined that steps would be taken to deprive the Dutch firms of any future general licenses that may be issued with respect to Dutch assets.

(2) We again took advantage of the Swiss Legation's request that it be advised of any information concerning the concealment of loot or enemy assets in Switzerland and referred to them a recent report from our Embassy at London that Gunther Quandat, leading German industrialist, has on deposit in New York in the name of the Bankverein, Zurich, 200 shares of stock in International Nickel. At the same time, we referred the matter to the Compliance Section for possible location or segregation of the stocks in question.

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Pertinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign Enforcement Section for the Month of December 1944

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3. Safehaven Project

Register of Enemy Assets. Last month we outlined briefly the substance of proposed Safehaven circular instructions to our Missions concerning, among other things, the compilation of a register of enemy assets. We indicated then that, although these instructions were basic to development of the project, there had been several unfortunate delays in despatching them to the Missions. After further discussions during the current month, two sets of instructions were finally despatched, one to our Missions in Latin America and one to all other Missions throughout the world. These instructions will serve to place our Missions on an equal footing with their British colleagues who had received comparable instructions from their Government several months ago, and will make it possible for our Missions to proceed actively with their Safehaven activities.

Operational Arrangements between State, Treasury and FEA.

Because of the joint nature of the Safehaven project, questions were raised concerning effective coordination and division of responsibilities among the three agencies involved. State and FEA urged adoption of a formalized plan to resolve these questions of coordination and responsibility. FEA submitted a plan which was extremely extensive in scope and allotted specific responsibility for each aspect of the project, both present and future, keeping the lion's share for itself. State's proposal was limited more to solving operational problems than to establishing a division of responsibilities; State's proposal, however, would have given it a dominant position in the handling of Safehaven matters. We, in turn, submitted a plan which avoided completely the controversial issue of dividing responsibility but concentrated, instead, on the mechanics of purely operational problems. Possibly because FEA and State opposed each other's plan, and perhaps because our proposal avoided completely the principal controversial issues, it was finally agreed that the Treasury plan would be accepted as the official plan of the Safehaven agencies. Briefly, our plan provides for the following: (1) Establishment of an informal liaison group to consist of one representative of each agency who shall have final clearing authority for his respective agency, at least insofar as the other agencies are concerned; (2) State will be responsible for distributing all incoming and outgoing Foreign Service Safehaven material; (3) State will maintain the central control files, while Treasury and FEA will maintain such files as are necessary to their operating procedures; (4) Regardless of which agency initiates a Safehaven action, State will be responsible for

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coordinating the views of the three agencies and for despatching outgoing messages to the Missions; (5) State will be responsible for following up within a reasonable period time (a) Foreign Service reports which indicate that further reports are to be expected, and (b) investigative requests which are sent to the Missions; (6) All policy or broad procedural questions are to be referred, at the earliest possible moment, to the liaison group for discussion and determination as to the appropriate method for handling; in such cases, the liaison agents are to be given adequate time to refer the questions back to their respective agencies before giving any final commitment; and (7) Where cases appear to warrant the application of sanctions, the liaison group is to determine the appropriate sanctions and make recommendations to the appropriate agency or committee.

Swedish War Trade Agreement. During the past several weeks, there have been discussions in London between British, United States and Swedish representatives regarding the extension of the existing Swedish war trade agreement. FEA indicated to us that extension of the agreement is of vital importance to the Swedes and that, consequently, the current negotiations would provide an excellent medium through which to impose upon the Swedes certain demands in connection with their adherence to, and implementation of, Bretton Woods Resolution VI. In this connection, we received two separate requests by FEA as follows:

- (1) Would Treasury approve of discussions in London aimed at having the Swedes include in their declaration a general statement to the effect that they would implement Resolution VI? Upon learning that FEA was not prepared to insist should the Swedes refuse, we opposed the proposed discussions. We contended that acceptance by the Swedes be made a quid pro quo for approval of the agreement, inasmuch as unopposed refusal by the Swedes at this time might well prejudice any further approach we might wish to make to them on this matter. FEA agreed with us and despatched an instruction to its negotiators in London to insist upon this point. According to the latest reports, the Swedes are amenable to a statement along the following lines: "To keep in force such measures as are made to implement Bretton Woods Resolution VI and to institute such other measures as may be necessary for this purpose." We have not yet been advised regarding final disposition of this matter.

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- (2) Would Treasury approve of the FEA representatives in London discussing with the Swedes, in connection with the trade negotiations, certain specific desiderata relative to implementation by the Swedes of Resolution VI? Inasmuch as FEA did not intend that these desiderata should be insisted upon, we opposed the proposed discussions. As a result, our London Embassy was advised that such discussions were not to be held in London but that, after the Swedes had officially included in their declaration the reference to Resolution VI (see point (1) above, we proposed to approach the Swedish Government, through our Legation at Stockholm, with specific details concerning implementation of the Resolution.

Follow-up to Bretton Woods Note. As you know, on October 2 our Missions presented to the neutral governments a note containing the text of Bretton Woods Resolution VI and expressing our government's hope that the respective neutrals would institute appropriate measures to fulfill the objectives of the Resolution. None of the neutrals, except Eire, has as yet replied to the note. We, accordingly, prepared and submitted to State and FEA for their consideration drafts of two proposed follow-up notes -- one to Sweden and the other to the remaining neutrals. Sweden is being treated separately because of special circumstances and because it has already indicated, by word and action, a willingness to cooperate in carrying out the objectives of Resolution VI. Unlike the October 2 note, our proposed drafts specifically request replies as to the action taken, or contemplated, by each government with respect to the following: census of enemy property; control over dealings in such properties; institution of such further measures as may be necessary to immobilize looted property; supervision of enemy-owned or controlled enterprises; prohibition of capital imports involving enemy interests; and adoption of our Government's gold policy, as outlined in notes previously presented to the various governments. State and FEA have requested more time to study our proposed notes. They also wish to withhold their decisions pending a current report from Sweden which they feel may be of value in determining our approach to the other neutrals. We are pursuing this matter closely in order to obtain a decision in the near future.

France. A cable was received from Hoffman in Paris stating that Pleven, French Finance Minister, had requested Treasury's assistance in obtaining information concerning certain persons who had organized in Monaco a company which Pleven felt was being used as a

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depository for collaborationist and enemy funds fleeing from France. In conjunction with Program Planning Division, we prepared a reply to Hoffman which highlighted the following: (1) He was to advise Pleven that Treasury had noted with satisfaction his interest in the problems implicit in the case in reference, and that investigation is now being made of the persons and enterprises involved and that all information will be referred to Paris as soon as possible; (2) To assure Pleven that Treasury is anxious to assist in every way possible efforts of the United Nations to uncover looted and enemy assets; that we are pursuing this program vigorously in connection with implementation of Bretton Woods Resolution VI; (3) Inasmuch as the French Provisional Government was a signatory to Resolution VI, Hoffman might suggest to the French that they might wish to follow the lead taken by the United States and other signatories to the Resolution of presenting notes to the neutral governments; (4) In view of the French agreement with Monacan authorities giving the former authority to sequester enemy property in Monaco, the French might find it advisable to arrange for supervision of the activities of the company in question; Furthermore, supervision is being recommended by us to the neutral governments as one means to carry out the objectives of Resolution VI (i.e., by preventing enemy assets from going into concealment).

Division of Responsibility for Collection of Safehaven Information. Our London Embassy raised the question of division of responsibility between the British and ourselves regarding the collection of Safehaven information. At the same time, our Embassy referred to the feeling of MEW that "the U.S. would have primary responsibility in the Western Hemisphere, while the British perhaps should have primary responsibility in the European Hemisphere, an arrangement similar to that which existed for blacklisting." During the initial discussions on this question, State, Treasury and FEA agreed that we would not accept any such division of responsibility and that this should be made clear to London. The reply to London, prepared by State and modified somewhat by FEA, was opposed by us on the grounds that it did not indicate clearly or forcefully enough our distaste for the suggested division of responsibility. We submitted a substitute draft reply which expressed categorical opposition to any division of responsibility along hemispheric lines. A compromise reply was finally agreed upon which stated in part: "In view of our vital and direct interest in preventing Germany from building up its economic and military potential, we do not believe it desirable to divide between the British and ourselves 'primary responsibility' in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Our direct interest will lead up to participate fully in getting information in all countries. We are, of course, in favor of a full exchange of information with the British, both in London and in the field. However, the possible establishment of 'spheres of influence' in this project is not regarded favorable here."

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London-Coordination Center for European Safehaven Matters.

About two months ago we received from London a despatch suggesting that our London Embassy be made the coordination center for all European Safehaven matters. Two distinct aspects were discussed, namely: (1) fact-finding or collection of information; and (2) general matters or policy questions. With respect to the first, the Embassy indicated that it would be logical for it to serve as the focal point for such matters inasmuch as the British had a tremendous volume of information which could be handled most expeditiously through the direct medium of our London Embassy. In connection with the second aspect, our Embassy stated that MEW felt that European problems should be coordinated in London through our Embassy. Discussion of the Embassy's suggestions was held in abeyance pending the arrival in this country of Mr. Robbins, who has been appointed as our London Embassy's liaison representative with MEW on Safehaven matters. At a meeting attended by Mr. Robbins and representatives of State, Treasury and FEA, it was agreed in principle that London should serve as the coordination center for all European fact-finding and policy problems involving the British. It was made clear, however, that with respect to policymatters, our Embassy would act only in accordance with directives from Washington and, in the absence of such directives, would refer policy problems to Washington for decision. Although the "coordination center" principle had been agreed to by the Safehaven agencies, subsequent meetings indicated that there were some differences of opinion, as well as confusion, concerning specific details relating to the functions, responsibilities, etc., of our London Embassy. We accordingly, asked that State Department prepare a formal reply to the Embassy, inasmuch as it would be desirable to have as a matter of record, for present and future reference, a detailed document outlining our Government's views as to the scope and nature of the activities and responsibilities of our London Embassy in its capacity as coordination center for European Safehaven matters. It was suggested that Mr. Robbins prepare this document, inasmuch as it will give us an opportunity to determine whether he fully understands the views of our Government so that he may impart them properly to our Embassy upon his return to London. State has agreed to prepare the necessary reply.

Specific Cases. Insofar as initiating action on specific cases, we are now following the policy of handling only those cases which are of particular significance, while permitting ~~FEA~~ and State to process the bulk of the remaining cases which are for the most part, relatively unimportant. In effect, ~~FEA~~ is now the only one of the three agencies which initiates action on a large number of specific cases. State, of course, handles a number of routine follow-ups on cases originating with our Missions. To date, we have found few instances in which we have felt justified in approving FEA-inspired messages, instead of merely taking the position that we have no

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objections. The bulk of our work with respect to specific cases involves ~~urging State Department to obtain more expeditious action from our missions on outstanding investigative requests or on unfinished cases previously reported by the missions.~~ The more important action taken by us during the month on specific cases include the following:

- (1) A despatch received from our Embassy in Argentina reported on several highly significant Safehaven matters and reflected, in our opinion, an excellent understanding of the objectives of our Safehaven project. We, accordingly, initiated a reply to the Embassy commanding them on their report and asking them to continue to submit additional reports of a similar nature. We also asked them to investigate thoroughly several specific items mentioned in their report, particularly one referring to a proposed merger of the Axis drug and metal firms and the Argentine Government's alleged participation therein.
- (2) At a recent meeting with representatives of the Swiss Banker's Association, Messrs. Straessle and Thomann, of the Swiss Legation in Washington, stated that they would appreciate being advised by Treasury of any information concerning the concealment of loot or enemy assets in Switzerland. We took advantage of this suggestion several times during the month and referred to Mr. Thomann several items such as (a) names of several Swiss banks which had been reported as being definitely known to have received bonds and gold looted by the Nazis, and (b) efforts by a puppet Yugoslav delegation led by a Gestapo agent to obtain the release of a sizeable amount of gold and silver held by the Swiss Bank Corporation in behalf of the Yugoslavian Government. Although we do not expect any formal replies from the Legation concerning the action taken by the Swiss on such matters, there is some likelihood that they may induce the Swiss Government to prevent, or otherwise control, objectionable activities of the type in question.

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Pertinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign Enforcement Section for the Month of November 1944

S. SAFEHAVEN

General. Although it is felt that we have successfully resolved most of our internal organizational problems in connection with the Safehaven project, we must admit that the over-all accomplishments during the current month have not been very gratifying inasmuch as we have failed to conclude satisfactorily any of the broad problems or matters which must be disposed of before the program can go into high gear. For example, we have not yet issued instructions to our Missions concerning the preparation of a register of enemy property, nor have we taken any action to follow up forcefully the Bretton Woods note presented on October 2 to the neutral governments. Progress on these matters is absolutely essential to the successful development of the Safehaven project. Without attempting to place the blame, lack of progress may be attributed in large measure to the following: (1) A jurisdictional dispute within FEA during the month caused considerable delay in disposing of several important matters, such as the follow-up to Bretton Woods note and the circular instructions to our Missions to compile registers of enemy property. (It is noteworthy that the internal FEA dispute has been settled during the past week). (2) State Department, which at a joint State-Treasury-FEA meeting on October 27 sponsored a suggestion for a further meeting to consider plans for establishing effective liaison, distribution of duties, and the treatment of the various problems arising in connection with the Safehaven program, has successfully prevented such a meeting by a series of delaying tactics, although more than a month has already passed. Though we attempted to combat State's delaying tactics by calling a meeting at Treasury for November 14, Mr. Russell, alone among all the interested parties in State and FEA, opposed the meeting on the grounds that his Department was not prepared. Because we, as well as others in FEA and State, felt that the proposed joint meeting would provide the most appropriate and most simple medium through which to resolve many of the existing operational problems and dispose of pending matters, action on many problems was held in abeyance. We were misled into continuing this course by repeated and almost daily assurances by Messrs. Russell and Baker, State, that the meeting would be called within a matter of days.

It is expected that the situation will improve as a result of the appointment within the last few days of Mr. Covey T. Oliver to replace Mr. Russell as Chief of World Trade Intelligence Division. Mr. Oliver has given every indication in the past of being extremely cooperative and he appears to be as anxious as we are to expedite action on Safehaven matters. I have had a lengthy discussion with Mr. Oliver and expressed our dissatisfaction with the progress of the Safehaven project, particularly with the delay caused by State's procrastinating tactics. Mr. Oliver agreed that the situation has been

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extremely unsatisfactory and stated that he would arrange to have a joint State-Treasury-FEA meeting within two days. Regardless of the action which State may decide to take, it is our intention hereafter to expedite by every possible means the handling of Safehaven matters. We are confident that we will proceed more effectively than heretofore.

Cloaking of Axis Assets by Spanish Missions. On the basis of evidence that Spanish Missions in Latin America have been serving as media for the transfer of funds by enemy nationals and have been protecting enemy assets in a manner beyond that required by their position as representing power, we asked State Department to despatch a circular instruction to the Missions requesting investigations and detailed reports so that we might ascertain the extent to which the Spanish Missions are acting on behalf of the enemy (see September Report). In response to our request, State Department took the position that our proposed circular should not be sent inasmuch as (1) outstanding circular and country instructions appeared to cover the problem sufficiently and (2) even if these outstanding instructions are not deemed adequate, consideration should be given to the advisability of approaching the Spanish authorities directly before issuing another instruction. After considering State's reply, we again recommended that a circular instruction be despatched to our Missions in Latin America on the grounds that: (1) Inasmuch as the outstanding instructions referred to by State deal exclusively with the subject of representational expenditures and not with the problem which we raised, our proposed instruction would not represent duplication of any outstanding instructions. (2) We do not presently have sufficient information on which to base a direct approach to the Spanish authorities; we would, however, be prepared to consider such an approach after we have received reports from our Missions along the lines requested in our proposed circular instruction; and (3) our proposed instruction would be both timely and significant from the point of view of the Safehaven project.

Bretton Woods Resolution VI. As is generally known, on October 2, 1944, the American and British Missions in the European neutrals, Eire, Tangier and Turkey, presented notes to the governments of those countries conveying the text of Bretton Woods Resolution VI and calling upon those governments to "institute such measures as will fulfill the aims of the United Nations as expressed in the Resolution". To date, there has been little, if any, favorable reaction to these notes on the part of the Neutrals. In fact, the few instances where there has been any reaction at all, it has been definitely adverse. For example, our Mission in Portugal reports that it has been given the impression that the Portuguese Government does not consider the matter important. The reaction in Eire verged on being hostile, as evidenced by the Eire press censor prohibiting local newspapers from publishing a press release issued by the American Legation concerning the October 2 note. The Spanish Government has formally acknowledged receipt of the note but has offered no comment. None of the other neutral govern-

ments have responded in any manner whatsoever. It is unfortunately clear that none of these governments have thus far taken any positive steps to further the objectives specified in the Resolution. Because the Bretton Woods note was general in character and has not evinced any favorable reaction by the neutral governments, it has become apparent that a more pointed and forceful approach must be made if we are to succeed in enlisting their cooperation in controlling enemy assets, looted or otherwise. We have, consequently, drafted a proposal for following up the Bretton Woods note with a further note to the neutral governments. Our proposal is presently being considered by the interested persons in the Department.

At the time the Bretton Woods note was presented to the various neutral governments, instructions were issued to our Missions in all other countries to advise the governments to which they are accredited of the action taken and to suggest to them that they might wish to take parallel action and have their representatives in the neutral countries present similar notes to the neutral governments. To date, such notes have been presented to the neutral governments by Russia, China, Brazil, Canada, Dominical Republic and Guatemala.

Register of Enemy Assets. In a circular instruction of September 28, 1944, our Missions were advised that they would shortly receive instructions regarding the establishment of a register of enemy assets. It is noteworthy that such instructions had already been distributed at that time by the British Government to its Missions throughout the world. About a month ago, a draft of such instructions was prepared by State and discussed at several joint State-FEA-Treasury meetings. It was agreed that separate instructions would be sent to Latin America and to Europe. At a meeting on November 6, State, Treasury and Messrs. Homer and Fleisher of FEA agreed upon a circular instruction to Latin America. The following day, we were advised by State Department that Mr. Klaus of FEA had instructed them not to send the agreed-upon instruction but that he would submit a substitute instruction. Two weeks later, we received a copy of the Klaus-inspired instruction which was made the subject of a further State-FEA-Treasury meeting. At this meeting, we convinced State and FEA that the Klaus-inspired draft was inferior to the previously agreed upon draft and that it had only served to delay issuance of the instructions for two weeks. As a result, it was unanimously agreed to send out the instructions agreed upon several weeks previous. Although a week and a half has passed, the instruction to Latin America has still not been sent out by State Department. Daily phone calls to State have failed to obtain results and have merely evinced the statement that the matter has still not been cleared through the Department, although it is expected to do so shortly. It should be noted that once the circular instruction to Latin America is cleared within State Department, the instruction to the European Missions, which will be almost identical, will be processed without any difficulty.

For purposes of background, the instructions in question explain the nature and scope of the Safehaven project; request the Missions to compile a register of all enemy assets, spelling out in detail the types of assets which are considered pertinent to the Safehaven project; request the Missions to initiate a survey of enemy persons and their activities, spelling out the types of persons in which this Government is interested (e.g., enemy technicians, financial experts, managerial help, scientists, etc), and suggest that if such persons are not already on the Proclaimed List, consideration should be given to their inclusion thereon; ask the Missions to report all rumors concerning enemy attempts to secrete assets; instruct the Missions to arrange with their British colleagues for a prompt and complete exchange of information and to approach any other Allied Missions, particularly the French, Dutch and Belgian, which might be helpful; each Mission is asked to appoint a Coordinating Officer to handle this project; and it is suggested that this will be a continuing project for at least several years.

Aide Memoire to Swedish Government. As a result of an informal inquiry concerning Safehaven matters from a member of the Swedish Foreign Office, our Legation at Stockholm suggested that an aide memoire be presented to the Swedish Government. The Legation drafted a proposed aide memoire which pointed out the importance of the Safehaven problem; outlined briefly specific cases in which Sweden has served as a haven for enemy assets; suggested that the Swedish Government would certainly not wish to serve as a bank for looted assets; pointed out that looted or other enemy assets in Sweden would be considered essentially the same as enemy assets in Germany; and stated that the United States Government is prepared to assist or advise the Swedish Government in any matters relating to the control of enemy assets. The Legation's draft memoire was discussed by State, Treasury and Messrs. Homer and Fleisher of FEA, who, after agreeing to certain modifications, cleared a reply to Stockholm. We were subsequently advised that Mr. Klaus objected to sending the draft memoire to Stockholm on the grounds that he believed the substance of the memoire had already been conveyed to the Swedish Foreign Office. Since there was no alternative but to compromise with Mr. Klaus, the reply was modified to give our Legation discretion as to whether or not the note should be presented to the Swedish Government. No reply has as yet been received from the Legation. It is noteworthy that Klaus's interference in this matter is largely responsible for the delay in issuing instructions to our Missions in the neutral countries to present follow-up notes to the Bretton Woods note. This is explained by the fact that it had been agreed to use the aide memoire proposed by our Stockholm Legation as a pattern to be followed by our Missions in the neutral countries in drafting appropriate notes for presentation to the neutral governments.

Specific Safehaven Cases. To date, most of the material on specific cases has originated from Foreign Service despatches. Lacking any agreed-upon procedure with respect to the handling of such material, we have followed the practice until recently of calling State Department and suggesting action on specific cases raised in Foreign Service despatches. Since this procedure has not proved very satisfactory

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because State personnel are not clear as to their responsibilities in handling such material, we have adopted the practice of putting our suggestions for action in the form of memoranda to World Trade Intelligence Division. Among the more interesting specific items on which we have initiated action during the month are the following:

- (1) A Chilean newspaper report that an agent of Goering has brought 500,000 pounds sterling into Argentina recently.
- (2) A Rome news despatch that Mussolini's wealth is cached in Brazil.
- (3) A German financial expert, George Mainz, who was one of the principal agents engaged in transferring Nazi funds to Argentina via Spain, is presently in Argentina as an advisor to the Argentine Minister of Finance. The Embassy at Buenos Aires was asked to submit its recommendations relative to inclusion of Mainz on the Proclaimed List.
- (4) A Tass agency statement, based on well-informed Swiss sources, that Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, leader of the German Ausland organization, is now engaged in setting up an extensive number of foreign bureaus in neutral countries to assist Hitlerite ringleaders in fleeing from Germany. We recommended to the Department of State that an instruction be sent to our Missions in the European neutrals, Turkey, Eire, Tangier and Argentina, cautioning them to be on the lookout for such Nazi activity and requesting them to submit immediately any information pertinent to this report.
- (5) A report from our Embassy at Argentina revealed that three local firms, Securitas S.A. (SHH), San Juan S.A. (SBN), Stella, S.A. (SBN), all controlled by the banking firm of Johann Wehrli y Cia. A.G., Zurich, Switzerland, are holding accounts and securities for unidentified persons in Europe. The various companies involved have been under consideration for inclusion on the Proclaimed List. Before pressing for listing, however, we arranged a meeting with the author of the above-mentioned Embassy report who, by chance, was in this country. It was his opinion and, after some discussion, we agreed that rather than attempt to list the companies at this time, it would be more desirable to forward his report to our Legation in Switzerland with a request that it explore in Zurich clues contained in the report concerning assets of unknown beneficial ownership held by the Argentine companies. As a result, the Argentine report was despatched to Switzerland with a statement that the Argentine companies, in conjunction with Wehrli y Cia., Zurich, may be engaged in large-scale cloaking and secretion of German assets. Consequently, the Legation is instructed to conduct an intensive investigation of Wehrli's activities, as described in the Argentine report, with emphasis to be placed on the Safehaven aspects of the matter.

In addition to the above, we have initiated several domestic investigations aimed at obtaining information concerning sources that might be helpful in providing leads on Safehaven matters. For example, at our request Domestic Compliance arranged for an interview with the

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managing editor of the Allied Labor News, a New York news sheet which has published several items concerning secretion of Axis assets. The interview resulted in the disclosure of the name of the periodical's Montevideo correspondent who has been submitting the Safehaven items. As a result, we requested State to submit the correspondent's name to our Embassy at Montevideo with a request that he be interviewed and an effort be made to obtain whatever information he has concerning the secretion of enemy assets. In another instance, we received a copy of a censorship submission written by an anonymous person in Buenos Aires to a woman in New Orleans stating that a certain person named Thiemen and others were engaged in secreting Axis assets. We asked Domestic Compliance to ascertain from the woman in New Orleans the name of the writer in Buenos Aires so that he could be contacted for further information by our Embassy. We have also cleared a number of items initiated by FEA. State Department has not initiated any specific cases during the month.

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Pertinent portion of Monthly Report of the Foreign Enforcement Section for the Month of October 1944

4. SAFEHAVEN PROJECT.

The responsibility for the SAFEHAVEN project was assigned to this Unit at about the middle of the month. Since that time, our efforts have been directed principally at acquainting ourselves with the background and setting up an appropriate filing system to handle the large volume of pertinent information. We have developed a filing system which we believe will provide a ready means for obtaining information on specific aspects of the project. State Department and F.E.A. have been advised that our Unit is to serve as Treasury's clearing medium for all SAFEHAVEN matters. We have thus far cleared a number of SAFEHAVEN messages initiated by F.E.A. and we have also initiated several such messages ourselves. Since we have been extremely busy attempting to organize the various details of this project, we shall not attempt to report on the specific cases which we have handled thus far. Next month, however, we shall report all interesting and significant developments in detail.

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CERONOLOGY OF SAFEHAVEN DEVELOPMENTS

October 1, 1944 - Bretton Woods Resolution VI notes presented to neutrals by U.S., U.K. and U.S.S.R. Replies practically nil.

December 3, 1944 - Recognizing need for neutral cooperation if we are to attain our economic warfare objectives, Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy issued a statement, later approved by the President, outlining U. S. economic policy vis-a-vis the neutrals and recognizing the availability of certain Sanctions to induce cooperation by neutrals.

December 1944 - Treasury was asked to approve discussion in London of Safehaven matters in conjunction with negotiation of interim war trade agreement with Sweden. Inasmuch as FEA and State refused to make acceptance of our Safehaven demands a sine qua non to signing of the trade agreement, Treasury refused to approve discussions in London.

Shortly thereafter we learned that renegotiation of war trade agreements with all the neutrals was impending. By that time it had become apparent that we would have to take a forceful stand, including the use of sanctions, if we were to obtain neutral cooperation. We convinced State and FEA that we could use the forthcoming trade negotiations as an effective vehicle through which to induce the neutrals to implement our Safehaven objectives. The three agencies then agreed to insist upon Safehaven as an integral part of all the impending war trade agreements.

February 1, 1945 - Inasmuch as the December 8, 1944 statement of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy merely recognized the availability of certain sanctions for possible use against the neutrals but did not specifically authorize their use, it was agreed to draft a joint State-Treasury-FEA memorandum to the Committee requesting its approval to use sanctions against recalcitrant neutrals. The reasons for this memorandum are twofold; namely to strengthen our position vis-a-vis (1) the neutrals and (2) the British who have indicated some reluctance to associate Safehaven with war trade negotiations. The proposed memorandum has gone through various stages of rewriting and clearance, particularly in State and FEA, and is just about ready for presentation to the Executive Committee.

Switzerland - By making acceptance of our Safehaven demands a sine qua non to signing of a war trade agreement with Switzerland, the Currie Mission was successful in achieving many of our Safehaven objectives.

Sweden - In December preliminary war trade negotiations were concluded in London - no formal agreement was signed - Safehaven not discussed in detail (see above) - Swedes indicated willingness to include in the pending war trade agreement a statement "To keep in force such measures as are made to implement Bretton Woods Resolution VI and to institute such other measures as may be necessary for this purpose." Swedes were advised that specific Safehaven measures would be raised later through our Legation at Stockholm.

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On February 24 Swedes expressed (to our Embassy in London) their preference to negotiate Safehaven apart from war trade agreement. On March 3 we instructed our Embassy at London that Safehaven must be made an integral part of any war trade agreement with Sweden. We then sent our Missions at London and Stockholm for their comment detailed statements of our Safehaven objectives in Sweden, with instructions that no discussions be held as yet with the British or Swedes. The Missions indicated their approval of the Swedish objectives. The London Mission implied, however, that it was going to proceed with trade negotiations. Reasons were that the British and Swedes were pressing to conclude an agreement. Furthermore, our Military people were anxious to please Sweden on this score in order to reach agreement with Sweden on other matters of a military nature desired by our government.

Before a reply could be despatched, we were advised by our Embassy at London that they had discussed Safehaven with the British who had certain objections to our Swedish objectives and wanted more time to study the matter. Among other things, the British were reluctant to press Swedes for disclosure of information at this time (as required in our list of objectives) because they felt more effective results could be obtained following Allied control of Germany; British were further troubled by apparent differences between Swedish proposals and the Swiss agreement obtained by Currie Mission. The Embassy also reported that in the course of informal discussions the Swedes expressed preparedness to sign interim supply agreement but could not negotiate technical Safehaven matters in London. Our Embassy recommended signing interim agreement with safeguarding clause making performance on our part contingent upon satisfactory implementation by Sweden of Bretton Woods VI.

A reply was sent on March 17 to our Embassy stating that 1) Our Safehaven objectives were so important as to warrant refusal to conclude a trade agreement with Sweden if she did not accept our Safehaven demands; 2) As a matter of self-protection, we would be compelled to use economic sanctions against uncooperative neutrals; 3) hence, no interim agreement could be signed without acceptance of our Safehaven demands; 4) however, pending negotiation of Safehaven matters we would have no objection to the temporary operation of an unsigned agreement on non-Safehaven matters; 5) Safehaven negotiations with Swedes could not start until we reach agreement with British - our Embassy to continue efforts to make clear our position to British; 6) With respect to difference between Swedish-Swiss objectives, British to be advised that we feel Swedish should be used as pattern for all neutrals and we hoped that Swiss agreement could be expanded; and (7) Allied control from Germany must be supplemented with neutral cooperation if our Safehaven program is to be successful.

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A reply dated March 19 from our Embassy states: 1) Our views were conveyed to, and are now being studied by, the British; 2) Swedes informed by U.S.-U.K. representatives that no trade agreement could be signed pending satisfactory negotiation on our Safehaven demands; and (3) Swedes advised that U.S.-U.K. representatives would be prepared shortly to negotiate Safehaven matters in Stockholm.

Spain - Contrary to specific agreement with us and without clearing, State and FEA despatched message to our Embassy in Spain regarding forthcoming trade agreement negotiations and listing Safehaven objectives desired in connection with agreement. We had split with State and FEA on question of sanctions. We protested the aforementioned message to Spain on grounds it referred only to objectives and made no mention of our preparedness or willingness to use sanctions if necessary.

(Note: Incidentally, this dispute accounted for preparation of second (pending) memorandum to Executive Committee.) Before the situation could be remedied, we learned that our Missions in London and Madrid had discussed the matter with the British who categorically opposed making acceptance of our Safehaven demands a condition precedent to signing of a war trade agreement on grounds that 1) Safehaven has political implications and should be handled on a political level, and 2) it might jeopardize British ability to obtain certain vital supplies. We later learned that British would be willing to insist upon Spanish acceptance of our Safehaven demands but would not be willing to back it up in the event of a showdown.

Although the Safehaven liaison group agreed that every effort should be made to induce the British to stand firm on forcing the Spanish to accept Safehaven as a sine qua non to signing of a trade agreement, we were confronted by the following difficulties, among others: 1) the supply people in our Government were pressing for conclusion of a trade agreement and were not willing to hold off indefinitely pending resolution of the Safehaven problem; 2) State's political people had taken position that if we could not get British to go along with us, we would have to compromise in order to preserve Anglo-American unity; 3) even if we refused to sign a trade agreement, the British could and would probably go ahead on their own, in which event the Spaniards would not encounter any serious inconveniences.

As a result, a compromise instruction was sent to our Missions at London and Madrid. The London message, to be conveyed to the British, highlighted the following: 1) A strong, uniform Anglo-American stand towards Spain is highly desirable; 2) Wholehearted adoption and implementation by Spain of the Safehaven program must be a condition precedent to the signing of the war trade agreement or shipment of supplies; 3) We hope the British will agree - otherwise salutary action on part of Spain in the future would be lessened considerably; 4) Treasury is prepared to revoke the Spanish general license; 5) Evidence of weakness towards Spain now

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might seriously prejudice our position with other neutrals; 6) Obviously, strong action must be taken before hostilities cease and while Spain is dependent upon the United Nations for essential commodities; 7) At this stage of war, there is no justification for giving Spain preferential treatment over other neutrals; what little we have to gain by such treatment cannot possibly be compared to the stakes in balance in an effective control of German external assets in Spain. London message further asked that British be advised that we are prepared to make a political approach to Spanish on Safehaven, and we hoped British would accept our views and make a simultaneous approach. (Note: This was agreed upon to obviate any dilatory tactics by Spanish on grounds that they were not aware of our Safehaven objectives.)

A draft of a proposed (political) note to be presented to the Spanish Government was forwarded at the same time to our Missions at London and Madrid for comment. This note was based on the Swedish list of objectives. Madrid was advised to present the note as soon as it receives clearance from London which was to discuss it with the British. On March 21 we received a telegram from Madrid which apparently crossed the aforementioned outgoing instruction and stated that our Embassy, after informal discussions regarding Safehaven with the Spanish, "had derived the impression that it may be possible to persuade the Government of Spain, prior to close of the war, to take some action." Furthermore, the Spanish had asked to be furnished with specific information concerning the measures taken by Switzerland. A reply to Madrid is presently under consideration.

Portugal - Negotiations have not as yet begun inasmuch as the present trade agreement does not expire until June 30. Instructions have been sent to our Embassy at London to start anticipatory discussions with the British on supply questions and, at the same time, advise them that we propose to make the same approach to Portugal as we have made to Spain.

A meeting has been planned for March 26 to discuss the desirability of presenting a note immediately to the Portuguese Government, comparable to that proposed for Spain.

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LISTE DES OBJETS EMPORTÉS PAR LES ALLEMANDS (Occupation Allemande 1940-44)

A mon retour, après la Libération de Paris, j'ai retrouvé mon appartement sous scellés allemands, et la plupart des objets qui meublaient mon appartement manquait. Il y manquait, entre autres, surtout des objets d'art dont la liste suit :

- 6 Statues en ivoire japonais de 18/20 cm. d'hauteur,
 1 paire Grands Vases en cristal estampillés ST-Louis
 2 " " " " BACCARAT de 50 cm. de haut.
 2 petits " "
 2 grands vases porcelaine de Sèvres (1 paire)
 4 statuettes porcelaine de SAXE (sujet divers, berger, bergères, marquise)
 1 tableau de BOUDIN (marine) 60 cm. x 80 cm.
 1 " DEGAS (danseuse) 40 cm. x 28 cm. environ.
 1 " MODIGLIANI (portrait de femme au chignon) 35 cm. x 35 cm. env.
 1 " UTRILLO (paysage de Montmartre) 60 x 45 cm. environ
 1 " ECOLE FLAMANDE du XVI^e siècle (portrait) 90 cm. x 50 env.
 1 Samovar en cuivre rouge.
 2 tapis de prière en soie d'Anatolie vert amande, dont l'un représentait des ibis sur 2m,20 x 1m,50 et l'autre 2m,10 x 1m,40 environ.
 3 tapis d'Orient (1 CHOUMAKI 3m. x 2m,20 env.
 " " 1 CHIRVAN 2m,50 x 1m,60 envi.
 " " 1 CHINE bleu ancien 2m,30 x 1m,50 env.
 1 pendule en verre sous globe
 1 sculpture bronze signé BARBEDIENNE (1 cheval)
 1 " " " " 1 chien
 2 cendriers gros cristal taillé estampillés BACCARAT.
 1 tapisserie sur soie ivoire chinoise travail main "MARCHÉ DE HANOÏ"
 1 m x 1m,25.
 1 Statuette en Cornaline (un chameau) de 15 cm. de haut. env.
 1 Statue bronze chinois (pêcheur au poisson)
 1 paire (2) de pots à tabac en porcelaine de Chine avec couvercle
 1 coupe cloisonnée bronze et émail chinois.
 1 vase " " " " avec dragon.
 1 grand éléphant en ivoire, défenses en ébène.
 1 petit " porcelaine de Sèvres à fleur.
 2 coqs porcelaine de Copenhague gris-bleuté,
 1 vase au col effilé " " "
 1 chien " " " " de 25 cm. environ:
 3 chevaux sauvages " "
 1 grand collier en ambre. (sautoir)
 1 " " " ivoire. "
 1 jeu d'échecs en ivoire sculpté.
 5 petits sujets de bronze (cochon avec son auge, un enfant, chien, petit jardinier av. pelle et arrosoir, un petit carrosse) tous signés.
 1 vase pâte de Nancy (DAUM) fumé
 2 statuettes anciennes en biscuit blanc de Paris.
 1 Service en argent massif du 18^e siècle (plateau, théière, chocolatière, pot à crème, sucrier décor Louis XIV) argenterie ancienne - c'était le seul objet de valeur en argent resté à Paris; - 5 kg. env.
 1 éventail en ivoire peint signé "BOUCHER" et dentelle précieuse.
 VU pour Collection de Stores en dentelles véritables Milan, Bruges, Venise, et filet fin, ainsi que des nappes en dentelles assorties.
- Monsieur J. Proust possède
- PARIS, le 2 DECEMBRE 1946
- certifié conforme*
- J. Proust*

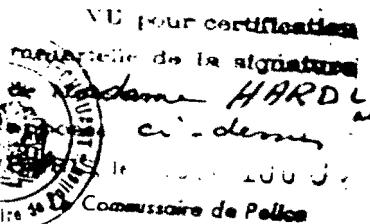
Porte-copie d'un document que avait tenu à me faire faire des démarches mais sans succès - la signature est de lui Joseph Etienne

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Je soussigne Madame Georgee Hardy
12 Rue Eppolyte Lebas Paris 9^e arr
Certifie que monsieur Henri Dauchet et ~~monsieur~~ ^{mais} même
avoir vendue à monsieur Trouwry 11 Rue Viollet le Duc
1 tableau signé Modigliani portrait de femme
de 34/35 X environs.

1 tableau signé Bonobis Dimension 60X80 environs
Tableau avec signature Maurice Utrillo.
Paysage de Montmartre Rue de l'Horloge
Dimension 60X45 et environs.
Marchand des tableaux Rue Viollet le Duc que
G. Hardy

a Valois pour les autorités, déclencher



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Von Lampe, Paris, Rue du Colisée (?), has archives

OQuIV, Attaché-Abt. Matzky

Wirsing -- ed. "Das Reich" -- now in Munich

Tabaritsky -- one of murderers of Nabokov (1921), during war head
of German Nansen-Office, now in Argentina

Despotuli -- 1933 picked as editor of Novoe Slovo as an Aryan,
during war often complained that he couldn't do ~~ah~~ any more.
Warned others of impending arrests. Went to Berlin from
Baden see in 1947, was arrested at Anhalter Bahnhof and
shot by Soviets.

SS pamphlet "Tiere sehen dich an"

N.B.: All copies are from the
Alexander Dallin Papers.
Box 8, file 23.

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Berlin W 35, den 22.9.1944
2591/44 Dr.Kp/Ho

(1) Der Beauftragte des Fuehrers
fuer die Ueberwachung der gesamten geistigen und
weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP

Herrn Ministerialdirigent
Dr. Braeutigam
Michendorf

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Sehr geehrter Pg Braeutigam!

Im Auftrag von Reichsleiter Rosenberg uebersende ich Ihnen anbei ein Schreiben eines Prof. Sazslawez, das uns ueber den Kommandeur der FP-Nr. L 03 049 zuging. Die Annahme des Saslawez, ein Studienkollege des Reichsleiters zu sein, entspricht nicht den Tatsachen. Reichsleiter Rosenberg bittet Sie um Pruefung, ob ein Einsatz des Saslawez in Ihrem Arbeitsgebiet anzustreben sei.

Heil Hitler! Ihr /-/ Dr. W. Koeppen, SA Standartenfuehrer

(2) Uebersetzung aus dem russischen

Herr Minister!

Die beinahe dreissig Jahre, die seit der Zeit unseres Studiums an der Universitaet verstrichen sind, haben sicher die Erinnerung an den Studenten aus dem ersten Semester, Alexis Saslawez, ausgeloescht, desto mehr da die Ereignisse jener Zeit es mir nicht gestatteten, dort laenger zu verweilen. Doch zwingt mich die Wichtigkeit der Angelegenheit, mich unmittelbar an Sie zu wenden.

Bereits seit geraumer Zeit macht sich im Auslande, nicht nur amfma in den auf Seiten Deutschlands kaempfenden, sondern auch in den neutralen Staaten, das Gefuehl der Kriegsermuendung bemerkbar. Dieses Gefuehl hat im Auslande weite Kreise der Bevoelkerung ergriffen sich aber noch nicht zu einer allgemeinen Bewegung entwickelt. Ich will diese Stimmungen erfassen und ihnen den Anschein einer organisierten und weitverzweigten, allgemeinen Bewegung geben, deren Verbreitung in England und Amerika durch die Presse vor sich gehen soll. Die daraufhin ev. entstehenden Streiks, Steigerung der Fahnenflucht aus den Heeren dieser Staaten, Laehmung des Willens zur Weiterfuehrung des Krieges - waeren als positive Erscheinung n zu bewerten.

Zu diesem Zwecke moechte ich erst in einem und spaeter, wenn die Moeglichkeit dazu besteht, in mehreren neutralen Staaten, vielleicht auch in England selbst, eine legale Vereinigung, demokatisch, antimilitaristischen Charakters, eine Liga der Freunde des Friedens gruenden. Innerhalb der alten ukrainischen und russischen Emigranten werde ich ein grosses Heer von Mitarbeitern haben, die ausschliesslich aus Humanitaetsgruenden arbeiten sollen. Ich habe den Inhalt, die Form und die Arbeitsmethoden, sowie den Entwurf fuer die Satzungen der Liga durchdacht. Vielleicht koennte die Liga anfangs mit einer offentlichen Kundgebung hervortreten, in der auf das Folgende hingewiesen wird:

1. Ergebnisse des Krieges - Millionen von Menschenopfern, ungeheure materielle Verluste, Vernichtung historischer und kultureller Werte, durch den Krieg hervorgerufene Leiden der Bevoelkerung;

2. Aussichten des Krieges im Lichte der neuesten Technik und der Anwendungsmoeglichkeit neuer Waffenarten;

3. Fuerden Frieden - die Kraefte des Fortschrittes und der Zivilisation

4. Fuer den Krieg - die Kraefte der Zerstoerung und der Anarchie;

4. Jeder Gewaltfrieden traegt den Keim des neuen Krieges in sich und deshalb

5. ist ein ungefaehrter Frieden nur ohne Sieger und Besiegte moeglich;

6. Die komenden Geschlechter werden nicht den Siegern dankbar sein, aber denen, durch deren Entschlusskraft das Ende dieses Krieges herbeigefuehrt wird und zukuenftige Kriege vermieden werden.

Im uebrigen koennen diese Losungen, der tatsaechlichen Wirklichkeit im Auslande entsprechend, im Hinblick auf die zu erreichenden Ziele vermehrt oder zum Teil geaendert werden. Meiner Ansicht nach, muesste eine Voeroeffentlichung der Richtlinien ueber die Taetigkeit der Liga unterbleiben. Ebenso denke ich, dass der Inhalt dieses Briefes geheimgehalten werden mussste. Ich selbst habe diese Blaetter einem deutschen Offizier, Oberst Gustav G.

LP 2/XIII) anvertraut und mich seiner Hilfe bei der Ueberreichung dieses Schreibens bedient. Oberst Grauer und der ihm unterstellte Oberzahlmeister Herr Kalle koennen Ihnen meinen Aufenthaltsort nennen, den in innerhalb von 2-3 Tagen infolge bilschewistischer Bedrohung aendern werde.

Wenn Sie, Herr Minister, die Verwirklichung dieser Idee fuer unnoetig oder gar aus irgend einem Grunde fuer gefaehrlich halten, so verspreche ich Ihnen, ueber diese Idee nichts mehr verlauten zu lassen. Ich bitte Sie, meine aufrichtigsten Wuensche fuer den Sieg ueber den Feind, den Peiniger meines Heimatlandes, sowie die Versicherung meiner groessten Hochachtung entgegenzunehmen.

gez. Aleksej Saslawez

1.9.44

Feldp. Nr. L 03049 LGPA Breslau, ueb. Dienstst. Feldp. Nr. L 03049 LGPA Breslau

3) RMfdbO 10.Okt 44

An Sa-Standartenfuehrer Dr. W. Koeppen

Sehr geehrter Pg Koeppen!

Die Moeglichkeit eines Einsatzes des Saslawez erscheint mir nicht gegeben, da seine schlaege ueber den Rahmen des Ostministeriums hinausgehen. Ich werde diesbezueglich an d RSHA herantreten an anheim stellen, eine Verbindnung mit dem Verfasser des Briefes aufzunehmen. Heil Hitler, Ihr / Braeutigam/

Entwurf of letter, 18 Oct 44, RMfdbO an RK RSHA, SD-Schule, Bernau bei Berlin
 (z.B. SS-Ostuf Nimz) turning over Saslawez suggestion to him. Letter from
 Sacharbeiter Haynberg.

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Zur Tätigkeit russischer Emigranten in Stadt
und Gebiet Smolensk .

Geheim

Im Laufe der letzten Monate sind in Smolensk und im Gebiet von Smolensk eine Reihe von Vertretern der russischen Emigration erschienen, die es verstanden haben, sich auf mehr oder weniger unklaren Wegen Zugang in die besetzten, ehemals sowjetischen Gebiete zu verschaffen. Es handelt sich im ganzen um einige Dutzend Personen, die zum Teil in der öffentlichen Verwaltung Verwendung gefunden haben, zum anderen Teil sich jedoch ohne bestimmte Beschäftigung (ja sogar ohne feste Wohnung!) hier aufzuhalten. Diese Emigranten kommen aus Serbien, Frankreich, der Tschechoslowakei, aber auch aus Deutschland. Ihre Ausweise sind nur in seltenen Fällen voll gültig. Es sind sogar Fälle zu verzeichnen, wo die Emigranten überhaupt keinen Ausweis einer deutschen Dienststelle besitzen, der sie zum Aufenthalt in den besetzten Gebieten berechtigt. Andere wieder haben sich von Brest aus durch das Gebiet des Reichskommissariats Ostland einfach bis nach Smolensk eingeschlichen, ohne jemals bei einer deutschen Dienststelle zu erscheinen.

Die meisten dieser Emigranten kommen mit einem bestimmten politischen Programm hierher, als Sendboten gewisser politischer Gruppen der Emigration, mit denen sie auch von hier aus die Führung aufrechterhalten, unter Benutzung des Feldpostweges über ihnen bekannte deutsche Wehrmachtsangehörige, die meist russischer oder halbrussischer Abstammung sind.

Unter diesen Emigranten besteht die aktivste Gruppe aus Vertretern des sogenannten "Nationalen Arbeiterverbandes" (Nazi-onalnyi trudovoi sojus). Zu ihnen gehören die Emigranten Tarassow, Schkilkow, Kaljakin und einige andere. Diese Gruppe treibt unter der hiesigen Bevölkerung eine rege Agitation für die Ideen des sogenannten "Nationalen Arbeiterverbandes", die nachfolgend genauer geschildert werden. Angehörige der Gruppe haben es verstanden, auf dem Umwege über die Rayonverwaltung, Agronomen usw. auch in die Provinz einzudringen. Die Gruppe maßt sich in ihrer Agitation an, allein zur Führung und künftigen Leitung Gesamtrußlands berufen zu sein. Sie hat unter der hiesigen Öffentlichkeit bisher freilich

keinen großen Erfolg gehabt, da hier eine emigrantenfeindliche Tendenz vorherrscht. Immerhin wäre durch eine Reihe von Beispielen zu belegen, daß die Agitation der genannten Emigrantengruppe unter der hiesigen Bevölkerung Erstaunen und Beunruhigung hervorruft, jedenfalls das Vertrauen zum deutschen Führungsanspruch erschüttert. Vor allem ist es bezeichnend, daß die genannte Gruppe in ihrer Agitation das Verhältnis der russischen Bevölkerung zu Deutschland vollkommen umgeht bzw. zu verstehen gibt, daß weder die Bolschewiki noch die Deutschen dem zukünftigen Rußland das "Heil bringen können, sondern allein eine national-russisch chauvinistische Bewegung. Die Vertreter der genannten Gruppe bringen hektographierte Druckschriften unter der hiesigen Bevölkerung in Umlauf.

In dieser Schrift, die insgesamt 26 eng beschriebene Seiten umfaßt, werden die Ideen des sogenannten "Nationalen Arbeiterverbandes" dargelegt. Als Motto ist der Schrift folgende Bemerkung vorangestellt:

"Der ""Nationale Arbeiterverband"" ist eine Organisation neuer aktiver Kräfte, die als Grundziel den Kampf mit dem Kommunismus betrachten, sowie die Schaffung eines nationalen Rußland, das auf der Grundlage der vom Verband gepredigten Ideologie aufgebaut ist."

In der Einführung ist u.a. gesagt:

"Rußland war immer nur stark durch das Bewußtsein seiner inneren Einheit... Kühne und weise Männer haben erkannt, daß einem geschwächten Rußland der Untergang droht... Die Folgen des Kommunismus sind so stark, daß nur die Flamme einer nationalen Wiedergeburt nach dem militärischen Krach des Kommunismus Rußland retten kann."

Als ideologische "Grundlage" bekennt sich die Programmschrift zum Idealismus im Gegensatz zu dem von den Bolschewiken geförderten Materialismus.

Der "Nationalismus", den die Gruppe befürwortet, wird folgendermaßen charakterisiert:

"Unser russischer Nationalismus, das ist unsere heiße Liebe zu der teuren russischen Nation, zu ihren 183 Millionen Menschen, die untereinander durch eine tausendjährige Geschichte

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verbunden sind.... Unser Nationalismus ist stark, unser gemeinsamer Glaube richtet sich auf eine erhabene Zukunft unseres russischen Vaterlandes, das vom Joch des Kommunismus befreit wird." Der von dem sogenannten "Nationalen Arbeiterverband" gepredigte Nationalismus stellt weiter den Führungsanspruch der Großrussen im künftigen russischen Staat heraus: "Ein großrussischer Nationalist, so heißt es, ist derjenige, der als Allerwichtigstes erkennt, daß er zum großrussischen Zweig des russischen Volkes gehört. Er ist der Ansicht, daß ganz Rußland ihm gehört, und daß er der Herr über Rußland ist. Der russische Nationalismus führt eine russische Nationalpolitik durch. Das bedeutet, daß er für das ganze russische Volk, d.h. für die Großrussen, Ukrainer und Weißruthenen, Sorge trägt. Alle anderen müssen entweder Russen werden oder ihnen unterworfen sein." Dieses Programm nennt die erwähnte Schrift den "russischen nationalen Nationalismus".

Zur Nationalitätenfrage äußert sich die Schrift, wie folgt: "Das Territorium Rußland ist gewaltig groß. Rußland besitzt alles, was es braucht, und ist voller Unabhängigkeit von seinen Nachbarn. Getreide, Erz, Kohle, Erdöl, Gold, Platin, Mangan, Baumwolle sind zur Genüge vorhanden. Die Reichtümer Rußlands sind unermesslich. Dies alles besitzt aber nicht die Ukraine oder Großrußland oder die Tschuwaschenrepublik allein, sondern das russische Imperium. Unser höchster Besitz aber ist die gesamtrussische Kultur, die schon in ihrer Frühzeit das Bewußtsein der Einheit des russischen Volkes geschaffen hat. Wir alle zusammen haben Paris und Neapel erobert, wir alle zusammen sind bis Konstantinopel vorgedrungen..."

Wir alle zusammen sind eine Weltmacht....

Auf innerpolitischem Gebiet propagiert die genannte Schrift die "nationale Solidarität", die teils mit faschistischen Ideen, teils mit mystisch-religiösen Vorstellungen begründet wird.

Als Grundlagen des künftigen Staatsaufbaues des russischen Imperiums werden in der Schrift genannt: Die Gründung einer starken, über den Parteien und Klassen stehenden nationalen Regierung; eine gesamtrussische, gewählte Volksvertretung; weitgehende

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liche Selbstverwaltung; die Aufteilung des Grund und Bodens und den Übergang zur bäuerlichen Individualwirtschaft; nationale Arbeitsdienstplicht, "geführte" Wirtschaft ohne Kapitalismus; Religionsfreiheit unter Wahrung der Vorherrschaft der orthodoxen Kirche; Hebung der Volksbildung.

Es bleibt überaus bezeichnend, daß in dem ganzen von den sogenannten "Nationalen Arbeiterverband" aufgestellten politischen Programm mit keinem Wort Deutschland und das Verhältnis des künftigen Großrußland zu Deutschland erwähnt wird, ebenso wenig wie der Kampf der deutschen Armee gegen den Bolschewismus.

— — —



Russisches Nationalkomitee

S. Wajciechowski

Warschau, Okt. 19. 1939

Herrn
Reichsantälter Dr. Albert
Berlin

Sehr verehrter Herr Reichsantälter!

Bezugnehmend auf unser Gespräch im Warschau, erläutere ich Ihnen, Ihnen die Sie interessierenden Nachrichten über die Lage der russischen nationalen Volksgruppe im Generalgouvernement mitzuteilen, vor allen jedoch möchte ich mich entschuldigen, daß ich es mit so großer Verzögerung tue. Der Grund dazu liegt nicht nur an der Arbeitstätigkeit, sondern auch an meiner Erkrankung, welche mich eine Zeitlang im Bett festhielt und meine Fähigkeit unterbrach.

Wie ich Ihnen bereits mitteilte, wandte sich das Russische Nationale Komitee in Warschau am Tage der Besetzung der Stadt durch die deutsche Wehrmacht an die deutschen Behörden. Am 1. Oktober 1939 besuchte eine Delegation des Komitees den Kommandanten der Stadt Warschau, General von Cochenhausen, und überreichte ihm die Loyalitätserklärung der nationalrussischen Volksgruppe in Warschau. An dieser Delegation nahmen teil: Präs des Komitees, Herr Nikolai Bulanow, Vorstandsmitglied, Herr Hans Tschetwrikow, und ich. Außer uns drei an der Delegation 3 Vertreter der ehemaligen polnischen Staatsangehörigen russischer Nationalität teil, und zwar: der orthodoxe Priester Dmitrius Sajkowitsch, Herr Ing. Simeon Gladnick und Herr Boris Kowenda.

Wir betonten in unserer, Herrn General von Cochenhausen übermittelten, Loyalitätserklärung, daß die zusätzliche nationale

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Volksgruppe in Warschau - ihrer antikommunistischen und antideutschen
Gefühle und Widerstand gegen die polnische Herrschaft bestens bewusst und
traubliebend - beschlossen hat, der gegenwärtigen Führung der deut-
schen Politik im Osten Rechung zu tragen und zwecks ihres An-
sprechens bei der Wiederherstellung des Friedens und der Erholung
in ehemaligen Polen behilflich zu sein.

Die deutschen Militär- und Zivilbehörden in Warschau erwiesen
dem Komitee und der russischen nationalen Volksgruppe gegenüber sehr
viel Wohlwollen, was unsere Arbeit bei der Verteidigung der Interessen
der russischen Bevölkerung bedeutend erleichterte.

In einigen Tagen nach Besetzung der Stadt Warschau durch die
deutschen Truppen vereinigten sich alle zur Zeit der polnischen Herr-
schaft bestehende russischen Organisationen - mit Ausnahme der Demo-
kratischen - und wählten den Vorsitzenden des Komitees, Herrn Niko-
laus Bulanow, und mich zu Vertretern der nationalrussischen Volke-
gruppe im Generalgouvernement. Diese Vereinigung besteht auch weiter,
was die Arbeit des Komitees bedeutend erleichtert.

Das Komitee stellte sich 3 Aufgaben:

1./ Die Rechtslage der russischen Bevölkerung des Generalgou-
vernements restlos auszutragen.

In dieser Angelegenheit wandte ich mich am 4. Dezember 1939
im Namen des Komitees an Herrn Generalgouverneur mit einem ausführli-
chen Bericht, in welchem ich ihn ersuchte, die russischen Bevölkerung
des Generalgouvernement als eine einzige nationale Volksgruppe -
ohne der zur Zeit der polnischen Herrschaft bestehenden Einteilung
in polnische Staatsangehörige und staatenlose russische Emigranten -
akennen zu wollen. Diese Einteilung war absolut künstlich, da die
ehemalige polnische Regierung nach ihren Gutachten die Erteilung

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polnischer Staatsangehörigkeit Personen russischer Nationalität - die alle Rechte dazu hatten - abgegabt. Die Aufrechterhaltung dieser Einteilung würde zur Notwendigkeit einer doppelten Prüfung aller, die russische Bevölkerung des Generalgouvernements betreffenden, Fragen führen, und zwar geändert bezüglich der ehemaligen russischen Einheiten. Die Anerkennung der ganzen russischen Bevölkerung des Generalgouvernements als einer einzigen russischen nationalen Volksgruppe würde bedeutend die praktische Austragung der Angelegenheiten, welche mit der Existenz dieser Volksgruppe verbunden sind, erleichtern.

auf diese meine Anfrage an Herrn Generalgouverneur erfolgte bis jetzt keine Antwort und ich hoffe, daß dank Ihrer einflussreichen Unterstützung in Berlin die Entscheidung gefällt wird, welche den Bedürfnissen der Bevölkerung und den Interessen sowie der nationalrussischen Volksgruppe als auch des Deutschen Reiches selbst entsprechen würde.

II./ Die Lage der orthodoxen Kirche in ehemaligen Polen zu regeln.

In dieser Angelegenheit nahm das Russische Nationale Komitee in Warschau ab ersten Tagen eine ganz bestimmte und konsequente Stellung ein - die Selbstständigkeit der orthodoxen Kirche in Polen muß aufgehoben, Metropolit Dionises muß von der Leitung der Kirche beseitigt und die ehemalige selbständige orthodoxe Kirche in Polen muß mit der orthodoxen Kirche im Deutschen Reich, an deren Spitze Erzbischof Serafin Laddé steht, vereinigt werden.

Ein Teil dieser Wünsche des Komitees ist gegenwärtig verwirklicht: Metropolit Dionises ist faktisch beseitigt worden und Erzbischof Serafin hat tatsächlich die Leitung der Kirche übernommen.

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Leider fand eine formale Aufhebung der Selbständigkeit noch nicht statt, was - wie es wir scheint - durch den Verstand einiger russischer Gruppen erklärt wird, welche der Angliederung der örtlichen orthodoxen Kirche an die orthodoxe Kirche in Deutschland ungemein sind, und zwar infolge des Zusammenhanges, welcher zwischen der orthodoxen Kirche in Deutschland und der russischen Emigrantenkirche besteht.

Diese Weigerung betrachte ich als irrtümlich und schädlich, da sie die Aufhebung der Selbständigkeit der orthodoxen Kirche in Polen aufhält, und ist die baldmöglichste und endgültige Aufhebung dieser Selbständigkeit unbedingt nötig, weil dadurch einen der wesentlichen Souveränitätsrechte der ehemaligen polnischen Republik gestrichen wird.

Wie es denn auch sei, bleibt die russische Bevölkerung des Generalgouvernement in dieser Frage auf desselben Standpunkt - sie bittet, die Selbständigkeit aufzuheben und die ehemalige selbständige Kirche an die orthodoxe Kirche im Deutschen Reich anschließen zu wollen.

III./Das russische Schulwesen im Generalgouvernement wieder herzustellen.

Wie es Ihnen wohl bekannt sein dürfte, vernichtete die ehemalige polnische Regierung zur Gänze das russische Schulwesen und existierten im Gebiet des Generalgouvernement - im Augenblick der Besetzung des Gebiets durch die deutsche Wehrmacht - in Warschau nur 1 russisches Gymnasium und 1 russische Volkschule. Diese beiden Schulanstalten wurden während der Kampfhandlungen durch Brand vernichtet. Verschiedene Ursachen gaben dem Komitee keine Möglichkeit, die Frage der Wiederherstellung des russischen Schulwesens im vollem Umfange vorzubringen und wird nun kaum einen Antrag - bis zur endgültigen Regelung der ersten unter den die nationalrussische Volksgruppe interessierenden Pro-



Blatt 5

und nach der Rechtslage der russischen Bevölkerung, welche im Januar 1918, einstweilen hat sich das Komitee damit beschäftigt, daß es von den Präsidenten der Stadt Karlsruhe die Genehmigung zur Errichtung einer für die Konsuln zugelassenen Volksschule erlangte. Wie aus Ausdruckung der Rechtslage der russischen Bevölkerung wird das Komitee keine weiteren Schritte in Angelegenheit des Schulvertrags unternehmen.

In allgemeinen Umrissen dargestellt, sind dies die Aufgaben, welche sich das Komitee stellt, wie auch Ergebnisse, welche das Komitee im Laufe erster 3 Monate seiner Zusammensetzung mit den deutschen Behörden erreicht hat.

Praktisch vereinigt das Komitee sowohl die ehemaligen politischen Staatsbürger russischer Nationalität, wie auch die ehemaligen russischen Emigranten. Der Komiteevorstand setzt sich aus Vertretern der beiden Gruppen zusammen und wird zurzeit durch den Präs., Nikolaus Bulanow, Vizepräs., Ing. Nikolaus Kanzewitsch, Russierer, Hans Tschetwerikow, Sekretär, Sergius v. Woyciechowski, und Mitgliedern Geistlichem Dmitrius Bajkowitsch und Herren Iug. Simeon Giedkich, Boris Kowerda, Georg Maluga und Vladimir Stalski repräsentiert.

Es kann vorkommen, daß ich in meinem Schreiben etwas, was Sie interessieren könnte, ausgelassen habe. Sollten Sie es brauchen, so werde ich meine Nachrichten mit Vergnügen vervollständigen.

Einstweilen empfangen Sie die Ausdrücke meiner aufrichtigsten
Ehrerbietung

Ihr sehr ergebener

gez. S. Woyciechowski

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Das Problem der russischen, ukrainischen
und weißruthenischen Emigranten.

Will man die Einstellung der massgeblichen Stellen zu den russischen, ukrainischen, weißruthenischen Emigranten analysieren, stößt man auf eine Reihe von Fragen, deren Lösung schwerer ist, als man es von vornherein annehmen könnte.

Die Emigranten selbst werden des öfteren äußerst unangenehm berührt von dem oft spürbaren, fast beleidigenden Misstrauen der deutschen Behörden. Zieht man aber in Betracht die derzeitige Lage Deutschlands einerseits und die Gedankengänge der Emigrantenkreise andererseits, muss man zu der Erkenntnis kommen, dass die zuständigen Stellen weder die Möglichkeit noch die Zeit haben, um sich mit der inneren Einstellung der Emigranten zum Deutschen Reich zu befassen und deshalb gar keine andere Stellung zu diesen Kreisen einzunehmen können. Es ist selbstverständlich, dass bei solcher allgemeinen, nicht differenzierten Einstellung diejenigen Emigranten, die dem Reich und dem Nationalsozialismus treu und ergeben sind und dies auch unter Beweis gestellt haben, hart betroffen werden.

Um diese Härten und auch unmäßigen Verhältnisse zu vermeiden, ist es vor allen Dingen notwendig, sich in den verschiedenen vorhandenen russischen "Emigrantensorten" zurechtszufinden: Es ist deshalb angebracht, einen Rückblick auf diese Verhältnisse zu richten.

Es wäre möglich, diese Massen vom Zeitpunkt des Aufstehens der Emigration in folgender Weise aufzuteilen:

- 1) Diejenigen, die nach dem ersten Weltkrieg, d.h. unmittelbar nach Ausbruch der russischen Revolution, hier eingetroffen sind; sagen wir bis zum Jahre 1923 einschließlich (dies war s.Zt. die Voraussetzung zur Erlangung des sogen. "Kansenausweises").

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- 2) Diejenigen, die nach dieser Zeit eingewandert sind, aber immerhin noch vor der Besetzung grosser Gebiete Frankreichs und Russlands durch die Deutsche Wehrmacht.
- 3) Diejenigen, die nach Besetzung ihrer Wohnorte durch die Deutsche Wehrmacht oder im Wege der Evakuierung nach deren Rückzug nach hier übersiedelt sind.
- 4) Diejenigen, die im Rahmen der Umsiedlungsaktion aus den baltischen Staaten und Weissrussland "durchgerutscht" sind; darunter befinden sich solche, deren nächste Angehörige heute noch im aktiven Dienst der Feindnationen stehen. Bemerkenswert ist, dass diese Leute ohne jegliche Schwierigkeiten eingebürgert worden sind.
- 5) Diejenigen, die in der Sowjetunion ansässig waren und deren Wohnorte von den deutschen Truppen besetzt wurden, die sich dann der deutschen Militär- oder Zivilverwaltung zur Verfügung gestellt haben und nach dem Rückzug der Wehrmacht mit evakuiert wurden und hinterher auf Grund von verdächtigen Unterlagen, die den Beweis erbringen sollten über das Vorhandensein von deutschen Verwandten, sich die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit erschlichen haben. Es ist bereits notorisch geworden, dass sich unter dieser letzten Kategorie eine Reihe von Personen befinden, die mit Absicht von den Bolschewisten zu diesem Einsatz zurückgelassen worden sind.
- 6) Es braucht nicht einmal besonders erwähnt zu werden, dass viele unter der Flagge des Volksdeutschtums Eingewanderte von den Bolschewisten dazu ausgewählte Elemente sind, die sich hier in Erfüllung ihres Auftrages befinden.
- 7) Die Überläufer und Kriegsgefangenen.

Die zu 1) aufgeführte Kategorie, die nach dem ersten Weltkriege eingewandert ist, hatte nur zufälligerweise den Weg nach Deutschland gefunden, und ihr Erscheinen hier war nur dadurch bedingt, dass Deutschland einfach das nächsterreichbare Land war.

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In jener Zeit, in den Jahren 1919 - 1928 wohnten hier ca.

20.000 russische Emigranten und dazu 15.000 Ostjuden, die überwiegend den früheren russischen Parteien der "Kadetten" und "Demokraten" angehörten. In den Jahren 1929 - 1933 blieben nur noch 9.000 Russen und dazu noch 6.000 von den oben erwähnten Ostjuden. (Diese Zahlen sind den Unterlagen der Russischen Vertrauensstelle entnommen.)

Als aber die Existenzmöglichkeiten sich hier verschlechtert hatten, die leichten Inflationsgewinne ein Leben ohne Arbeit nicht mehr ermöglichten, kehrten sie Deutschland, dem Lande, das ihnen die erste Gastfreundschaft angedeihen liess, den Rücken und zogen mit mehr oder weniger Gepäck beladen nach Frankreich. Dies geschah nicht nur, weil sie sich dort bessere Verdienstmöglichkeiten erhofften, sondern weil sie im Grunde genommen von jeher für die Antente und gegen Deutschland eingestellt waren. In dieser Weise wurde der hiesige wirtschaftliche Umschwung zu einem "Sieb", welches die einen von den anderen schied.

Zu jener Zeit spielten in der russischen Emigration folgende Parteien und politischen Richtungen eine gewisse, nicht unbedeutende Rolle:

a) die Monarchisten-Legitimisten.

Diese politische Richtung stand unter der Führung des vor nicht allzu langer Zeit verstorbenen Grossfürsten von Russland Cyril, der in Frankreich lebte und mit der Prinzessin Viktoria von Coburg verheiratet war. An der Spitze dieser Richtung steht augenblicklich sein Sohn Vladimir. (Die Zahl der Anhänger war gering. Der Vertreter für Deutschland war General Biskupsky.)

b) die konstitutionelle-demokratische Partei mit der russischen Zeitung "Rul'" und den massgebenden Herren Miljukoff, der diese Zeitung aus Paris beeinflusste und den hier ansässigen Chef-Redakteur Hessaen, Kaminka und Despe-



t u l i (dem jetzigen Hauptchiftleiter des "Nowoje-Slowo".

- c) Die Sozial-Revolutionäre Partei des ehemaligen Ministerpräsidenten Z e r e n s k i mit der Zeitung "G o l o s".
- d) der Allgemeine Russische Militär-Verband.

Offiziell war dieser Verband unpolitisch. Der Vorsitzende dieser Vereinigung war General von L a m p e . (Bekanntlich war der Verband deutschfeindlich gesinnt.)

- e) Die Gruppe der "Nachrückkehrer" in die Sowjet-Union und der "Jungrussen". (Anhänger des evolutionären Gedankens und deutschfeindlich eingestellt.)
- f) Die grosse Gruppe der "Konjunkturritter" und
- g) die Jugendgruppe, von der Y.M.C.A. (Amerikanischer Christlicher Jugendverband) unterstützt,

Als alle anderen von hier entschwanden, blieben nur diejenigen hier, die nicht nur geschäftlich irgendwie an Deutschland gebunden waren, sondern auch innerlich sich mit dem Lande, welches ihnen die verlorene Heimat ersetzen sollte, verbunden fühlten. Die meisten dieser Emigranten haben die Last der schweren Zeiten noch in grösster Masse als die Deutschen auf ihren Schultern tragen müssen und haben dann später mit Begeisterung die Machtübernahme miterlebt und begrüßt und dabei versucht, ihren Kräften entsprechend dem neuen nationalsozialistischen Staat nützlich zu sein und ihn zu stützen. Als Beispiel könnte man die Tatsache anführen, dass viele russische Emigranten jeglichen Alters völlig selbstlos und ohne Hintergedanken, nur mit dem Wunsche, auch nur als "kleiner Mann" mithelfen zu können, in die Reihen der SA eingetreten sind und dann im Jahre 1936 "wegen ungeklärter Staatsangehörigkeit" aus dieser ausscheiden mussten. Sie haben genau denselben Dienst getan, genau dieselbe Energie und Zeit geopfert wie ihre deutschen Kamaraden, um schliesslich auf diese

Weise verabschiedet zu werden. Was das für eine moralische Ohrfeige war für diejenigen, die alles, einschliesslich ihrer Heimat, verloren haben, sich innerlich und äusserlich mit Deutschland verbunden fühlten und die endlich ihre Hoffnung, zusammen mit Deutschland den ihnen verhassten Bolschewismus bekämpfen zu können, schwanden sahen, ist für einen Nichtbeteiligten kaum zu ermessen.

Von den zu 2) erwähnten Emigrantenkreisen, die im Laufe der Jahre nach 1923 aus Russland und aus dem übrigen Auslande hierher gekommen sind, kann man fast mit Bestimmtheit sagen, dass ihre Anwesenheit hier mehr Zufall als Absicht gewesen ist. Die meisten von diesen flohen aus der UdSSR oder reisten aus dem übrigen Auslande ein mit Hilfe oder durch Beihilfe von hier lebenden Verwandten oder Bekannten. (Dies konnte verhältnismässig leicht über die hiesigen Juden bewerkstelligt werden.) Unter diesen Umständen wären diese Emigranten genau so gut in ein anderes Land gefahren, wenn die Hilfe von anderer Seite gekommen wäre.

Nach der Machtübernahme (1933-1936) hat sich die Organisation der Emigrantenkreise den Zeiten entsprechend umgestellt. Eine Reihe von bis dahin bestandenen Organisationen hat das Land sofort verlassen. Dafür entstanden neue :

- a) der nationale Verband der russischen Organisationen.
(Offiziell monarchistisch-konstitutionell, im Grunde deutschfeindlich eingestellt). Vorsitzender: Baron v. Gosten-Sacken
- b) der hiesige "P.C.B.C." (Allgemeiner russischer Militärverband), der sich von seiner französischen Zentrale trennen musste, unter Vorsitz des Generals von Lampe.
- c) Vereinigung der Dipl.-Ingenieure, die in Deutschland absolviert haben (liberal).
- d) Zentralverband der russischen Kriegsinvaliden (weiss- und deutschfreundlich)

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- e) der Journalisten-Verband, Vorsitzender General v. Lampe, Freund von Hessen (judeaufreundlich eingestellt), wozu auch Herr Despotali gehört.
- f) Verband der russischen Aerzte (weisse und deutschfreundlich)
- g) Verband der ehem. russischen Justizbeamten (monarchistisch)
- h) als zuletzt zu nennende Organisationen die zwei Kirchen:
die offiziell anerkannte und die avlogianische Kirche.

Im Jahre 1936 unterzogen sich die bestehenden Organisationen wiederum einer Wandlung, deren Ergebnisse bis heute noch bestehen. Dazu ist eine neue Organisation ins Leben gerufen worden.

Es bestehen seitdem:

- I) Der Verband der russischen Militär-Organisationen
(General Lampe: teilweise legitimistisch-monarchistisch,
teilweise "weisse")
- II) Verband der russischen Fachorganisationen
(v.d.Caten-Sacken: ähnlich der Organisation des Gen. Lampe)
- III) Verband der russischen kulturellen- und Wohlfahrtsorganisationen. (H.v.Fabricius)
- IV) Nationale Organisation der Russischen Jugend (NORU).

Zu 3). Die nächste grosse Einwanderungswelle brachte nach dem Waffenstillstand mit Frankreich diejenigen russischen Emigranten aus Frankreich mit, die durch die veränderten Verhältnisse nicht mehr ihrer dortigen Beschäftigung nachgehen und ihren Lebensstandard nicht mehr aufrechterhalten konnten, oder auch einfach durch die Not gezwungen waren, in dem für sie unsympathischen Deutschland Arbeit finden zu müssen. Diese Leute sind nur der Not gehorcht hier, denn sie sind, mit wenigen Ausnahmen, mit Leib und Seele Entente-freundlich gesinnt. Dieser Kreis der Emigranten ist genau so unzuverlässig wie ein grosser Teil der hier "Alteingesessenen", die, wenn auch deutschfreundlich, so doch unter dem Einfluss der Moskauer Propaganda

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 wenn nicht bolschewistisch so doch zumindest sowjet-freundlich geworden sind; und dies unter dem Verstand, national sein zu wollen: Sie stellen sich jetzt, in Verkenntung der tatsächlichen Lage, auf den Standpunkt, dass ihre Heimat lieber bolschewistische, dafür aber frei bleiben soll.

Die in jüngster Zeit aus Russland gekommenen Menschen müssen wiederum anders betrachtet werden, denn sie bezeichnen sich selbst keinesfalls als Emigranten. Diese meist jungen Menschen sind voll und ganz unter kommunistischem Einfluss aufgewachsen. Das westeuropäische Leben und Wesen ist ihnen fremd und kaum verständlich. Sie befinden sich schusssen im "Luftleeren Raum". Diese sind Deutschland gegenüber gleichgültig und bringen für Deutschland im besten Fall nur "akademisches" Interesse auf, bleiben dabei im tiefsten Sinne des Wortes "staatenlose Freunde", denn sie haben sich vom gegenüberliegenden Ufer abgestossen, sind aber an diesem noch nicht angelangt.

Die 7. Kategorie muss ganz besonders bewertet werden. Die jetzige Behandlung der Überläufer und der Kriegsgefangenen ist ein Novum in der Kriegsgeschichte. Es geschieht wohl erstmalig, dass Kriegsgefangene noch während des Krieges aus der Gefangenschaft entlassen werden und ihnen die Möglichkeit gegeben wird, in den Reihen der bisher feindlichen Wehrmacht zu stehen und zu kämpfen, wenn auch in eigenen Verbänden. Viele Überläufer sind unmittelbar in die Deutsche Wehrmacht oder in die Sicherheitsorgane übernommen worden und haben zum grossen Teil an allen Stellen ihres Einsatzes Hervorragendes geleistet.

Es haben sich seinerzeit viele Gefangene, als ihnen die Möglichkeit dazu geboten wurde, zum Heereseingatz gemeldet: die einen, um mit Überzeugung gegen den Bolschewismus zu kämpfen, die anderen wahrscheinlich nur, um aus dem Kgf.-Lager heranzukommen und noch dazu vielleicht in der Hoffnung, schneller in die Heimat zurückzu-

kehren, welcher von beiden Teilen überwiegt, mag dahinbestellt bleiben.

Eine verhältnismässig grosse Zahl von Kriegsgefangenen wollen als solche bestehen bleiben, weil sie bolschewistisch erzogen sind, hassen Deutschland und glauben fest an den Endsieg der Roten Armee. Auf dieses Kontingent hat seinerzeit eine nicht unwesentliche Wirkung die Behandlung der Kriegsgefangenen gehabt; insbesondere die stattgefundenen Masseneruschiesungen und der damals in den Lagern herrschende Hunger haben auf diese Männer einen unauslöschlichen Eindruck hinterlassen.

Nach Mitteilung der russischen Vertrauensstelle befinden sich z.Zt. in Grossdeutschland, einschliesslich Protektorat und Luxemburg 19.000 staatenlose Russen. Von diesen ist die Nationale Jugendorganisation (NOJM) Deutschland unbedingt ergeben; sie zählt z.Zt. 1400 Mitglieder, d.h. ungefähr 7 % der Gesamtheit.

Ca. 28 % sind als positiv zu bezeichnen und jedenfalls nicht als deutschfeindlich anzusehen.

Von den übrigen 65 % sind die Hälfte deutschlandfeindlich, die andere Hälfte in abwartender Stellung.

Im Zusammenhang mit vorstehenden Ausführungen wäre noch der Einfluss der neuen bolschewistischen Politik auf die hiesigen Emigrantenkreise zu erwähnen.

Im Interesse der weiteren Kriegsführung haben die Bolschewiken vor einundehnhalb Jahren folgende politische Massnahmen getroffen:

1. Es wurden die früheren Bezeichnungen für die Offiziere eingeführt.
2. Einige Formationen wurden zu Garde-Regimentern erhoben.
3. Es wurde Propaganda mit den Namen bekannter Feldherren aus der russischen Geschichte getrieben (Suvoroff, Skobeleff, Fürst Alexander Newsky).

4. Die Kirchen wurden geöffnet und die Religion anerkannt.
5. Panlavistische Kongresse und Tagungen wurden veranstaltet.
6. Die Komintern wurde aufgelöst.
7. Die Verfassung wurde geändert.

Dieser bolschewistische Trick ist auf die Sentimentalität des russischen Volkes berechnet und hat auch nicht seine Wirkung verfehlt.

Die russische Emigration im Ausland ist mit nur wenigen Ausnahmen nicht mehr in der Lage, das Volk in der Heimat richtig zu beurteilen, denn sie hat die direkte Verbindung mit diesem verloren. Sie trennt von ihrer eigenen grossrussischen Regierung und der grossen nationalen russischen Armee, die vielleicht aus der jetzigen Roten Armee neu auferstehen könnte. Ihre Begriffe sind voll von Widerprüchen und tragen Symptome der inneren Zersetzung des Richtekönigens, der Selbtsucht und falschen Beurteilung der Ereignisse und der Faulnis der nicht mehr lebendigen Vergangenheit. Dieser Zustand ist eine ungewöhnlich günstige Grundlage für eine geschickt angesetzte bolschewistische Propaganda. Die Bolschewisten wissen es und nutzen die Lage bestmöglichst aus.

Nur ein verhältnismässig geringer Teil der russischen Emigration ist bereit, sich bedingungslos dem Kampfe an der Seite Deutschlands gegen den Bolschewismus zu widmen.

Die oben erwähnten bolschewistischen Massnahmen, die in der demokratischen und nationalen Führung eingeleitet wurden, wirken auf einen Teil der russischen Emigration in einem gewissen Umfang.

Viele an und für sich bolschewistenfeindliche Emigranten vertreten die Ansicht, dass der "Stalinismus" im Gegensatz zu einer fremden Intervention auf einer russischen Grundlage beruht. Sie sprechen viel von den Nachteilen der fremden Intervention, fehlerhafter deutscher Politik im Osten, von der nichtgelösten Ostarbeiter- und Kriegsgefangenenfrage. Es ist oft zu hören: "Die Deutschen sind selbst

schuld - sie haben das russische Volk selbst von sich gestossen.

Die Bevölkerung des Ostens ging zu den Partisanen über, und zwar nicht aus Sympathie zum Bolschewismus, sondern aus Feindschaft zur Fremdherrschaft, die aus Russland eine Kolonie und aus dem Volke Sklaven machen wollte". Diese Menschen kritisieren oft unter dem Anschein der Deutschfreundlichkeit alle deutschen Massnahmen, die sie nicht immer beurteilen können. Sie glauben nach 25-jähriger Untätigkeit und einem "Wohlfahrtsleben", dass sie das "Salz der Erde" darstellen und diejenigen sind, die Deutschland und auch Russland von dem Bolschewismus erretten könnten. Sie möchten glauben, dass sie bald von der deutschen Regierung berufen werden unter gleichzeitiger Annahme aller ihrer Forderungen. Sie prophezeien, dass durch ihre Teilnahme an diesem Kampf der Bolschewismus ein schnelles Ende finden werde. Die Propheten behaupten jetzt plötzlich, dass alle russischen Emigranten grosse Patrioten geworden sind. Die gleichen Propheten waren vor dem Kriege hinsichtlich der Liebe zu ihrem Vaterlande entgegengesetzter Meinung ihrer Landsleute. Sie bauen jetzt ihre Populärität unter sich selbst auf einer demagogischen Grundlage auf. Hier liegt ohne Zweifel eine bestimmate Wirkung der bolschewistischen Zweckmassnahmen vor. Die "deutschfreundlichen Oppositionäre", wie sie unter den Emigranten genannt werden, ebnen, vielleicht unbewusst, den "rationalistisch" gesinneten russischen Patrioten, einschließlich der sogenannten "Nationalbolschewiken", den Weg.

Hier zeigt sich der Einfluss der neuen Propagandamethoden der bolschewistischen Regierung auf die russische Emigration, sogar auf diejenigen, die dem Bolschewismus seit 25 Jahren feindlich gegenüberstanden. Die Linkastehenden sind bereit, die Sowjetunion anzuerkennen. Sie freuen sich über deren Erfolge, was die jüngste Aufdeckung der bolschewistischen Zellen bewiesen hat. Stalin kennt die Psychologie des russischen Volkes wie im Inlands so auch im Auslande. Seine



Zweckmassnahmen müssen beide Teile treffen - was auch mit Erfolg geschieht.

Es wird schwer fallen, die einzelnen russischen Emigranten zu überführen, denn mit Ausnahme eines geringen Prozentsatzes fühlen, reden und denken sie gleich. Ihre Redensarten sind stets abstrakt und philosophisch gehalten und liefern keinen Beweis für einen staatsfeindlichen Charakter. Die wirklich aktiven Elemente wurden bereits festgestellt und zum Teil isoliert.

Es wurden seinerzeit verschiedene Vorschläge gemacht, wie man mit dieser Gefahr fertig werden könnte und auf welche Weise man den besten Teil der russischen Emigration in den Kampf einschalten könnte. Dieser geringe Prozentsatz soll und darf nicht für die Verfehlungen der anderen verantwortlich gemacht werden.

Zu diesem Ziel könnte folgender Weg beschritten werden:

I. Erfassung der Zuverlässigen, die sich bedingungslos der deutschen Führung zur Verfügung stellen.

II. Erfassung der negativ eingestellten und feindlichen Elemente.

Die ersteren müssten dann allerdings sofort mit den Deutschen als gleichberechtigt angesehen werden, evtl. durch sofortige Verleihung der Staatsangehörigkeit.

Es könnten zur politischen Mitarbeit auch einige bereits bewährte und gründlichst geprüfte ehemalige Sowjetangehörige zugezogen werden, um durch ihre ganzen Kenntnisse der Lage und der Verhältnisse in der Sowjetunion notwendige und wertvolle Aufschlüsse zu geben.

Was den Wehrdienst anbetrifft, so würde es angebracht sein, junge Männer im Alter zwischen 18 und 25 Jahren in den RAD und in den Wehrdienst einzutragen, da sie auf diese Weise zu brauchbaren Menschen für die Zukunft ergogen werden würden.

Ältere Jahrgänge könnten in Heimatdienststellen oder hinter



der Front Versendung finden.

Es ist dem Verfasser wegen der zu kurz bemessenen Frist leider nicht möglich, so erreichend, wie er es möchte, dieses recht komplizierte Problem zu behandeln. Die zum Teil nicht funktionierenden telefonischen Verbindungen behindern das schnelle Beschaffen der notwendigen Informationen. Außerdem ist der Verfasser mit laufenden Arbeiten innerhalb der Aktivpro paganda stark überlastet.

Sollte eine gründliche Ausarbeitung dieses Berichtes die beständigen Stellen weiter interessieren, würde der Verfasser auch diese Arbeit übernehmen unter der Voraussetzung, dass ihm die dazu erforderliche Zeit zur Verfügung gestellt würde.



OKW 1508 on Russian Schutzkorps Serbien

WFSt to HGr Sued/Suedost, 27 May 44

Schutzkorps got no business recruiting in Carpathorussia.

Also not allowed to recruit Rus and Ukr in Bessarabia and Bukovina.
(There had been recruitmt in Rumania and Bulgaria, it seems clear)

OKW/WFSt orders surveillance of their mail.

Long dispute over Steifon personally--apparently denounced to Himmler by
other emigres as politically unreliable, Jewish, wearing German uniform (LtGen)
without permission.

WFSt/Qu 2(S) 11 Sep 43
to GenStdH/Org and to OB Suedost

"Der Fuehrer hat in Gegenwart des RFSS sofortige Auffuehlung und Verstaerkung
des russ. Schutzkorps in Serbien befohlen. Die Auffrischung und Verstaerkung
ist aus zuverlaessigen russischen antibolschewistischen Kraeften vorzunehmen.
Sowjetische Kriegsgefangene sind nicht einzustellen. Bei der Auswahl der einzu-
stellenden Freiwilligen ist der Hoehre SS u. Pol.fuehrer heranzuziehen. Die
Entscheidung ueber die Einstellung verbleibt jedoch bei den militaerischen
Dienststellen.

Die Bewaffnung und Ausrustung ist mit ital. Beute durchzufuehren. OB. Suedost
hat hierzu die erforderlichen Vorbereitungen zu treffen....

/Chef OKW/gez. Keitel/

Prior to that, Schutzkorps strength:

OKW/WFSt/Qu 2(B) 10 Sep 43 memo "Notiz" /teleph info from Schutzkorps/

Führer (gen Steifon)
St. VO (Oberst Schröder)

	<u>Soll</u>	<u>Ist</u>
Officers	218	231
NCO	1,111	960
EM	6,097	4,769

zu Rahmenpersonal

GS	22
NCO	34
EM	43

227278

O27? 7/21

SCHUTZKORPS

15 May 43 letter OKW/WFst/Qu(V) to Himmler (letter incomplete; only pp. 1-2)

In reply to HH query of 23 Apr 43 over use of PWs in Schutzkorps:

Sch. consists of old emigres, mostly former Wrangel people. Goering in a Vortrag to Hitler in Sep 42 reported favorably on them; thereupon 300 selected PWs (Soviet vintage) were added zur Verjüngung des Korps. Other Sov PWs forbidden to join. In action Sch. always under German or under Bulgarian command.

12 Apr 43 AWA to WFSt(Qu)

As reward for service, consider granting Schutzkorps families right of permanent settlement idb0. Conference on 4 Dec 42 agreed that one may promise: ~~kmh~~ families of Schutzkorps members may apply for future resettlement in Russia. However, decision not communicated because RFSS deputy was to check on security aspects, never replied. Finally 29 Mar 43 REHA replies that promise must be postponed; Hiwis and Schuma must come first, and their status not really solved as yet.

p. 69c

[on Schutzkorps + Cossacks in Serbia, see also NOKW index - numerous references]

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(S) Political groups. There existed a "Committee of Liberation" (possibly with the participation of MTS and the chiefs of police); non-Soviet elements who had retired to the woods; there was material for those forsaken by the Soviets, for example the brothers Komarov.

The slogan of the early detachments was "down with Stalin, down with Hitler", (Glusski district) in 1942. and eight months later they went over to the Soviets, only then did they become active for they were forced to go - 800 men without food or equipment. Komarov was commissioned from Moscow by Ponomarenko, before the war was secretary of VKP(b) - he slowly drew men into the woods (underground resistance, translator). In 1942 there were no peasants among partisans.

In 1942 at Bobruisk there already existed the "Russian Liberation Regiment" formed out of prisoners of war; this was

(16)
227280

B 6

local men came in. I saw no moods of the right, and felt no nationalism, and that up till enforced ukrainization. Anti-Communistic moods could be found in the Committee, as well as such that were anti-Stalin, that is to say against the constitution of 1936. I believe that the Committee was built in view of the transitory period, they wanted it to grow naturally out of local selected groups at the top, (up to the time of the ultimate National Assembly), and the possibility of initiative in the economical field.

(Villages lived an isolated life).

Likewise the attempt in occupied zones to arrange for improved conditions of economy was an example to others. (That end Voskoboinikov's idea).

There was in the Committee a member of the KGB. He brought with him a schedule and so on. We did not consider the émigré youth seriously, we were much more mature. Later their work was felt much more, particularly in the rear.

Until May 1942 almost all the administrative positions were taken by Red Army officers, afterwards by criminals. We know of cases when police detachments fought with one another.

To go back to the Liberation Regiment: more men were put in in Efremko's time, and a special department was founded. The best men were shot for anti-German moods, and afterwards activities were directed against the partisans. Two battalions made for the woods (the end of 1942). A company of cossacks

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B 6

an attempt to save the prisoners from death. They numbered about 3,000, mostly armed with bayonets. The regiment was created through the mistake of a German commander (it started as a battalion). Uniforms and arms were Soviet. There were no trucks but horse wagons. The officer in command was Major

Alexander Sergeevich Snisarevski, from Yugoslavia, an insignificant personality. He was drawn in by active officers, and it was decided to create a Committee for the sake of uniformity in social organizations. The Committee existed legally, and the Germans considered it as a source of information and recommendation to German Army institutions; gradually its members became more and more antagonistic to the police etc. Later on the Eastern Regiment of Reserve was organized which was something like a political center. Subsequently the Germans took it over, and stuck in Colonel Emenko from Yugoslavia (of pro-German orientation), as commander of the "Russian Liberation Regiment" - a total of 100 men. The Army supported this, against the Gestapo, and so forth. Stenographers were present at all the meetings, so as to enforce them. Representatives came from all over the military zone of Belorussia, the center was at Bobruisk. They spoke emphatically in the presence of the Germans, and were liquidated in May of 1942.

The population considered them as their foremost organization; there were few talks about the future. At first representatives were from among officers and Red Army men, but later

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20

(hier weiter)

DER REICHSFÜHRER - H

CHEF DES HAUPTAMTES

Cd/Ha/Be/Ra./VS-Tgb.Nr. 4624/43 g.
Adjtr.Tgb.Nr. 2249/43 G.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1, den

Hobenzollernstrasse 31

Postschlüssel 98

20.7.1943

Bitte in der Antwort vorstehende Geschäftsnummern und Datum angeben.

14/11

Gefährlich

Betr.: Besprechung mit russischen Emigranten in Belgien.

Bezug: Fernschreiben Nr. 1331 vom 17.7.1943

An den
Reichsführer-H und
Chef der Deutschen Polizei

Okt 1/

Berlin SW 11
Prinz-Albrecht-Str.8

Reichsführer!

Ich meldet:

1. Anlässlich der Übernahme der wallonischen Legion in die Waffen-H bat Degrelle darum, zwei ehemalige russische Emigranten, die sich seit 20 Jahren in Belgien befinden, belgische Staatsangehörige sind und der Rexbewegung seit Beginn angehören, in die Legion übernehmen zu dürfen. Dagegen habe ich keine Bedenken, um so weniger, als beide bereits in der Legion im Einsatz waren und sich sehr gut gehalten haben.
2. Auf Veranlassung der deutschen Propagandabteilung veranstaltete am 27.6.43 die weißrussische Kolonie eine antibolschewistische Großkundgebung in Brüssel, an der Vertreter von Partei und Wehrmacht teilnahmen und zu der Van de Wiele und Degrelle über den Kampf gegen den Bolschewismus sprachen. Teilnehmer rund 10 000.
3. Ich habe heute Degrelle bei mir gehabt und ihm ihn eindringlichst verwarnt, in Zukunft bei irgendwelchen Dingen mitzumachen, ohne die Genehmigung der RSHA zu haben, die über H-Erig definiert ist, das ist einzuholen ist.

1. Juli 1943

36/18243

AK

M. Blücher

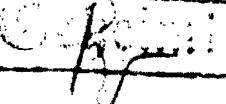
227283

Fernschreiben

An den
Chef des II-Hauptamtes
II-Obergruppenführer Berger
Berlin

133 941/83

GAL. H. 6th. 1

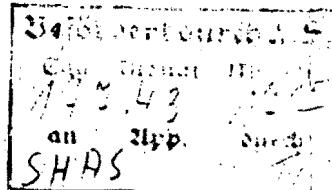


Ich höre, es soll in Frankreich oder Belgien von der Armee mit den russischen Emigranten eine Besprechung stattgefunden haben. Das sie gegen den Willen des Führers stattgefunden hat, ist klar. Ich höre aber auch, daß Degrelle und seine Männer dabei mitgemacht haben sollen. Stellen Sie dies sofort fest. Sollte es wahr sein, so berichten Sie mir; sollte es nicht wahr sein, so warnen Sie Degrelle auf jeden Fall, daß ^{wieder} noch seine Männer, bei diesem Unsinn mitmachen. Dies verbiete ich.

gez. H. H i m m l e r .

17.7.1943

RF/Bn



227284

Geheim

Über die Tätigkeit
des "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bundes" im besetzten russischen
Sprachgebiet.

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I. Die Organisation und Ideologie des Bundes.

Der "Nationalen Arbeiterbund" ist eine Organisation der russischen Emigration, deren Programm und Ideologie faschistische Züge trägt. Der "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bund" entstand zu Beginn der 30-er Jahre in den Zentren der russischen Emigration in Westeuropa, wo sich unter dem Einfluß der nationalsozialistischen Idee und der faschistischen Lehre eine Gruppe herausgebildet hat, die sich den aktiven Kampf um "Rußland" zum Ziele setzte. Die neue Bewegung distanzierte sich von Anfang an von den übrigen politischen Gruppen der russischen Emigration (Monarchisten, Jungrussen, sowie den jüdisch-liberalistischen Kreisen).

Der "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bund" hatte von Anfang an das Programm aufgestellt: Sturz der kommunistischen Regierung in der Sowjetunion, Wiederherstellung der Vorherrschaft des Großrussentums im ganzen sowjetischen Raum, Wiedereinführung des Privateigentums und einer neuen sozialen Ordnung, die unter der Lösung der "Arbeitssolidarität" alle werktätigen Gruppen der Bevölkerung zu einer Gemeinschaft verbindet, Bildung einer russischen Nationalregierung, Schaffung eines Wirtschaftssystems ohne Kapitalismus und ohne Kommunismus.

In Deutschland, Polen, Frankreich, in den Balkanländern, ja sogar in Amerika, Australien und im Fernen Osten entstanden rasch Gliederungen und "ellen des "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bundes" vor allem in der nationalistisch denkenden Jugend der russischen Emigration. In Bulgarien und Jugoslawien gab der Bund eine Zeitung "Für Rußland" (sa Rossiju) heraus, die infolge Proteste der sowjetischen diplomatischen Vertretungen häufig ihren Namen ändern mußte bzw. verboten wurde.

Der Führer des "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bundes" ist der Ingenieur Viktor Michailowitsch Baidalakow, der z.Zt. in Berlin lebt. Die Mitglieder des Bundes nennen ihn unter sich "General". Zu den Ideologen des Bundes gehören: die Professoren Iljin, Sletorski und Bilimowitsch.

Anlage zu WPr 4354/42g.

Prop.Abt.W, Tgb.Nr.: 53/42 geh. vom 10. März 1942



- Das Abzeichen des Bundes ist das Emblem des heiligen Wladimir, ein schildförmiges "eichen in blau-weiß-roten Farben, das auf allen von dem Bund herausgegebenen Druckschriften zu finden ist und von den Mitgliedern als Abzeichen teils legal, teils illegal, geführt wird.

Über Ideologie und Programm des Bundes geben eine Reihe von Druckschriften nähere Auskunft. Das Hauptziel des Bundes ist die Wiedergeburt Großrusslands (Welikaja Rossija) auf der Grundlage eines religiös untermauerten russischen Nationalismus. Zum einigen und unteilbaren Russland gehören daher nicht nur das großrussische Sprachgebiet, sondern auch die Ukraine, Weißruthenien, das Altikum (!), Mittelasien usw. Der Bund propagiert eine Agrarreform, d.h. die völlige Aufteilung des Landes an die Bauern. Auf industriellem Gebiet soll in Russland das "korporative System" eingeführt werden, das den Privatbesitz anerkennt, jedoch kapitalistische Wirtschaftsformen vermeiden will. Der Bund will der orthodoxen Kirche überall eine vorherrschende Stellung einräumen. Der Bund erstrebt ferner die Schaffung einer national-russischen Armee.

II. Aufbau der Geheimorganisation des Bundes im besetzten Gebiet.

Schon vor Beginn des deutsch-sowjetischen Krieges hat der Bund in der Sowjetunion illegal gearbeitet. "Zuverlässige" Aktivisten wurden nach der Sowjetunion gesandt, um dort unterirdisch für die Ideen des Bundes zu werben, sowie illegale Zellen zu gründen. Zellen des Bundes gibt es, nach Aussagen einiger führender Mitglieder, auch heute im unbesetzten Gebiet der Sowjetunion. Die Leitung dieser konspirativen Arbeit liegt in den Händen eines gewissen Georgi Sergejewitsch, der sich z.Zt. in Smolensk aufhält (diese Person wechselt ihren Familiennamen häufig), er bereiste im Jahre 1938 illegal die gesamte Sowjetunion und hielt sich dort über ein halbes Jahr auf.

Nach Ausbruch des deutsch-sowjetischen Krieges hat die Leitung des "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bundes" es fertig gebracht, eine größere Anzahl von Mitgliedern des Bundes in das besetzte Gebiet zu schleusen. Diese Mitglieder sind entweder als

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Dolmetscher tätig oder erscheinen teils mit, teils ohne gültige Papiere als Zivilisten und wurden häufig in den Organen der russischen Selbstverwaltung verwandt. Auf diese Weise entstand auch in Smolensk eine fest zusammengeschweizte Zelle des "Nationalen Arbeiter-Bundes".

Die Führung der Smolensker Gruppe, die von der Leitung des Bundes angeblich besonders wichtige Aufgaben übertragen erhielt, liegt in der Hand von 3 Männern:

1. Gansjuk, Georgi, z.Zt. stellvertretender Bürgermeister von Smolensk. G. ist altes Mitglied des Bundes und besonderer Vertrauter des "Generals". Durch die dem Bund angehörigen Dolmetscher unterhält G. eine Verbindung mit der Berliner Zentrale. Die Aufnahme neuer Mitglieder in Smolensk wird von ihm vollzogen. G. führt die "eheimsachen des Bundes. G. bezeichnet sich im Vertrautenkreise als Mitglied der kommenden russischen Nationalregierung.
2. Brandt, Wladimir, Leiter der Abteilung für Flüchtlinge in der Smolensker Stadtverwaltung. B. ist früher als Redakteur in der Zeitung "Metsch" (das Schwert) in Warschau tätig gewesen. In seinen Händen liegt die Verbindung mit der Warschauer Abteilung des Bundes.
3. Sergejewitsch, Georgi (s.o.) -- betätigt sich z.Zt. als Sekretär einer Wolost-Verwaltung im Bezirk Smolensk, wohnt jedoch ständig in Smolensk. Er ist der hauptsächlichste Konspiator des Bundes. Er unterhält die Verbindung mit den illegalen Gruppen des Bundes, die sich jenseits der Front befinden.

In enger Beziehung mit diesen 3 leitenden Personen befinden sich: Arfertschik und Damansky, gleichfalls aus Polen stammende russische Emigranten, Tarassow, Kaljakin, Podgorny sowie Pelipez. Zahlreiche weitere Mitglieder des Bundes (gleichfalls Emigranten) arbeiten in den Landbesirken des Smolensker Rayons als Dorfälteste, Wolostsekretäre etc. und führen dort eine lebhafte Agitation für die Ziele des Bundes.

4. Die Tätigkeit der Mitglieder des Bundes im Gebiet von Smolensk.
Bei ihrer Ankunft in Smolensk hofften die der Emigration entstammenden Mitglieder des Bundes darauf, ihre Ideen vor allem



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unter der Sowjetjugend verbreiten zu können. Sie rechneten insbesondere damit, daß die Idee des Kampfes für ein national-faschistisches Großrußland hier auf fruchtbaren Boden stoßen werde. Die hiesige Bevölkerung, auch die junge sowjetische Intelligenz, die alle Schrecken des Sowjetsystems am eigenen Leibe erfahren hat, ist jedoch viel zu realistisch eingestellt, um von vornehmerein solche mehr oder weniger utopischen Gedanken-gängen zugängig zu sein. Die aufbauwilligen Kräfte der hiesigen Bevölkerung erstreben vielmehr ein enges Zusammengehen mit Deutschland, das von den Vertretern des Bundes abgelehnt wird. Abgesehen davon herrscht in der hiesigen Öffentlichkeit allgemein eine Ablehnung der Emigranten vor, die, mit Recht oder Unrecht, hier als Vertreter des reaktionären zaristischen Regimes betrachtet werden.

Unter den Mitgliedern des Bundes herrscht z.Zt. eine gewisse Enttäuschung darüber, daß ihre Ideen hier keinen besonderen Widerhall gefunden haben. Dies wird von den Mitgliedern des Bundes z.T. dadurch erklärt, daß eine öffentliche Propaganda für die Ziele des Bundes jetzt nicht möglich sei. Es wird jedoch im Vertrautenkreise immer wieder die Hoffnung geäußert, daß die Deutschen bald geswungen sein könnten, sich in den Kreisen des Bundes einen Stützpunkt zu suchen. "Dann werden wir auf der Szene erscheinen" - das äußern die führenden Mitglieder des Bundes. Weiter wird die Ansicht vertreten, daß die Erfolge der Bolschewiken im Winterkrieg dem Bund nur Vorteile bringen könnten, weil sie die Deutschen dazu zwingen würden, ein nationales Rußland als ideologisches Schutzwehr gegen den Bolschewismus ins Leben zu rufen.

Die Agitationstätigkeit der Smolensker Gruppe des Bundes spielt sich meist folgendermaßen ab:

Einzelne Mitglieder des Bundes laden diejenigen Vertreter der hiesigen Bevölkerung, die bearbeitet werden soll, zu sich in ihre Wohnungen ein. Insbesondere finden häufig Versammlungen von Vertretern der Sowjetjugend dort statt. (Es handelt sich um die Wohnungen der Emigranten Gansjuk, Tarassow und an-

derer in der Godunowskaja-Str. Nr. 19, 21, 24 und 12). Am Freitag werden dann die "National" Lieder des Bundes gesungen, die Meinungen über die laufenden politischen Fragen und über die Zeitungsnachrichten ausgetauscht. Im allgemeinen verhalten sich jedoch in letzter Zeit die Angehörigen des Bundes Nichtmitgliedern gegenüber vorsichtig und scheinen mehr darauf auszugehen, unter der hiesigen Bevölkerung sympathisierende Anhänger zu werben, die jedoch in die Geheimorganisation nicht völlig eingeweiht werden.

IV. Schlußfolgerung

Es ist anzunehmen, daß eine bloße Verwarnung der Mitglieder des Bundes von Seiten der zuständigen Polizei-Organe nicht von Erfolg begleitet wäre. Im Gegenteil, man kan damit rechnen, daß in einem solchen Falle die Agitation des Bundes auf unterirdischen Wegen nur noch lebhafter geführt würde. Wenn man bedenkt, in welch offenem Gegensatz die Ideen und die Agitation des Bundes zu den politischen Absichten Deutschlands stehen, so erhellt unmittelbar, daß die Tätigkeit sämtlicher Mitglieder des Bundes in den besetzten sowjetischen Gebiet radikal unterbunden werden muß. Dies könnte nur in Form einer Ausweisung der in Frage kommenden Emigranten geschehen. Es besteht kein Zweifel darüber, daß die Agitation der Angehörigen des Bundes sonst sehr schnell die Keimzelle einer neuen nationalistisch-chauvenistischen Opposition schaffen könnte, die in ihren Auswirkungen nicht weniger gefährlich wäre, als die Überreste der bolschewistischen Elemente im besetzten Sowjetgebiet.



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Authority NNP 927194
By S.C. NARA Date 12-11RG 226
Entry 194
File
Box 73COMMENTS:

FERI:**There are two by this name in Hungarian political circles.

The first, FRANZIS DEAK, Professor at Columbia, author of the book "Trianon", was recently sent to Italy via Panamerican Airways and, it has been reported, has frequently been in Lisbon.

The second is DR. MERENZ UJLAKY, President of the Association of Lutheran Reform Church Pastors, at present in Washington and formerly in Toledo. It is known that Dr. UJLAKY spent three days in New York within the last ten days, and it is not impossible that he is the one who lost these documents. He came to New York for a meeting with the Communists in order to organize relief for the Hungarian population in cooperation with the Communists and the Hungarian-American Federation.

Should FRANZIS DEAK be in New York at present, which is not improbable, then the documents could belong to him.

The third, and most likely, supposition is that the documents might have been lost by TIBOR VON ECKHARDT. Eckhardt and Franzis Deak are usually in close contact, since they are old friends, and if Franzis Deak is not in New York, then Mrs. Deak could have handed the papers to TIBOR VON ECKHARDT.

It is almost impossible that anyone but these three should have been in possession of these papers. The letter marked "A", which was dated Lisbon, October 6th, and was enclosed in a letter signed by Mr. Judson, was written by Count Gabor Bethlen, referred to as Samsondi. COUNT GABOR BETHLEN is the son of the former Hungarian Prime Minister, Stephan Bethlen. The writer of this letter, GABOR BETHLEN, was the Attaché of the Hungarian Embassy in Rome and is at present in Lisbon. He works very closely with BARON APOR, Vatican representative for the Hungarian Government, and with Mr. GEORGE BARCZA, former Hungarian Ambassador to London who is at present in Geneva. Count Gabor Bethlen made a declaration a few weeks ago to the effect that in cooperation with Baron Apor and George Barcza he was organizing a committee with the object of keeping the United States and England closely informed of conditions in Hungary. The above mentioned names are emissaries of Governor Horthy who are interested in carrying out his policies.

** This is the abbreviation of FERENC, the Hungarian for FRANZIS

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 Authority NNP 927194
 By S.C. NARA Date 12-11

RG 226
 Entry 194
 File -
 Box 73

Comments - 2.

The important thing to be decided is whether the remarks written on the Hotel Lincoln stationery under "Notes", are friendly or unfriendly to the United States.

Supposition No. 1: It is not impossible that the important remarks on the military situation, retreat, OSS agents in Austria, and the attitude which the Hungarian Government should adopt might conceivably emanate from Government sources and which FRANCIS DEAK was authorized to have passed on to the persons mentioned in the letters who, in their turn, could have communicated them to the Hungarian authorities in Hungary. (Namely, the Lakatos Government, since the present Szalasi Government is a Government 100% pro-Hitler and merely translates the German orders into Hungarian. The Szalasi putsch was on October 15, whereas this letter is dated October 6, confirming that the letter refers to the Lakatos Government.)

The "A" referred to by GABOR BETHLEN, see page 4, is probably "ANDORKA" in Lisbon, an emissary of the Hungarian Government.

If some Government Agency confirms that this intended message to the Hungarian Government emanates from them, it would then be no problem to establish the owner of this document. On the other hand, should Government offices have no knowledge of the matter, it might be of interest to inquire of the three persons mentioned above, in whose behalf such important military information, as well as the information about the OSS agents in Austria under the cover of being English agents, was being communicated to the Hungarian Government.

According to well informed Hungarians in New York, it is stated that the privilege of the Swedish pouch has been extended to one or more of these gentlemen for the purpose of communicating with Hungary.

In conclusion, the indications are that the owner of the lost papers is TIBOR VON ECKHARDT.

Should details be required of Father Schultz, Baron Huhnefeld, Pathy, Grombach, etc. mentioned in the "Notes", these can easily be furnished separately.

"Judson" seems like someone in one of the Government Agencies. I believe that "Upjack" is more of a cover name.

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Authority NND 927194
By S.C. KARA Date 12-11RG 226
Entry 194
File
Box 73

JEROME DOYLE

FBI

New York, N. Y.
November 21, 1944

Dear Mr. Sherman:

UA-X02141

Enclosed is the report on Tibor Von Eckhardt
which you furnished for our perusal.Thank you for making this material available
to us.

Sincerely,

Jerome Doyle

Mr. Irving Sherman
Room 3663
Office of Strategic Services
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure 1

NY-OSS-OP-2

Box 1

NY-OSS-OP-2 Document 9
 Nicholas Horthy junior. The company had its offices in the
 building of the Budapest Hungarian Commercial Bank just as
 the other sub-companies of the bank. The bank itself had an
 interest in the company and so did the English-Hungarian
 bank which was represented in the company by Bela Heltai w/o

79-720 R

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By S.C. KARA Date 12-11RG 226
Entry 194
File
Box 73

There are two concrete facts to prove the existing relation between George Pathy and Tibor Eckhardt. Pathy has several times mentioned before his New York friends, that he is financially helping Tibor Eckhardt. At the same time it is beyond doubt, that Pathy has arranged the exchange of messages between Horthy and Eckhardt. There are several witnesses to this fact. Pathy has passed on messages for other people too, even recently. Alexander Sved, member of the Metropolitan Opera Company got news through Pathy about the death of his father in Hungary. Alexander Sved received this news about ten months ago, two weeks after the death of his father. Pathy passed on and received messages through Argentina.

The British-American-Egyptian Shipping Company belonging to Pathy had in the last few years made tremendous business. The company has ships of its own. According to the Hungarian sailors on these ships, this enterprise representing a huge capital, is financed by an "Egyptian prince." It seems very probable however, that the company is financed by the fortune of the Horthy family. This supposition is supported by the following facts:

Formerly George Pathy was managing director of the Hungarian-Egyptian Commercial Ltd. (this title may not be accurate). This enterprise functioned under the chairmanship of Nicholas Horthy junior. The company had its offices in the building of the Budapest Hungarian Commercial Bank just as the other sub-companies of the bank. The bank itself had an interest in the company and so did the English-Hungarian bank which was represented in the company by Bela Heltai. *Document 9
Box 21
filed 36*

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 927194
By S.C. KARA Date 12-11RG 226
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File
Box 73

sat on the board of directors. This Bela Heltai is at present in Southamerica and has, allegedly, founded a bank in Montevideo, Uruguay. About three and a half years ago, Bela Heltai passed through New York on his way to Southamerica, and, according to his relatives here, he possessed two million dollars of his own and carried huge deposits belonging to his mandators.

The Pathy family was originally called Polnauer. The head of the family is still a Polnauer, ~~xxxxx~~ who was until lately Hungarian consul in Alexandria. He has three sons of whom one, George lives in New York, an other one represents the shipping company in Ottawa and the third arrived in the United States about a year ago at Miami where, it is said, he was under arrest for several months.

It was no secret in Budapest, that there were strong business ties between the Pathy brothers and the Horthy family. This was the explanation of the fact, that the Hungarian-Egyptian Commercial Company Ltd. enjoyed great export privileges and all Hungarian export to the near East belonged under its authority. The company had common transactions with Danube and Seashipping Company the most important business of which was the Free Port of Csepel. All these companies had lively business relations with Argentina.

While Nicholas Horthy junior acted as Hungarian Minister to Rio de Janeiro and later Buenos Aires, business transactions between the said companies and Southamerica had greatly increased.

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By S.C. NARA Date 12/11RG 226
Entry 194
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Box 73

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

3

II.

Today it is already beyond doubt, that Tibor Eckhardt came to the United States as Horthy's agent. With the intervention of Count Paul Teleki, Hungarian Prime Minister at that time, the National Bank gave Eckhardt 15,000 dollars for his expenses. At a session of the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Parliament, in the summer of 1941, Francis Rajniss member of Parliament of Imredy's gang, asked Prime Minister Laszlo Bardossy how Eckhardt came to receive that money when it is well known, that Eckhardt is conducting abroad a propaganda campaign against Hungary's allies. Bardossy said, that he does not have to answer this question, as it concerns the actions of his predecessor in office. But as he agrees with all the actions of Count Teleki, he is ready to answer. The late Prime Minister believed that a Hungarian member of Parliament will represent the Hungarian people and its interests wherever he is, that is why he thought it his duty to help Eckhardt in his travels. Bardossy's answer is an open recognition of the fact that Eckhardt came to America with Horthy's support. There are several other signs to prove that he came, charged by Horthy personally.

Since the outbreak of the war several Hungarian diplomats have turned their backs on the Budapest government, ~~markly~~ some of them out of opportunism, some because of real political conviction. These diplomats tried every means to get in contact with Eckhardt. This is true for George Barcza former Hungarian Minister in London, who was in Budapest at the outbreak of the war, but with the help of Horthy reached Switzerland knowing that the former minister

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Authority NND 929194
By S.C. NARA Date 12-11RG 226
Entry 194
File
Box 73

had good connections to Churchill. It is also known, that George Barcza became the leader of the Hungarian diplomats abroad and all European threads are in his hands. It is also generally known, that in the committee founded by Barcza, Gabor Bethlen, son of the onetime Prime Minister Istvan Bethlen plays a big role. The young Bethlen was originally secretary at the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest until about two years ago when he was transferred to the Hungarian Legation in Madrid.

It is very probable, that Francis Deak, professor at Columbia University who is presently abroad was one of the agents who passed on messages between Eckhardt and the Hungarian diplomats in Europe. Francis Deak was officially an agent of the Hungarian government here, that is of the Hungarian Quarterly founded in Budapest by Count Stephen Bethlen. There was a society by the same name in Budapest which had a web of agents abroad. Deak was the American agent of the society.

(The writer of this lines has no detailed information as to the past of Francis Deak. However, he remembers, that in 1919 at Szeged where the counter-revolution had its headquarters, the Commander in Chief Nicholas Horthy had an aid-de-camps by the name of Francis Deak. We have exact information about the career of the other two aid-de-camps, but we have no information whatsoever about Francis Deak's life.

it is possible that this Francis Deak who works in America for the interests of the Horthy clique is identical with the aid-de-camps Francis Deak.)

It was generally known in Hungary that it was Baron Möröcz

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who financed the Hungarian Quarterly. Baron Kornfeld is the son-in-law of the late Baron Manfred Weiss. We know that the Manfred Weiss family succeeded under mysterious circumstances, allegedly with the help of the Gestapo, to leave the country and reach Lisboa. We also know that the same family has transferred huge amounts of money abroad. The amounts were so big, that they could not have been transferred without the knowledge of the Hungarian Government. The size of the amounts also make us conclude that it was not only the moneys of the Weiss family that were transferred but under their name also the moneys of other personages. This supposition is supported by the fact that a representative of the Horthy family sits on the board of directors of the Weiss Manfred industry in Csepel. One of their representatives was Dr. Andor Lazar, former Minister of Justice. The Manfred Weiss family has large deposits at American banks too. Victor Bator, who used to be director of the Budapest Hungarian Commerce Bank is charged ~~xx~~ with the administration of these moneys here. Victor Bator (Originally Mano Beifeld) became a trusted friend of the Weiss family through his marriage. It was his father-in-law, Bernat Sicherman, who was the attorney of the Manfred Weiss family. The brother of Mrs. Victor Bator, Istvan Sicherman, who used to be managing director of the Manfred Weiss factory lives at present in New York. It clears the mystery of the Weiss family's arrival in Lisbon is we consider that it was in the interest of those who sent their money with them, that they should get safely out of the country. As we are sure that Horthy has sent out his money with the Weiss family, it is more than probable that he also helped them to get away.

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Victor Bator, as American representative of the Budapest Hungarian Commerce bank, was authorized to dispose of all American claims of the bank. He could only use this authority as far as the freezing of foreign claims permitted him to use it. As we know, frozen funds can be invested in business transactions with certain restrictions. We know about two large enterprises of Victor Bator. One is the Lacker factory in New Jersey which he founded together with the former director of the Mendelsohn Bank in Berlin and the other one is a real estate corporation. There were several half-Stateindustries in which the Horthy family had an interest, that had an account at the Budapest Hungarian Commercial bank. The most important of them were the Hangya Cooperative and the Future Company. There are deposits abroad in the name of both companies, and Victor Bator has authority over both deposits.

Large amounts of money have been transferred from Switzerland to the United States in the last few years and all of them ran into the hands of Victor Bator. For instance the claims of the Hungarian Cotton Company and the transfers of the Zurcher Allgemeine Depositenbank A.G. over which Bator has authority. A man by the name of Mark ~~Kirik~~ Mitnitzky arrived here before Victor Bator. Mitnitzky has formerly lived in Berlin. When Hitler came to power he had to emigrate. With the help of his father in law, this originally Russian journalist became editor of the Pester Lloyd in Budapest and developed close relations with the leaders of Hungarian high finance. When Mitnitzky had to leave Budapest he was charged with the administering of Hungarian capital abroad. This is the only explanation for the fact, that the penniless Mit-

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nitzky arrived in America with hundreds of thousands of dollars at his disposition. We know, that Mitnitzky and Batory are in business relationship. There were transfers from Mitnitzky's accounts to the accounts of Bator. At present this Mitnitzky works on Wall Street as the customer man of ~~xxxx~~ a brokerage firm.

We must mention, that Victor Bator has political ambitions too. He is closely related with the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, and we must suppose, that he is also financially supporting the paper. This supposition is supported by the information, that in the Hungarian Parliament session where Tibor Eckhardt was formally deprived of his citizenship, ^{on} Victor Bator was deprived of his citizenship too, ~~with~~ the ground, that he bought the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava in order to support Eckhardt through this paper.

In the business interests of the Horthy family we find several German relations. We read in a Canadian paper the following item :

In 1940 the Germans sent a representative to America in the person of Dr. Kurt Rieth who was charged ~~xxxxxx~~ to buy from the New Jersey Standard Oil Company their interest in the Hungarian Oil-wells. (Kurt Rieth's nazi past is well known). He returned to Germany without results. When America entered the war, the situation changed greatly. The Germans, regardless of the American interests founded a new company by the name of Kontinentale Actien Gesellschaft A.G.. The company, with a capital of 80.000.000 Marks took over the Hungarian oil wells, and from that day on produced for Germany alone. In 1942 yearly production exceeded 600.000 barrels.

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Hungarian politicians and the Horthy family got a part of the shares in the company. The Horthy family was represented in the company by Stephen Horthy, who died, victim of an airplane crash in August 1942. That is how the oil-wheels, belonging to an American company fell into the hands of Horthy. A director by the name of Gunther played a big role in the company. That Gunther was director of a German bank and the administrator of Hitler's personal fortune.

Talking about German connections, we must not forget Gustav Bauer, the famous nazi agent. Bauer was one of the Erzberger murderers in 1922. The murderers of the head of the Catholic Center fled to Budapest where Julius Gombos hid them in his villa in Nagyteteny. With the help of the Hungarian authorities Bauer and his partners fled to Turkey. After Hitler's ascent to power Gustave Bauer came back to Budapest and became supervisor of Hungarian export to Germany and established good business relationship with the Hangya and the Futura who held the whole agricultural export in their hands. He played a big role in the transactions of Andras Mecser, who is today a top-man in Hungarian politics. Bauer also established friendly relations with one of the Hangya's directors, Jeno Bogdanffy who is now in the United States. Before coming to America, this Bogdanffy was in Germany and it is very probable that he works for Bauer and other nazis. We know about him that he has, with the help of Bauer and the Vienna Gestapo, robbed the Lederer family of Gyor. The Vienna Gestapo forced the Lederer brothers, who were imprisoned, to sell the majority of the shares of a holding in Switzerland. This ~~money~~ represented the family fortune. It was Jeno Bogdanffy who paid a ridiculously

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small sum for the extremely valuable shares.

We mentioned this, because Bogdanffy is a great friend of Eckhardt and has business relations with Bator. It was said, that Bogdanffy financed Eckhardt here, as, according to his own admission, he financed him in Switzerland. But now Bogdanffy says, that Eckhardt receives his money from "Jewish bankers". It is generally known, that when Julius Gombos sent Eckhardt to Geneva in the affair of the murder of King Alexander of Jugoslavia, to represent the Hungarian government, Eckhardt appointed Bogdanffy member of the Hungarian delegation to the League of Nations. Eckhardt received from the Hungarian government 60.000 pengoes for his Geneva work. It was whispered in the Hungarian capital, that Eckhardt succeeded in getting that money paid in dollars of Swiss francs. The transfer had taken place, and as Eckhardts stay in Switzerland was financed by Bogdanffy, the 12.000 dollars remained untouched. With the intervention of Bogdanffy, that money was transferred through the Mendelsohn Bank in Amsterdam to the United States. It is possible, that Victor Bator was authorized by Eckhardt to dispose of this money here, and it was from this money that he paid Eckhardt when the latter arrived here.

III

As a conclusion we want to mention the following:

Examining the actions of certain Hungarian circles in the last quarter of a century, we ~~must~~ see a logic in the ~~exile~~ flight of the money. It is beyond doubt that tremendous sums have been transferred abroad and most of this money is today in England, America and the neutral countries. If we examin

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the origin of those moneys we must go back to 1918-19. During the October revolution and the following Hungarian commune, the counter-revolutionary Hungarian forces abroad were paralyzed by lack of money. They relieved this lack of funds by robbing the Hungarian Legation in Vienna. They made a loot of 220.000.000 gold crowns (40.000.000 dollars) This sum financed the beginnings of the counter-revolution in Vienna and Szeged and the counter-revolutionary propaganda in Switzerland and other countries. The leaders of the counter-revolution remembered this after they came into power. They concieved the idea, that a National Resistance Fund must be established for the eventuality of another forced emigration. With this fund in mind, a certain clique grabbed all business protected by the state. Here are a few examples: the radio-concession alone brought in yearly one million dollars netto profit to the same people who also owned the official Hungarian news agency with a yearly half a million pengo subvention. The same people owned the whole Hungarian movie-industry and advertising ~~xxxxxx~~ monopoly. The Hangya Cooperative is called the largest entail of the thousand years old Hungary. In 1920 the Hangya had no importance at all in business life, but since that certain clique put their hands on it in 1931, there was a tremendous increase in business. There is no field in Hungarian economic life, where the Hangya does not play a leading role. In agricultural export it almost has monopoly. Last year this company made a turnover of almost five miliard pengoes. On the territories taken back from Roumania and Czechoslovakia, they put their hands on all existing cooperatives. The well organized Hamsa cooperative was taken over.

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by the Hangya, too. When the Hungarian Jews were in need of Arya papers, this meant a new source of income for that clique. Even the automats in Budapest were taken away from the Jews and given to the Hangya.

The organizer of the clique was officially Nicholas Kozma. He played a great role in the organizing of the counter-revolution and became a trusted man of Horthy. The economic life of Hungary was best symbolized by the following saying: Nicholas Kozma and Associates, formerly Hungary. But Kozma was only a figurehead, in reality it was Dr. Fritz Wunscher, former managing director of the Hungarian News Agency and presently managing director of the Hangya, who directs the affairs of the clique.

With special book-keeping techniques, the Hangya became a (csuccszervezet) but the hiding of funds was done on the accounts of a hardly known, small bank. The bank is called National Economic Bank Ltd. and its director is Kalman Horwath, who was mixed up in the franc-counterfeit affair.

We feel certain that it was our duty to put these things on paper and help stop the activities abroad of this reactionary clique. We had to say it, even if some of the details were superfluous, because we do not want to see repeated what happened after the first world war. They can only be stopped if their life-blood, the money is taken away from them. We also had to have our say, because this clique belongs without a doubt ~~xxxxxx~~ to the gallery of war criminals and the German connections constitute a danger to the world.

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

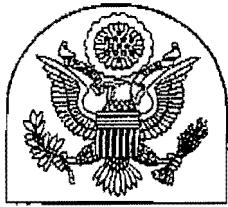
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Box 24

Gold Team Documents

Folders 52 — 55

Documents 226721 — 229165



PRESIDENTIAL
ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS
IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
HOLOCAUST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

Edgar M. Bronfman
Chairman

Kenneth L. Klothen
Executive Director

ATTENTION NARA:

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

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By S.C. NARA Date 12-11	

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SA-FOUR

INVESTIGATION REPORT
NOT TO BE ACCESSIONED

DATE: October 2, 1942NO.: N. Y. #17

SUBJECT:

MA-X00295REMARKS: Re: Wall Street Luncheon Club and the late Albert Sayers

We have just this morning been informed by Mr. Sayers' widow that both Dr. Peacock and the Roosevelt Hospital refused to turn over to her a copy of the report covering the autopsy on the body of her husband, although Mrs. Sayers states that she was assured by both of them when she signed the order for the autopsy that the report would be conveyed to her upon the completion of the autopsy. Dr. Peacock's refusal to tell her is based upon his belief that it is so complicated that she would not be able to understand it anyway. He has been attempting, she states, to reassure her that her husband died of natural causes, and is urging her to forget the whole matter. She has been advised by us to make no further attempt for the present to procure a copy of this report.

Mrs. Sayers informs us that up until this morning no attempt had been made by any officials to contact her regarding this situation.

We also learned this morning indirectly through George Wertz, the French chef at the Wall Street Luncheon Club, that within the past week there was found inscribed on the door leading from one of the pantries to the dining room a "swastika". In our opinion, if this is found to be true, fast action should be taken to eliminate the basis of such insolence in the heart of the New York financial district.

We do not believe that any attempt should be made to contact Wertz at the Club either in person or by telephone because his sentiments are well-known to the German elements there. His home telephone, however, is Sacramento 2-5369, and he can usually be found there every day at 5 p.m. or shortly thereafter.

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 VA-X00295

MADE BY: C-1

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(et)

September 24, 1942

FROM: C-1

NOT TO BE ACCESSIONED

TO: LCD

UA-X00294

MEMORANDUM

Supplementary To Our Memorandum Dated September 5, 1942, Relative
To Michel L. De Zutter, The Wall Street Luncheon Club, etc.

The identity of the person who supplied us with all of the information contained in our memorandum previously referred to was Mr. Albert E. Sayers, an Englishman who has been Resident Manager of the Wall Street Club since its inception, and whose name was not mentioned in our original report.

We have just learned today through Mrs. Sayers, who lives at 601 West 190th Street, Manhattan, telephone Wadsworth 7-9525, that on September 4th, Mr. Sayers, after having his luncheon at the Wall Street Club, which consisted of Holland rusk and milk, became violently ill and had to be taken to his home where he suffered an acute attack of dysentery. Within a day or so he had recovered sufficiently to take a short vacation. He returned to his New York apartment within a few days, and again became so violently ill that he was removed to Roosevelt Hospital where he died suddenly on Thursday, September 17th.

Originally he was attended by the Sayers' family physician, a Dr. Blunk.

After his removal to Roosevelt Hospital, he was attended by a Dr. Kenneth Peacock and a Dr. Mosenthal, both alleged to be on the staff at Roosevelt.

Dr. Peacock is Michel De Zutter's personal physician and looks after the welfare of the employees of De Zutter's Club.

Dr. Peacock is said to be the physician who attended Mr. Robert Chauvet on the day before Chauvet committed suicide at his home in Flushing. (The incident surrounding Chauvet is covered in the last paragraph, page one, of our original memorandum).

PXACED During Sayers' confinement at Roosevelt Hospital, he was in a semi-private ward with a German patient who had many visitors and whose conversations were carried on exclusively in German.

On September 6th, twelve members of the Wall Street Club became quite ill after their luncheon. We understand that the New York Health Department conducted an investigation and

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traced their illness to some bad Hollandaise sauce which they had had as part of their luncheon.

On or about the same day, William W. Carman, another member, is said to have become quite ill after partaking of some grapefruit juice. Mr. Carman is reported to have said that it tasted like arsenic.

Our conversation with Sayers and George Wertz, a Frenchman and the chef at the Club, was carried on in the solarium and on or about the 28th of August. During our conversation Joe Manner, a waiter at the Club who is mentioned on page two of our original report, passed from the main section of the Club through the solarium to the bar, and observed our meeting.

Throughout our conversation, Sayers stated that his strong British sympathies were well-known among all of the personnel at the Club, and while he was extremely intense about the situation that existed there, at the same time he was not unmindful of the fact that his own position under the circumstances was a hazardous one, and he took the trouble in the presence of several of the waiters to discuss with us the features and advantages of the Club with the intention of conveying to them that the purpose of our visit was to discuss a possible membership there.

On page five of our original memorandum we pointed out that several months ago all of the French help at the Club had suddenly become quite ill with an attack of dysentery. We also mention^d in the same paragraph an individual who had been taken violently ill and had to be removed to his home in a taxi cab. That individual was Mr. Sayers.

There may be a strong significance to the fact that Sayers became violently ill after eating his luncheon on September 4th, and he was observed by Manner in conversation with us on August 28th. Manner, it will be recalled, was referred to by us in our memorandum as being a "hot German."

Mrs. Sayers states that she and her husband have known Mr. De Zutter for about ten or eleven years, that they had never before been invited to his home, but that when Mr. Sayers became ill on this last occasion, Mr. De Zutter was insistent that he be removed to his, (De Zutter's), farm in Connecticut.

An autopsy, the results of which have not yet become known to Mrs. Sayers, has been conducted upon the body of her husband. She has not yet seen a copy of the death certificate, and is therefore not aware of the cause of his death. She has been advised to procure both of these documents without further delay and to retain them until they are asked for by persons with proper credentials.

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Apparently her husband has from time to time disclosed to her his apprehension over the conditions at his place of employment. She is aware of the sudden death of Chauvet and Banwell, the Manager of the Syracuse Club, and now, in view of her husband's sudden death, she is quite apprehensive over her own welfare.

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September 5, 1942

FROM: C-1

TO: LCD

MA-X00293

Memorandum

Mr. Michel L. De Zutter, a Belgian who is described as having strong German sympathies, operates the following clubs: Blind Brook at Port Chester, N.Y.; Glen Island Club at New Rochelle, N.Y.; Cloud Club (his own enterprise), Chrysler Building, New York; Jekyll Island Club, off the Coast of Georgia; formerly the River Club, East 52nd Street, New York, which he no longer operates; and the Wall Street Luncheon Club at 40 Wall Street, Manhattan. His office is on the sixth floor of the Chrysler Building in New York and he has recently bought a farm at Washington, Conn. where his telephone number is Washington 625.

We are informed that George Herman Dasch, one of the eight saboteurs recently convicted, was a waiter at the Glen Island Club, New Rochelle, about three years ago, and that he was generally suspected and disliked thereby his co-workers.

De Zutter is supposedly an American citizen. It is said that he is about 49 years of age, and was an artillery officer in the Belgian Army in World War I. The present Chef at the Wall Street Luncheon Club is George Wertz (?) an ardent Frenchman, and we are informed that De Zutter and Wertz have had some very hot arguments on the question of Nazi philosophy, Wertz, of course, being anti and DeZutter being pro.

One Banwell, an alleged Englishman, knew De Zutter intimately in London, and is said to be one of the few persons in the United States who knows anything about DeZutter's background. Banwell had been manager of a club in Syracuse, the identity of which could not be learned and although apparently in excellent health, within the past several months is said to have committed suicide or died under mysterious circumstances.

Mr. Robert Chauvet, who was the French Chef at the Wall Street Club up until about three months ago, is of French origin, but is said to have had strong Nazi sympathies. Within the past three months Chauvet committed suicide at his home on Long Island. One John Schulte, who formerly lived in a rooming house at 230 East 53rd Street, Manhattan, and whose telephone at that time was Eldorado 5-8212, was an intimate friend of Robert Chauvet. Schulte is said to have returned to Germany just prior to our entrance into the War, and is said at this time to be with a Paris bank engaged in the confiscation of securities of American citizens on deposit there.

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duty at 9 a.m. However, Solomon, who is said to be on very friendly terms with Muller, usually arrives at the Club at about 7:45 each morning. His station is at a private dining-room on the 27th floor of 40 Wall Street, and he has been observed on many occasions in deep thought gazing out the window, which commands a clear view of the entire New York Harbor.

Willy Ellers left the employ of the Wall Street Club about two days before Chauvet committed suicide, telling his co-workers that he was taking a job in a munitions plant. However, it was later found, and he is believed to be there at this time, that he was working as change booth attendant at the Alburtis Avenue subway station at Corona, Long Island.

Ellers' father, whose address is unknown, is said to be working in one of our munitions plants.

DeZutter is said to have personally hired all of the help, and we understand that within the past six months many changes in help have occurred.

The Wall Street Club is a popular luncheon club for many substantial down-town business men, professional men, and bankers.

We are told that all of the conferences of officials of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company are held at this club, presumably in one of its private dining-rooms.

The Office of Navy Procurement is on the 16th floor of the building occupied by this Club; all members of that staff have access to the Club and we are informed use the Club's facilities freely and frequently. Specifically, on the date of our visit there, we saw a naval officer who was pointed out as Captain Castleman, United States Navy, and attached to the Office of Navy Procurement, who passed through the solarium of the Club. Admiral Leahy is said to have been an infrequent guest at the Club. Commander David Patterson, who is Treasurer of the Club and stationed at 90 Church Street, New York, is a frequent visitor there. Also during our visit there were at least nine or ten naval officers below the rank of Captain who passed in and out of the Club solarium.

Some time ago, while a luncheon conference was being conducted in one of the private dining-rooms, the visits, apparently without purpose, of one of the German waiters to that room were so frequent that the host complained to the management.

Joseph A. Bower, who is a Vice President of the Chemical National Bank, who lives in Montclair, New Jersey, and is now a candidate for the nomination for the United States Senate, is the President of the Club. It is said that some time ago, upon entering the Club, he pointed to a flag-pole and is said to have made the remark, "Some day you'll see the Nazi flag on that pole."

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Our informants are persons who have been in the employ of this Club for a long period of time. They have been in an excellent position to overhear conversations that have taken place both before and after Pearl Harbor. One of them has expressed the opinion (we do not know how soundly that opinion is based) that Goering and Goebbels et al have submerged accounts in this country. It is believed by our informants that they were in the Chase, the Chemical, or the Bank of Manhattan. The opinion was expressed that a Mr. Henniger of the Bank of Manhattan is a Nazi stooge.

Among the members of this Club is Theodore H. Barth, who is a partner of the inventor and owner of the Norden Bombsight. Another member is John M. Haslett, of the Bank of Manhattan, who handles the accounts of and is said to be the financial adviser to Norden.

Another member is Jackson Martindell, who was a member of Martindell, Davidson & Company, investment counsellors, New York, who lives at Bernardsville or Far Hills, New Jersey, and who some time ago was being investigated by a Government agency, we believe the F.B.I.

Another member is John D. Reilly, of the Todd Shipbuilding Company, who on August 28 entertained Admiral Harris at the Club as a luncheon guest.

Another member is A. W. Robertson, President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Another name appearing in the membership roster is George Von Seebeck, formerly a partner of John J. Bergen, whose office was formerly at 40 Wall Street, and who is now a Commander in the United States Navy stationed, we believe, in the Office of Secretary Knox in Washington. Von Seebeck is said to have been a member of the German Admiralty during the last war.

Among the non-resident members appears the name of Irving H. Sherman, who was at one time Berlin representative of A. G. Becker & Co. of New York. Also among the non-resident members appears the name of Leopoldo A. Glauer. Glauer who is now said to be in the Argentine, was formerly a Professor of Economics at Strassbourg University. About two years ago he is alleged to have been involved in a deal for the purchase of a boat which was loaded with ammunition and sunk off the coast of Cuba. At about that time it is said that Glauer received a telephone call in New York from former Mayor Jimmy Walker. Mr. Glauer is also said to have represented an Italian Bank with offices at 40 Wall Street.

Herbert Waller was formerly head of the Deutsche Bank in New York. He is the son-in-law of one Davis, who is President of the Island Creek Coal Company. When Waller left the Deutsche Bank, which we understand was located at 52 Wall Street, he took an office at 20 Exchange Place, which building is owned by the National City Company who also own the building at 52 Wall St.

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He subsequently moved to a Tower floor, Room 4508, of 20 Exchange Place. This office commands an unobstructed view of all of New York Harbor. At that office there were associated with Waller one Rudolph Wuller and one Adolph Von Turk. There was some sort of a split-up in this organization and on May 10, 1940, Waller moved to 551 Fifth Avenue, where at that time his telephone number was Murray Hill 2-0317. Waller is described as being about 6' 2" in height, with red hair. For some time he has not been around the Wall Street Luncheon Club. However, within the past three weeks he was there for luncheon in the company of Major Herbert G. Lord, whose name appears in the membership list of the Club, a Colonel in the United States Army, identity unknown, and Chase Donaldson, or Donaldson's brother. Chase Donaldson was formerly President of Distributors' Group, Inc. at 63 Wall Street, and we believe at one time was associated with David Milton, John D. Rockefeller's son-in-law, in the Equity Corporation.

From time to time, and quite frequently, Army and Navy officers of high rank are luncheon guests at this Club.

Among the other Club members or guests of Club members who lunch here frequently are officials of Phelps Dodge, Manufacturers Trust Company, Bank of Manhattan, Chemical Bank, and associates of Courtland Palmer, who is believed to have extensive interests in munitions manufacturing,

The Jekyll Island Club is about 8 miles off the Coast of Georgia, and access to it is by means of two boats which are operated from the Island to the mainland. It is said that there was recent gossip to the effect that our Government intended to take over one of these boats and that shortly thereafter the boat was burned under mysterious circumstances, with either the loss of or serious injury to two members of its crew.

A Mr. Boyle is Manager of the Cloud Club in the Chrysler Building. Apparently his staff is also polluted with a strong German element. He apparently is apprehensive, for it has been said within the past ten days that he has been making a strenuous effort to replace his present waiters. While we have not made any check on the matter, it seems a safe assumption that many of the officials of the Chrysler Corporation take their luncheon at the Cloud Club and in all probability also hold conferences there.

This may or may not be significant, but it is said that several months ago all of the French help at the Wall Street Club became quite ill with a sudden attack of dysentery, and a person associated with the Club, who is known to have exceptionally strong pro-Ally sentiments, was taken violently ill and had to be taken to

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his home in a taxibac.

Some time ago, Joseph Bower, President of the Club, asked for a list of the Club employees and an indication of their origin and extraction. The list was supplied.

We are informed that many of the facts pertaining to the antecedents and sentiments of the German elements in this Club have been turned over to Herbert I. Titelbaum, a member of the New York Office of F.B.I. To date no evidence has appeared that any action has been taken by that organization.

So far as we can learn, there have been no overt acts on the part of employees of this Club, but we are certain that the French and other pro-Ally elements employed there are visibly worried over the possibility of valuable information getting to the Axis Powers through the medium of the unfriendly element employed there. Our own thoughts in the matter are that it is a situation fraught with serious possibilities, and that some action should be taken to either clear out the unfriendly element or to forewarn, if that be possible, those members of our Army and Navy personnel and the business and professional men who frequent the Club, to be on their guard against too much talk while at the Club. It would be a relatively simple matter for the source of our information to be traced to our informants. They are apparently sincere in their desire to prevent rather than cure, and we believe that they should be given every protection. In view of their position, and the character and standing of some people mentioned in this report, this is a delicate situation, and we believe that anything that is done in connection with it should be handled with equal delicacy.

DATE: September 11, 1942

Today we were a guest for luncheon at this Club. Again there were present several Naval officers. Joseph Lang, who is mentioned on page 2 of the foregoing report, was our waiter. He for some time has been the regular waiter of our host. Quite recently, our host had as a guest a Major in the United States Army, and he states that during his luncheon with the Major, Lang maintained a position very close to their table. At the time our host attached no particular significance to this action, but in a discussion with him concerning the general situation within this Club, he feels that Lang's action on the occasion mentioned was quite significant. Purposely, today, we discussed openly in Lang's presence military matters which were misleading. Our host several times mentioned in a tone audible to Lang the War Department, the sailing of a division of troops, etc., to determine whether or not he would display any unusual interest. It was quite obvious to both of us that he had more than a casual interest in our conversation, and again during our luncheon he maintained a position

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Authority NND 927194
By S.C. NARA Date 12-11RG 226
Entry 194
File
Box 73

-7-

September 10, 1942

sufficiently close to our table to overhear anything that might be said in an ordinary conversational tone.

In connection with Mr. Henninger mentioned in this report, we learned that prior to 1939 his Bank made a substantial loan to the German Government. It is thought that the loan amounted to nine or ten million dollars, and so far as is known the loan now remains unpaid.

227314

March 27, 1945

Lusk.
I am sending a copy of this report to you for
your information.

C O P Y

Blank signature

AMERICAN LEGATION

Tangier, Morocco

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference No. 2

March 1, 1945

Safehaven Report

Subject: Old French Silver - AZERROD BROTHERS of
Tangier, Morocco.

According to an OSS report of February 2, 1945,
classified G-2, old silver which was looted from southern
French chateaux during the Nazi occupation was brought to
Tangier in small vessels registered at VIGO, Spain, and
is being sold in Tangier and Spanish Morocco by AZERROD
brothers.

Among the items brought to Tangier for sale were an
ordinary silver service and some solid silver plates from
which the initials and emblem markings had been removed.
In addition, it appears that a jewel case and a mantelpiece
have been smuggled into this area and are now in Tetuan.
It is stated that a part of the ordinary silver service
sold for 14,000 Spanish pesetas (approximately \$700) to
Ernst OESCH of Tangier (P.L.) through Hans HUBERT.

The Azerrod brothers are searching primarily for
items that may be changed or melted down without leaving
any trace. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact
origin of this silver. Although it cannot be confirmed,
the brothers Azerrod, especially Moise, who takes charge
of supplying the ships with provisions, have received
different objects by the same route. Hubert has intervened
in all this traffic.

851

FW:gp

Hectograph to Department
Copy to: American Embassy, London
(in duplicate)

American Embassy, Madrid

227315

Bern, Switzerland.

SECRET

No. 12613

Reference SH No.135
Date: Sept.24, 1945.

SAFESHAVEN REPORT

Subject: Looted Pictures in Switzerland

Reference is made to SH Reports Nos. 3, 11, 12 and 73 on looted paintings in Switzerland.

The Legation has received numerous reports within the past six months on valuable pictures alleged to have been looted by the Germans from art collections in German occupied countries. These reports are from reputedly reliable sources, but will require further verification.

Attached hereto is a list of 108 pictures suspected of being looted works of art which are reported to be in Switzerland at the present time or to have been here within the current year. The names of the paintings and the artists are given together with any other known marks of identification.

This list is submitted to the Department with a copy to the Roberts Commission in order that the Legation may be advised as to reports of any claims to these pictures which may have been filed.

DJR/HC/EGR/hh
850.3

Original and hectograph to the Department.
Two copies to American Embassy, London.
Two copies to British Legation, Bern.
One copy to Roberts Commission, London.

227316

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 12613 (SH Report No. 135) from the American Legation, Bern.

Pictures Reported to the Legation as Having Been in Switzerland During the Present Year Suspected of Being Looted

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
1. Anonymous	L'Entree du Park	Alphonse Kann a/
2. Anonymous	Landschaft mit Gartener	Entered through Swiss Customs Oel auf Holz.
3. Bonnard	A Woman Sitting in a Chair.	
4. Bonnard	Nature Morte Gouache	
5. Boudin	Laveuses e/	
6. Braque	Stillleben	No further description given.
7. Cezanne	The Mill (House by the Water.)	Oil 81x65 cms; Sig. Rothschild, Paris, Dec. 1941. Estimated value 200,000 Swiss francs. (Coll. Dr. Reber, 1196 Inventaris C). a/ b/
8. Cezanne	Still Life with Bottles.	Watercolour 50x59 cms; Estimated value 75,000 Swiss francs; Paul Rosenberg, Bordeaux (Framed by Siesin, Paris) a/ b/
9. Cezanne	Arlequin (Harlequin)	Watercolor 48x34 cms; Mons. Taval Exeter F. Javal, Rosenberg, Bordeaux; Estimated value 50,000 Swiss francs e/ b/
10. Cezanne	Young Man with Red Waistcoat.	Watercolor 48x34 cms; F. Javal, Rosenberg, Bordeaux; Estimated value 50,000 Swiss francs a/
11. Cezanne	Cenanon de Jourdan	
12. Cezanne	Portrait of a Girl	Rosenberg, Bordeaux, Flaval b/
13. Cezanne	A Landscape	
14. Constable	Landscape	Allegedly from the Jaffe Collection, Nice; Estimated value 10,000 Swiss francs a/
15. Corot	San Giorgio Maggiore	Allegedly from the Bernheim Collection; Estimated value 30,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 1,500 Swiss francs a/

Note: See page 7 for footnotes.

227317

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
16. Corot	Le Port de Toulon	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection; Estimated value 30,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
17. Corot	Le Loggia a Genes	Rosenberg, Bordeau, Estimated value 40,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
18. Corot	Paysage avec Rochers	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
19. Corot	Femme, Bateau et Paysage <u>e/</u>	
20. Corot	Femme au Corsage Rose	Rosenberg, Bordeau <u>a/</u>
21. Corot	Femme Assise; Paysage (au verso)	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
22. Corot	Mere et Enfant (Mme Strumpf et fille)	Allegedly from the Bernheim Collection; Estimated value 70,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
23. Corot	Paysage d'Italie	Allegedly from Methey Galerie, Paris
24. Corot	Femme Italienne <u>a/</u>	
25. Corot	Femme Grecque or (Femme Turque)	Allegedly from the Bernheim Collection
26. Corot	Lac d'Oberland	Allegedly from the Bernheim Collection
27. Corot	Lesander, sitzender Monche (Moine assis)	Estimated value 50,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 9,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
28. Corot	Landschaft mit 2 hausern & 2 personen	Estimated value 10,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 1,600 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
29. Corot	Umgebung von Beauvais von der Seite der Vorstadt St. Jean	Estimated value 25,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 2,000 Swiss francs.
30. Corot	Liseuse	Estimated value 70,000 Swiss francs
31. Corot	Pont en Royans	
32. Cottet	Pont aux Royaux	Entered Swiss customs at 14,200 francs <u>a/</u>
33. Courbet	Femme Endormie	Allegedly from Rosenberg Collection; Estimated value 30,000 Swiss francs. <u>a/</u>

*Impressionist
to Switzerland*

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
4. Courbet	Felsenlandschaft (1876)	Estimated value 3,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 4,500 Swiss Francs.
35. Daubigny	Baurenhaus am Flussufer	Entered Swiss customs at 6,000 Swiss francs
36. Daumier	Scene Bacchique	Kahn Collection; Entered Swiss customs at 3,500 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
37. Daumier	La Parade	Rosenberg, Bordeaux <u>a/</u>
38. Degas	Femme sortant du Bain	84.5x38 cms; Alphonse Kann; Entered Swiss customs at 10,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
39. Degas	Danseuses	Alphonse Kann; Estimated value 70,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 5,500 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
40. Degas	Femme au Tub (assise)	Alphonse Kann; 73x86 cms; Entered Swiss customs at 5,700 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
41. Degas	Femme au Tub (debout)	73x68 cms; M.L. de B. LB 65; Entered Swiss Customs at 7,300 Swiss Francs. <u>a/</u>
42. Degas	Petite Danseuse (vue de face)	Paul Rosenberg <u>a/</u>
43. Degas	Danseuse (vue de dos)	Allegedly from Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
44. Degas	Les Jockeys	Rosenberg, Bordeaux; Estimated value 70,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
45. Degas	Danseuses a la barre	Allegedly from Rosenberg Collection; Entered Swiss customs at 5,500 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
46. Degas	Deux Femmes Nues	Drawing; Rosenberg, Bordeaux <u>a/</u>
47. Degas	Mme. Camus au Piano	Alphonse Kann <u>a/</u>
48. Degas	Portrait of Mme. Camus	Estimated value 150,000 Swiss francs
49. Gauguin	Christ Jaune	73x92 cms; from Paul Rosenberg Collection
50. Van Dongh	Moulin Rouge <u>e/</u>	
51. Van Dyck	Landscape	Signed and dated 1634; Estimated value 100,000 Swiss francs <u>c/</u>

227319

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
52. Feuerbach, Anselm	Iphigenia	250x150 cms. a/
53. Van Gogh	Petit Paysage a Anvers	Estimated value 15,000 Swiss francs a/
54. Van Gogh	Fleurs dans un Vase	Allegedly from the Kahn or the Bernheim Collections; Estimated value 50,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 3,000 Swiss francs a/
55. Van Gogh	Self Portrait with bandaged Ear	Oil 50x45 cms; Rosenberg; Esti- mated value 175,000 Swiss francs a/
56. Van Gogh	L'Homme a la Barbe (Portrait d'homme)	Allegedly from Kahn or Bernheim Collections; Estimated value 30,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss Customs at 3,500 Swiss francs a/
57. Van Gogh	Man with a Pipe b/	
58. Goya	Portrait of a Lady	Allegedly from the Jaffe Collection a/
59. Graff, Anton	Portrait of Grafin N. Pilsach-Soln	
60. Ingres	L'homme au Chapeau haut. de forme	Allegedly from Rosenberg Collec- tion; Collection H.P. Moore of Albury Surrey a/
61. Ingres	M. et Mme. Ramel	Paul Rosenberg Collection a/
62. Janino, Parmi	Eventuellement	Estimated value 35,000 Swiss francs
63. Lenoir	Liseuse e/	
64. Lenoir	Paysage en hauteur avec arbres e/	
65. Lucas	Femmes en Fuite	Kahn Collection; Estimated value 2,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 1,600 Swiss francs a/
66. Maillol	Terre Cuite Nu	
67. Manet	Femme a Sa Toilette	Estimated value 30,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 4,700 Swiss francs a/
68. Matisse	Anemones	
69. Matisse	Nature Morte aux Huîtres	

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227320

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
70. Matisse	Intérieur en Fleurs	
71. Matisse	Intérieur à Nice	
72. Matisse	The Open Window	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
73. Matisse	Femme sur un Sofa	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
74. Monnier	Bouquet de Fleurs	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection; Entered Swiss customs at 5.700 Swiss francs
75. Monet	Nature Morte: Fleurs et Fruits	Rosenberg, Bordeaux; Estimated value 50.000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
76. Monet	Marine (1882)	Rosenberg, Bordeaux; Estimated value 25.000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
77. Rembrandt	Madonna with Child	Estimated value 200.000 Swiss francs <u>d/</u>
78. Renoir	Sous, bois à Fontainebleau	Kahn Collection; Estimated value 20.000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 10.000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
79. Renoir	Anemone et Roses	Collection Pierre Renzi, 1930; Allegedly from Kahn Collection <u>a/</u>
80. Renoir	Portrait d'homme (sous l'ombrelle)	Rosenberg, Bordeaux <u>a/</u>
81. Renoir	Etudes de cinq têtes	Paul Rosenberg <u>a/</u>
82. Renoir	La Danse à la Campagne	Paul Rosenberg <u>a/</u>
83. Renoir	Gabrielle (Gabrielle aux Bijoux)	Allegedly from the Claude Renoir Collection; Acquired through Renou & Colle from M. Francois
84. Renoir	Petit Paysage	
85. Rodin	Weiblicher Akt	Entered Swiss customs at 1.500 Swiss francs
86. Rousseau/Paysage avec Pont		Alphonse Kann <u>a/</u>
87. Rousseau	Landschaft mit Brücke, haus im Vordengrund	Estimated value 3.000 Swiss francs Entered Swiss customs at 2.000 Swiss francs
88. Sebastian Del Piombo	Saint Pierre & St. Paul	Estimated value 60.000 Swiss francs; 40x43 cms.
89. Seurat	Marine avec des Encres	Rolf de Mare; Allegedly from Rosenberg Collection; Estimated value 80.000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Marks of Identification</u>
90. Seurat	Blouse Blanche	Allegedly from Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
91. Seurat	La Nurse	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection <u>a/</u>
92. Seurat	Priester	
93. Sisley	Paysage avec Rivere et Arbores Fruitiers	Rosenberg, Bordeau; Estimated value 10,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
94. Sisley	Paysage avec Jardin Potager (1873)	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection; Estimated value 20,000 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
95. Sisley	Le Loing pres de Moret	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection; Entered Swiss customs at 3,400 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
96. Sisley	Les Bords de la Seine	Allegedly from the Rosenberg Collection; Estimated value 20,000 Swiss francs; Entered Swiss customs at 3,200 Swiss francs <u>a/</u>
97. Sisley	Am dem Seinenufer, Mann im Vordergrund (1877)	Estimated value 20,000 Swiss francs.
98. Sisley	Am Ufer der Seine	48x58 cms; Estimated value 15,000 Swiss francs.
99. Jan Steen	Marriage at Caen	Oil 120x75 cms; Collectie Goudstikker No. 2943. Heerengracht 458 Amsterdam-Hofer Goudstikker Amsterdam 1941; Estimated value 250,000 Swiss francs <u>a/ b/</u>
100. Tinterette, Jacob	Figure d'un Personnage de l'epoque	Estimated value 80,000 Swiss francs; 46x56 cms.
101. Tinterette,	Visage de Femme	Estimated value 50,000 Swiss francs; 46x54 cms.
102. Titian	A Doge	Allegedly from the Jaffe Collection, Nice <u>a/</u>
103. Utrille	Maison <u>e/</u>	
104. Utrille	Paysage avec Maison <u>e/</u>	
105. Velazquez	Woman Spinning	Allegedly from the Jaffe Collection, Nice <u>a/</u>
106. Venetiano	Madonne	Estimated value 60,000 Sw.frs.
107. Vuilloud	Nature Morte <u>e/</u>	
108. Zuccarelli	Nature Morte	Estimated value 15,000 Swiss Francs; 23x34 cms.

227322

- a/ Pictures mentioned in the Douglas Cooper M.F.A. & A., Branch of C.C., Germany, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Leonard Wooley of the London War Office March 10, 1945.
- b/ Referred to in Safehaven Report No.3
- c/ Referred to in Safehaven Report No.11
- d/ Referred to in Safehaven Report No. 12.
- e/ Referred to in Safehaven Report No.73

Note: Of the 108 pictures 46 are reported to have been in possession of Galerie Fischer, Haldenstrasse 19, Lucern and 14 others owned by Emil Georg Bührle, Birchstrasse 155, Zurich forwarded on Fischer and Bührle are being prepared and to the Department.

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Sukkamp Papers

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Mission (France)

AG 000.4-1 GE

APO 757
15 February 1945

SUBJECT: French Property Seized by the Germans.

TO : Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force (Main)
APO 757 U.S. Army (Attn: G-5, MP&A, Lt. Col. Webb).

Enclosed for your information is a list of the paintings comprising the Schloss Collection, removed by the Germans.

For the Head of Mission:

F. W. JONES, JR.,
Major, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl.

Incl. No. 1 - List of Paintings in Schloss Collection.

227328

COLLECTION ADOLPHE SCHLOSS

AASCH, Pierre J. van	Paysage	28 x 22 cms
AVERKAMP Henri van	L'Hiver en Hollande	24 x 52 cms
AVERKAMP Henri van	Paysage d'Hiver	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 38 cms
BACKER Jacob Adrien	Portrait de dame	108 x 88 cms
BACKHUYSEN Ludolphe	Marine	59 x 80 cms
BASAIDI Marco	La Vierge avec l'Enfant Jesus et St-Jean	79 x 70 cms
BEELT Cornelis	Une Forge	48 x 67 cms
BEGA Cornelis P.	Interieure hollandaise	36 x 32 cms
BERGHEM Nicolas P	Paysage avec figure et animaux	29 x 43 cms
BERGHEM Nicolas P	Retour des champs	31 x 27 cms
BERCKHEYDE Gerritz	Vue de la Haye	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 54 cms
BERCKHEYDE Job A	La partie de tric-trac	32 x 27 cms
BEIJEREN Abraham van	Fruits	63 x 54 cms
BLIEK Daniel de	Interieur d'Eglise	58 x 53 cms
BLOOT Pieter de	Grand Interieur de Cuisine	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 82 cms
BOILLY Louis Lepold	Mlle de Smmbreuil en prison	15 x 12 cms
BOIS Guillaume du	Le soir sur la Vallee	40 x 59 cms
BOIS Guillaume du	La rentree du troupeau	40 x 58 cms
BOL Ferdinand	Portrait de l'artiste	85 x 65 cms
BOSCH Pieter van den	Interieur de cuisine	23 x 32 cms
BOSSCHAERT Ambrosius	Fleurs	20 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
BOSSCHAERT Ambrosius	Fleurs	20 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
BOTH Jean	Paysage d'Italie	48 x 38 cms
BOURSSE Esadas	Repas rustique	38 x 32 cms
BOUTH Pierre	Marche aux fruits	12 x 20 cms
E. BOUDEWYN A.F.	Marche aux poissons	12 x 20 cms
BOUTH Pierre	Le galant menetrier	25 x 53 cms
E. BOUDEWYN A.F.	Le prophete Samuel	64 x 50 cms
BRAKENBURG Richard	BRAY Salomon de	Portrait du Sieur SPEYART de WOERDEN 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 cms
BRAY Salomon de	Repas de famille	58 x 71 cms
BREKELENKAM Kuieringh van	Au coin de l'atre	43 x 36 cms
BREKELENKAM Kuieringh van	L'ile enchantee	34 x 50 cms
BREUGHEL Jean	Le Christ et la femme adultere	27 x 37 cms
BREUGHEL Pieter le jeune	Ronde de paysans	27 x 37 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Querelle de menage	19 x 14 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Fete de paysans	35 x 53 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Le Joyeux compagnon	70 x 59 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Le pouilleux	25 x 19 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Le tabagie	32 x 53 cms
BROUWER Adrien	l'operateur de village	26 x 36 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Paysan au nez fleuri	rond 8 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Le joyeux buyeur	8 x 6 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Le petit fumeur	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Paysage	29 x 30 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Les Polyticiens	44 x 56 cms
BROUWER Adrien	Paysage	
BROUWER Adrien	Portrait de l'artiste	44 x 33 cms
BUESEM Jan	Partie de cartes	33 x 48 cms
BEYEREN Abraham van	Mer houleuse vue de Dordrecht	72 x 57 cms
BEELT Cornelis	L'Hiver en Hollande	61 x 46 cms
BILCOQ Marie Marc Antoine	Le modele espiegle	22 x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
BRAY Salomon de	Jeune femme se coiffant	54 x 26 cms
CARRE Franciscus	Joyeux campagnard	25 x 21 cms
CAMPHUYSEN Govert	Etable avec personnages et animaux	59 x 52 cms
CANAL Antonio da dit CANALETTO	Vue de Venise	55 x 84 cms
CAPELLE Jan van den	Un exame calme	53 x 73 cms
CODDE Pieter	Un portrait de famille	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 65 cms
CODDE Pieter	La partie de cartes	30 x 23 cms
COQUES Gonzales	Portrait de Lady Carlies	34 x 21 cms

CORNEILLE DE LYON Claude	Portrait de Clement Marot	11½ x 9½ cms
CRANACH Lucas le vieux	Portrait de Jean Ier, duc de Saxe	12½ x 11½ cms
CRAESBECK Joost van	Joueurs peu scrupuleux	30 x 34 cms
CRISTUS Petries	Pieta	26 x 25 cms
CROOS Antonio J van der	Paysage fluvial	13½ x 10½ cms
CUYP Albert	Paysage avec animaux	46 x 60 cms
CUYP Albert	Portrait d'homme	71 x 60½ cms
CUYP Albert	Coqs et poules	47 x 71 cms
CUYP Jacob Guerritz	Portrait d'homme	70 x 64 cms
CORNEILLE DE LYON	Portrait d'homme sans barbe	18 x 13½ cms
CORNEILLE DE LYON	Portrait d'un gentilhomme barbu	17½ x 16 cms
CUYP Benjamin	La Fuite en Egypte	50 x 40 cms
CHARDIN, Jean Baptiste	Simeon Le desert	78 x 62½ cms
DECKER Cornelis	Le champ de ble	42 x 53 cms
DIEPRAAM Abraham	Un joyeux trio	34 x 23 cms
DIEPRAAM Abraham	Le joyeux buveur	9 x 18 cms
DOU Gerard	Joueurs de tric-trac	64 x 67 cms
DOU Gérard	Portrait du pere de Rembrandt	22½ x 18 cms
DOU Gerard	Portrait de la mere de Rembrandt	22½ x 18 cms
DUBBELS Hendrik J.	Marine	42 x 55 cms
DUCK Jacob A	Interieur de corps de garde	41 x 60 cms
DUSART Cornelis	La lecture de la gazette	23 x 18 cms
DUYSTER WIT WIT Cornelis	Cavalier et dame lisant une lettre	23 x 18 cm
DYCK Antoine van	Portrait du graveur Paul Pontius	93½ x 71 cms
DYCK Phillippe van	Les compagnons favoris	28 x 23 cms
DUBBELS Hendrik J.	L'Hiver en Hollande	35 x 30 cms
DELEN Dirck van	Nature morte	38 x 28 cms
DIJCK Abraham van	La marchande harengs	45 x 39 cms
ECOLE FRANCAISE	Petit portrait de femme	22 x 17 cms
ESSELENS Jacob	Plage a maree basse	28 x 32 cms
EVERDINGEN Allart van	Temps d'Orage	74 x 65 cms
ECOLE FRANCAISE	Portrait d'un gentilhomme	5 x 4 cms
FABRITUS Bernard	L'anesse de Balaam	48 x 37 cms
FYT Johannes	Fleurs	113 x 67 cms
GEEL Jos van	Le Duc	48 x 41 cms
GEEST Wybrandt de	Portrait d'homme	63 x 49 cms
GHEIN Jacques de le vieux	Le Maitre d'Ecole	59 x 70 cms
GOYEN Jan van	Marine	49 x 70 cms
GOSSART Jean dit Jan van MABUSE	Venus tenant Cupidon par la main	34 x 24. cms
GRIMER Abel	Les 12 mois de l'annee (serie de 12 tableaux)	
	ronds diam. 25 cms	
GUARDI Francisco	La Place St Marc	
GUARDI Francisco	Le Pont de Rialto	20 x 32 cms
GOYEN Jan van	L'Hiver - L'Ete	rod diam. 19 cms
HACKAERT Jan	Paysage boise coucher de soleil	59 x 51 cms
HAGEN Joris van der	Coin de foret	54 x 71 cms
HAGEN Joris van der	Paysage	5 x 25 cms
HALS Dirck	Joueur de tric-trac	34 x 28 cms
HALS Franz le vieux	Portrait de Michael Middelhoven Pasteur de Voorrschoten	86 x 70 cms
HALS Franz le vieux	Portrait du pasteur A Tegalarus de Haarlem	28½ x 23½ cms
HALS Franz le vieux	Le fumeur	30 x 24 cms
HAKS Franz le vieux	Portrait d'une dame de qualite	29 x 24 cms
HALS Johannes	Propos galants	41 x 30 cms
HEEM Jan David de	Fruits	47 x 38 cms
HELST Bartels van der	Portrait d'Homme	63 x 47 cms
HELST Bartels van der	Portrait de femme	63 x 47 cms
HEYDEN Jan van der	L'Ancien Palais des ducs de Boulogne a Bruxelles	49 x 62 cms
HEYDEN Jan van der	Nature Morte	58 x 41 cms
HOBBERM Meinert	Paysage boise	58 x 81½ cms
HONDECORTER Jillie Claes de le vieux	Paysage	38 x 59 cms

HONDECOETER Melchior de	Gibier mort et attirail de chasse	92 x 80 cms
HONDIUS Abraham	Le trompette	48 x 63 cms
HOOCK Pieter de	La femme au perroquet	75 x 63 cms
HOUBRAKEN Arnold	Le baptême du Conservier Corneille	40 x 33 cms
HUGTIENBERG Jan van	Promenade equestre	37 x 46 cms
HONTHORST Gerard van	Portrait de femme	63 x 49 cms
HEES Gerrit van	Paysage boise avec cours d'eau	47 x 63 cms
HECKEN Abraham van den	Le chirurgien du village	42 x 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
HEER de Gou	Paysage d'Hiver	57 x 39 cms
HEEREMANS Thomas	Paysage et riviere	38 x 27 cms
HEEREMANS Thomas	Paysage et riviere	38 x 27 cms
HALS Jan ou Johannes	Port. d'un gentilhomme	110 x 75 cms
HOET Gerard	Scene d'examix cabaret	26 x 30 cms
HEEM Jan David de	Miroir encadre Oiseauxm fleurs, fruits	89 x 63 cms
ISENBRANDT? Adrien	La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus dans un Paysage	27 x 20 cms
JANSSENS Cornelis van LEUTEN	Port. d'un membre de la famille	
JANSSENS Pieter	Newdegate	75 x 59 cms
JARDIN GAREL du	Interieur holladdais	41 x 53 cms
JONGH Lmdolf du	Atelier du peintre	51 x 61 cms
JORDAENS Jacques	Paysage d'Ete	37 x 54 cms
KALF Wilhelm	Port. pressume de la fille de l'artiste	34 x 27 cms
KEYSER Thomas de	Interieur de chaumiere	23 x 20 cms
KNIFJ Wouter	Port. de me van der Gracht née Gabie	Broetmans 25x19 cms
KOEDIJCK Isaac	Bord de riviere en Hollande	42 x 60 cms
KOFFERMANS Marcelius	Chirugien soignant un paysan	91 x 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
KOMPE J. ten	Repos de la sainte famille	25 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
KONINCK Phillippe de	Vue d'Amsterdam	38 x 50 cms
KONINCK Phillippe de	Paysage	45 x 61 cms
KONINCK Salomon	Garcon soufflant dans une vessie	58 x 50 cms
KONINCK Salomon	Le vieux savant	69 x 52 cms
KRANSZ Simon Andre	Viellard taillant un plume	64 x 48 cms
KICK Symon	Le Moulin	14 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
KICK Cornelis	Officiers jouant aux des dans une grange	72 x 90 cms
KEYSER Thomas de	Port. d'un gentilhomme	18 x 12 cms
LAMEN Christophe vannder	Nature morte	22 x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
LEYSTER Judith	Scene Interieur	43 x 64 cms
LEYSTER Judith	Port. d'homme	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
LINGELBACH Johannes	Interieur effet de lumiere	rond 27 cm diam.
LODING Haram	Scene champetre	37 x 42 cms
LORME Antoine de	Nature morte	49 x 36 cms
LUNDENS Gerrit	Interieur de la grande Eglise (Groote Kerk)	
LYDEN Lucas van	Rotterdam	61 x 47 cms
LIEVENS Jan	Le chirugien	41 x 55 cms
MAES Nicolas	La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus	34 x 26 cms
Maitre dit des portraits	Viellard lisant	26 x 20 cms
de femmes a mi corps	Port. de vieille femme	44 x 34 cms
METSU Gabriel	Port. de jeune femme sous les attributs de Ste Madeleine	
METSU Gabriel	Jeune Chasseur	44 x 30 cms
METSU Gabriel	Port. de Femme	26 x 20 cms
METSU Gabriel	La dormeuse	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 39 cms
METSU Gabriel	La dentelliere endormie	17 x 14 cms
MEIJER Hendrik de	Halte de cavaliers	43 x 37 cms
MIREVELT Mishel Jaerisorn	Port. d'un chevalier de Malte	34 x 38 cms
MIERIS Francois van le vieux	La marchahde d'etoffes	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 54 cms
MIERIS Francois van le vieux	Port. de Mieris et sa femme	56 x 43 cms
MIERIS Guillaume van	2 tableaux ovales 11 x 8	
JATTLEVEN Cornelius Gornichen (plutot que MOLENAER Jan MIENSE)	Le Billet	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 cms
MOELNAER Jan Miense	Le roi boit	39 x 50 cms
MOELNAER Nicolas	Chanteur jouent la guitare	26 x 23 cms
MOLIGN Antony de	Paysage d'hiver	44 x 53 cms
MOLIGN Pieter	Route de village	25 x 42 cms
	Plaine hollandaise	32 x 53 cms

MONI Louis de	La marchande de poisssons	36 x 31 cms
MOGRAMISTE J.S.	Port. d'homme	54 x 46 cms
MOOR Carel de	Petit port. d'homme	12 x 10 cms
MORELSE Paulus	Port. du sieur Tyman v. Volbergen	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48 cms
MURAND Emmanuel	Quartier de banlieue	38 x 53 cms
MUSSCHER Michel van	La premiere pipe	47 x 42 cms
MOLENAER Jean Miense	Un buveur	12 x 11 cms
MOLENAER Jean Miense	Les joyeux musiciens	39 x 41 cms
MOLENAER JAN ?	Scene de cabaret	23 x 17 cms
MORELSE Paulus	Port. d'une dame de qualite	72 x 60 cms
MOMMERS Hendrick	Paysage avec figure et animaux	58 x 81 cms
MASSYS Quentin	Port. d'Eras me de Rotterdam	15 x 11 cms
Maitre Flamand Emule de jan VAN EYCK	La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus	42 x 28 cms
NEEFS Peter le vieux	Interieur de cathedrale	34 x 20 cms
NEERT AERT VAN DER	Paysage effet du soir	73 x 103 cms
NEERT AERT VAN DER	Coucher de soleil	46 x 69 cms
NEERT AERT VAN DER	Scene de riviere effet de clair de lune	23 x 20 cms
NEER Jan van des	Village au bord d'un canal, effet de clair de lune	74 x 97 cms
NETSCHER Gaspard	Port. de famille	52 x 47 cms
NETSCHER Gaspard	Les jeunes artistes effet de lumiere	22 x 18 cms
NEER AERT VAN DER	Incendie de village au bord de la rive	21 x 26 cms
OCHTERVEET Jacob	Interieur hollandais	43 x 38 cms
OLIS Jan	Soldat dans un interieur	33 x 43 cms
ORLEY Bernard van	La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus	72 x 54 cms
OSTADE Adrian van	Interieur villageois	66x 59 cms
OSTADE Adrian van	Le mmsicien ambulant	35 x 31 cms
OSTADE Isaac van	Halte de cavaliers	62 x 49 cms
OUDENROGGE Jan Dircksz	Paysage et cours de riviere	84 x 64 cms
OUDENROGGE Jan Dircksz	Le Benedicte	39 x 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
CSTADE Isaac van/Nicolas MOLENAER	Paysage d'hiver	75 x 59 cms
d'ORTOLANO Giovanni Battita		
Benvenuti dit	Le Christ depose de la Croix	52 x 39 cms
OSTADE Adrien van	Danse de paysans	89 x 57 cms
PANE Abraham de	Port. de vielle femme	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 cms
POEL Egbert van der	L'Alchemiste	26 x 22 cms
POEL Egbertvan der	Vue de riviere gelee	36 x 48 cms
POT Hendriek C	Vielle femme lisant dans une livre de priere	30x26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
POT Hendrick C.	Port. d'homme	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 cms
POTTER Paulus	Port. d'un cheval	49 x 44 cms
PALAMEDES Antonio	Apres la collation	28 x 37 cms
POTTER Pieter Symons	Officier et dame dans une grange	41 x 52 cms
PATENIER Joachim de	Le Repos sur la Route d'Egypte	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 55 cms
POL Chretien van	Fleurs	2 tableaux ovale 12 x 9 cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Viillard a barbe blanche chiffe d'une toque	
	noire	64 x 47 cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Paysage avec des cygnes	42 x 63 cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Viillard barbu, la tete appuyee sur la main main gauche	21 x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Viillard a la barbe ondulee pare d'une chaine d'or	21 x 17 cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Un ange souds les traits de Titus fils de Rembrandt	26 x 24 cms
REMBRANDT H. Van Rijn	Juif au bonnet de fourrure	21 x 17 cms
ROESTRATNN Pierre	Nature morte	75 x 61 cms
ROMBOUTS Gilles	Entree de foret	64 x 53 cms
ROMBOUTS Salomon	L'atelier du cordonnier	20 x 22 cms
RUBENS Peter Paul	La descente de la Croix	117 x 80 cms
RUBENS Peter Paul	Arion sauve par des dauphins	55 x 77 cms
RUBENS Peter Paul	Paysage par un temps d'orage	29 x 41 cms
RUBENS Peter Paul	Port. de Marie de Medicis	35 x 28 cms
RUYSDAEL Jacob van	Le Marais	60 x 75 cms
RUYSDAEL Jacob van	Le Hetre Mort	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 45 cms
RUYSDEAL Jacob van	Paysage d'hiver	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
RUYSDAEL xxxxxx Salomon van	Vue de Gorkum	48 x 65 cms
RUYSDAEL Salomon	Le Bac	36 x 52 cms
RUYSDAEL Salomon	Nature Morte	70 x 51 cms

RIJCKAERT David le jeune	Interieur flamand	40 x 55 cms
RUBENS Peter Paul	La Resurreddition de Lazare	61 x 48 cms
RUYSDAEL Jacob Salomon van	Paysage et animaux	25 x 37 cms
RAVESTYN Jean Antonio van	Portrait d'homme	68 x 56 cms
SNYDERS Francois ou RUBENS P.P.	Trois perroquets	49 x 63 cms
SATTLEVEN Herman D.J.	Nature morte	28 x 18 cms
SANTVOORT Dirck	Jeune fille en blanc	37½ x 30 cms
SIGNORELLI Luca ? Filippino	Sainte dans un paysage	2 pendants bois diam 17 cms
SAUVEJE Piet Joseph	Groupe d'enfants	EXCELSIOR
	2 grisailles, bois	31½ x 6 cms
SCHALKEN Godfried	Le Rommelpot	16 x 18 cms
MONPER Francois de	Paysage	40 x 59 cms
SIBERECHT Jan	Paysage avec figure et animaux	82 x 95 cms
SLINGELAND C. Peter Van	La Tricotuese	40 x 32 cms
SLUIS Jacob vander	La partie de cartes	21½ x 17 cms
SNYDERS Francois	Gibier et fruits	119 x 174 cms
SORGH Hendrick Martens	Repas de Paysan	2 x 84 cms
STEEN Jan	Les effets de l'intemperance	86 x 106 cms
STEEN Jan Jeune femme a	sa toilette(Marguerite van Goyen)	23 x 17 cms
STEEN Jan	La danse de mai	48 x 43 cms
STOFFE Jan van der	Halte de cavaliers	32 x 25 cms
STOOP Dirk	Cavalier traversant un gue	46 x 62 cms
SWEERTS Michael	Graveur dans son atelier	38 x 30 cms
SAENREDAM Peter Jans	Intérieur d'église catholique	36½ x 46½ cms
SMITS T.	Nature morte	25 x 31 cms
TENIERS Abraham	La Collation	35 x 27 cms
TENIERS David le jeune	Joueur de cartes	27 x 39 cms
TENIERS David le jeune	L'alchimiste	27 x 35 cms
TENIERS David le jeune	Le joyeux buveur	16 x 13 cms
TENIERS David le jeune	Petit portrait d'un homme	15½ x 12 cms
TENIERS David le jeune	Paysage	16 x 21½ cms
TENIERS Davis le jeune	Les deux rieurs (2 pendants les 2 rieurs hommes et femmes)	14½ x 10½ cms
TERBORCH Gerard	L'interessant message	63 x 53 cms
TERBORCH Gerard	Port. d'une dame hollandaise	60½ x 45 cms
TERBORCH Gerard	Intérieur de cabaret	24 x 18½ cms
TIELIUS Johannes	Scène égrillarde	34½ x 28 cms
TOL Dominique van	Consultation	43 x 33 cms
TORENVILLIET J.	Le joueur de violon	34 x 23 cms
TOL Dominique van	La liseuse	39 x 32 cms
TILBORGH Gillis van	Intérieur d'auberge	47 x 37 cms
TIEPOLO JOVANI BATTISTA	L'apparition de l'ange a ABRAHAM	54 x 43 cms
ULFT Jacob van der	Vue du Forum romain	39 x 55 cms
UTRECHT Adrein van	Gibier à poil et à plumes	68½ x 105 cms
VALK Hendrick de	Le bal hollandais	31 x 39 cms
VELASQUEZ de Silva Diego	Portrait de l'artiste	35 x 29½ cms
VELDE Adrien van de	Paysage et animaux	33 x 43 cms
VELDE Adrien van de	Paturgaes hollandaises	15 x 20 cms
VELDE Esaias van de	Combat de cavalerie	34 x 50 cms
VELDE Wilhelm van de	Hivers	34 x 40 cms
VERSPRONCK Jan Cornelis	Port. de jeune femme	74 x 54 cms
VERSPRONCK Jan Cornelis	Port. du peintre Jac.a.Duck	36 x 26 cms
VERMEER Jan le Vieux	Paysage de Hollande	33 x 48 cms
VERMEER de Haarlem Jan le vieux	Paysage avec riviere	31 x 46 cms
VERMEER de Haarlem le Jeune	Troupeau dans un bois	32 x 40 cms
VLIEDER Simon de	Marine	37 x 48 cms
VOIS Arn de	Petit portrait d'homme	16 x 12 cms
VOS Cornelis de	Port. d'une dame de qualite	114 x 91 cms
VRIES Rodolf J. van	Paysage d'automne	46 x 62 cms
VRELL Jacobus	Rue d'une ville hollandaise	41 x 34 cms
VAISCAPELLE Jacob van	Fleurs	28 x 36 cms
WASSENBERG Elisabeth Gertrude	Le Visiteur Indiscret	38½ x 48 cms
WASSENBERG Elisabeth Gertrude	Consultation	38½ x 49 cms
WET Jacob de	Jesus prechant sur le bord de lac de Genesareth	54 x 42½ cms

COLLECTION ADOLPHE SCHLOSS : Concluded

-6-

WEENIX Jan	Artiste dans son atelier	31 x 27 cms
WEENIX Jan Baptiste	Gaite Bachique	58 x 73 cms
WEYDEN Roger van der	L'adoration des mages	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 31 cms
WOUWERMAN Phillippe	La Halte	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms
WOUWERMAN Phillippe	Les muletiers	27 x 28 cms
WYMANTS Jan	Paysage chasse aux faucons	41 x 53 cms
WYMANS Jan	Paysage	22 x 19 cms
WYCK Thomas	Apprets culinaires dans une cour d'auberge	52 x 41 cms
WOUWERMAN Peter	Cheval dans une ecurie	28 x 35 cms
?	Petit portrait d'homme, cadre ecaille sur cuivre	
GOYEN Jan Van	La Ville de Nijmeegs	65 x 57 cms
HALS Dirck	Joyeux repas	44 x 51 cms
WOUWERMAN Phillippe	Une ane dans un paysgae	24 x 32 cms.

*D.G.E.R.
S.E.O.G.Et C.
Arrivee le 26 .1. 45
No. A 2155

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251/2 (W7) 31

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rbd/yg.
(18/141/44)
S.W. No. 1062.

British Legation,
Commercial Secretariat,
Berne.

29th December, 1944.

(Blacklist)
Aug 24
22

Dear Black List Section,

It may perhaps be of interest to you to have on record some details of the activities of Galeries Fischer who, together with Theodor Fischer, were listed A. in your telegram Arfar No. 4411 of 1943.

Fischer's story is that Andreas Hofer, the Berlin art dealer, who claims Goering as one of his principal clients, started coming to Switzerland in 1941 at regular intervals to purchase works of art in this country. He contacted all the principal Swiss dealers, including Fischer and paid regularly for his goods in Swiss francs. In the summer of 1942 he returned once more and purchased from Fischer German and Dutch masters to a value of approximately Frs. 250,000 but this time he failed to pay. Fischer contacted Hans Wendland (List A), who was going to Germany, and asked him to press Hofer for the outstanding payment. Wendland returned with the scheme that Hofer would pay by supplying Fischer with a selection of French Impressionist pictures, which were duly delivered in the autumn and early winter of 1942. Fischer accepted them in lieu of payment, though without making assessment of their value. He claims to be a specialist in antiques and tapestries and maintains (we cannot help thinking somewhat naively) that it was not until Nathan (an art expert from St. Gall, who came to view the pictures as expert adviser to Buehrle) opened his eyes to their value and antecedents that he realised that he was handling looted art.

The following is the list of pictures and drawings supplied to Fischer (we give the names in German as given to us by Fischer):-

Black List Section,
Ministry of Economic Warfare,
London, W.1.

COROT

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the pictures in Switzerland. We hardly think that he would return the pictures to Germany now and we see no advantage in deletion as we shall no doubt have to negotiate with Fischer after the defeat of Germany for the return of the pictures to their rightful owners. Until this has been accomplished, he might as well remain listed.

As a tail-piece we might add that according to a reliable informant Buehrle has already packed up the pictures which he bought from Fischer for return to their rightful owners and the cases lie in his cellar awaiting transport.

Perhaps you would be good enough to pass the extra copy of this letter to Mr. Fenton who may be interested from the "enemy asset" angle.

Yours ever,

COMMERCIAL SECRETARIAT

* COROT Lesender sitzender Monch, since sold to
 DEGAS Buchrle of Oerlikon.
 MANET Balletprobe, since sold to Buehrle of Oerlikon.
 SISLEY Toilette, " " "
 COROT Bein Ufer, " " "
 SISLEY Jiacute, Lesendes Madchen, since sold to
 SISLEY Am Ufer der Seine, since sold to Dubied of
 SISLEY Loing bei Morat, since sold to Dr. Paul
 BAUDET Blumenvase, since sold to Roeber of Basle.
 Degas Jockey Reiter, since sold to Buehrle of Oerlikon
 VAN GOGH Kleine Landschaft, since sold to Buehrle of Oerlikon
 COURLET Schlafendes Madchen, since sold to Dr. Willy
Raeber of Basle.

Paintings.

COROT San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice.
 COTTER Pont aux Roaux.
 DAUMIER Bacchanalische Szene
 DEGAS Frau den Fede entsteigend
 DEGAS Ballottanzerinnen
 DEGAS Badende sitzend
 DEGAS Badende Frau stehend
 LUCAS Fluchtende Frauen
 RENOIR Wald von Fontainebleau
 SEURAT Personen
 SISLEY Marine
 COROT Fluos mit Obstbäumen
 COROT Hafen von Toulon
 COROT Torbogen in Genua
 COROT Feigenlandschaft
 COROT Stillleben 1880
 COROT Marine datiert 82
 SISLEY Landschaft, Gemüse und Obstgarten dat. 73
 RENOIR Th. Landschaft mit Brücke.
 Anonymous Landschaft mit Cartenter

Drawings.

RENOIR Portrait
 IMPERSON Portrait
 IMPERSON Monsieur et Madame Ramel

* DEGAS Tanzer in "Ruckenansicht"
 * DEGAS Tanzerin "Vorderansicht"
 DAUMIER Cirkus
 SEURAT Priester
 SEURAT Blouse blanche
 RENOIR Etude de tete
 RENOIR Danse à la Campagne
 * COROT Sitzendes Madchen

Aug 24 1945
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Except in the cases where we have given the name of the purchaser, all the above paintings and drawings are in Fischer's hands and Fischer gave us an assurance that he would not sell nor otherwise dispose of any of them. We found it necessary to extract such an assurance as at one time Fischer believed that he would re-instate himself in our eyes if he returned all the unsold pictures to Germany.

Those pictures marked with an asterisk were, according to Fischer, originally in the hands of Paul Rosenberg, the Paris art dealer who, we are told, emigrated to the U.S.A. where he died. Fischer maintains that he does not know where the other pictures were obtained from.

Apart from the above, Fischer also sold Degas' "Madame Camus at the piano" to Buehrle. Fischer did not obtain this picture from Rofer but direct from Fendland who is said to have acquired it in an honest way of business from a Parisian dealer called Birechanski. Another source states that this picture formerly belonged to a Dr. Kahn, Paris, whose property was confiscated by the Germans.

The above information was obtained from Fischer upon the understanding (on his part) that we would consider his deletion from the Statutory List. We did in fact suggest a formula to our American colleague last May and on reviewing our file now we note that he still owes us a reply. Our object was of course to ensure that Fischer would abide by his oral undertaking to retain all the/

ANNEX "C"

PICTURES TAKEN TO U.S.A. IN
S.S. "CARMARE", APRIL 1941

Aug 25-4

(34)

Flemish School	-	- Virgin
French School	-	- Painting of a Girl
Greuze	-	- "
Ledoux	-	- "
Watteau	-	- "
H. Robert	-	- "
Greuze	-	- "
French School	-	- "
"	-	- "
"	-	- "
"	-	- "
Pater, French School	-	- "
Fragonard, French School	-	- "
Corot	-	- Landscape Painting
Corot	-	- "
Renoir	-	- "
Renoir	-	- "

LIST OF PICTURES PUT UP FOR SALE IN
MEXICO CITY, NOVEMBER 1943

Flemish School	-	- Interior
P.P. Rubens	-	- Conversion of Saint Paul
Sodoma	-	- Triptych
French School (1780)	-	- Portrait of a Lady
Correggio	-	- Group of Angels
Italian School	-	- Old Man and Young Man
Raphael (Copy -circa 1750)	-	- La Madonna de la Silla
Peter Aertsen (1508-1575)	-	- The Holy Family
Spanish School	-	- Arab Scene
H.vonder Poorten (1789-1874)	-	- (Subject not given)

Culverhouse /

227326

- Culverhouse (1870) - Skaters, day and night
 Giovanni Ruoppoli (1600-1659) - Flowers and Fruit
 Anton Hartinger (1806) - Flowers and Fruit
 A. Morlon (1890) - Vengeance (Spanish scene)
 Dupre (French School) - Pastoral
 Botticelli (Copy) - Coronation of the Virgin
 Charles le Brun (1619-1690) - Venus and Mars
 Sir William Beechey (1753-1839) - Portrait of Arbuthnot
 C. Pecrus (1870) - The Tourists
 Herman Saftleren (1609-1685) - Dutch Customs
 Watteau - Landscape
 Robert Tournieres - Portrait of Ninon de Lenclos
 English School - Landscape
 Gaspar Poussin (Dughet) - Landscape
 Sir A. van Dyck - Lady in Brown
 Guido Reni - Portrait of Lucretia
 Correggio - Mother and Child
 William Kalf (1622/1693) - Dutch Kitchen
 Paolo Veronese - The Virgin and the Givers
 Flemish School - Mother and Child
 Neumann (Irish 19th century) - Landscape
 Jakob Jordaens - The Feat
 Frans Pourbus (1569-1622) - The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria
 Richard Wilson (1713-1782) - Ruins of the Coliseum
 Gaspar Netscher (1639-1684) - Portrait of a Nobleman
 Nicolas Maes (1632-1693) - Diana With Orion
 Sebastiano Mazzoni (1611-1690) - The Finding of Moses
 Sir G. Kneller (1646-1723) - Lord George Forbes
 Sir A. Van Dyck - Don Francisco de Moncada Marques de Aytona
 Tintoretto - Portrait of a Doge of Venice.

List of all personalities mentioned in NC-955, 8 Sept 46.

FIND

→ Heinrich BAUER - George Henri DAFFANNE - → Henri DAGUY (qv)

→ Leon DERRILLIE
CIO Organization (qv)

→ Herman EISNER

→ Henri LAFONT
Rodolfo von MERODE (qv)

BICKLER

Ernest ALISCH → Jose LOPEZ Batista

Ingrid WEILMANN, secretary to ALISCH → Josefa MOLEMA Alvarez

Alfred FUCHS - art expert (expelled from Spain 2 Apr 45)

Ernest von NEUBER, Baron (also NEUBERG)

JUHNEKE (qv), Kurt

HEPPNER

Albert BAUDENAU

Charles LELOUP

Andre LATKAGIE

Andre BEC

Antonio LOPEZ (qv)

Emile Alice JURION - wife of BAUER

Maria CASABAYO Fons

Juan BENGOECHA

Contacts of BAUER:

Manuel CANABAL Andrade

Antonio VARGAS Machuca

Antonio LIARDEEN

MECKMANN, Jacob Wedmer

Thomas RINGER

Diego G. BERNALDEZ de Castro

Leonardo SAVIOS Richard

Manuel CALLEGU Cortes

Duc de MIRECCOURT

Luis BOTRES

Saturnio GARCIA Caballeira

Manuel MACHINER Blanca

Jose RIBAS

Laurentino GARIJO

Jose BARRANCO

Lt. LANGSTUS

Major CHARLIER, Pierre

Major PAQUETTE

Irene HUGGER

Colonel PROSOGO

Jean DUVAL (qv) COLONA

MOLL (qv)

FUERTES

Jean BEAUMONT

CHALPOURCEIN, Baron de

LOHSE (qv)

BERTHARDT, Johann, Dir. of SOFINTUS

Manuel GUERRA

General MOSCARDO

Dr. HEPPNER

FLOTOSA, S.A.

STOLBERG Zinc Co.

Alois MIEL (qv)

Andrian OLET (qv)

FOENIS (qv)

KALLAB, Herman (qv)

Sr. AGUIRRE

Tomas ORTEGA Orgaz

SIMMER - employer of JUHNEKE

SOFINBUS

TOMIES CO. (BEPHARIT)

Herbert WILMAR

Oscar WILMAR

HEDDA Import & Export Co.

Walter Hugo MOSIG & SCHMIDT

Schweid - Wadlow?
spitz?

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collection book

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Sudland

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ITALY

Prince Phillip of Hessen-Nassau
Count von Bismarck
Prof Ludwig Curtius
Ernst von Nohnen (Mannheim)
Prof ~~Willy~~ Friedrich Wilhelm Deichman (Mannheim)
Maj Prof Hans Gerhard Evers
Dr. Siegfried Fuchs
Dr Ludwig Heinrich Heydenreich
Prof Dr. Wilhelm Hoppenstedt
Col Dr. Alexander Dietrich Langsdorf
Dr Scheibert
Baron Bernhard von Tieschowitz (Marburg)

GERMANY

Wilhelm Pinder (Berlin)
Dagobert Frey (Breslau)
Richard Hamann (Marburg)
Prof Paul Clemm (Bonn)
Richard Delbrueck Bonn
Alfred Stange Bonn
Graf Wolff Metternich Bonn
Prof Neuffer Bonn
Dr Bernard Badenscher Bonn
Prof Kraft Freiburg im Breisgau
Ludwig E Heydenreich Hamburg
Prof Hans Möbius Tübingen, Kassel
Prof Hubert Schrade Strasbourg
Dr Hubert Kunze Erfurt
Dr Werner Speiser Cologne
Dr Otto Fürster Cologne
Dr Baron von Tieschowitz Marburg
Prof Hans Gerhard Evers Munich
Stadtbaurat Fuchs Linz
Dr F Oelmann Bonn
Prof Dr Hans Christ Aachen
Prof Martin Heydrich Cologne
Dr Kurt Martin Karlsruhe
Dr Edmund Hauser Kaiserslautern
Dr Surater Speyer
Dr Werner Kloos Hamburg
Prof Hermann Voss Linz

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General Participants List

SWITZERLAND

Julius and L Böhler
Kurt Wabter Bachetitz
Karl W Brüning
Theodore Fischer
G.F.Reber
Hans Wendlund
Baszinger
D.L.F.Meyer
Neupert
Georg Pudeiko
Dr. H. Schnetzer (Amsterdam)

PORTUGAL & SPAIN

Alois Miedl (Munich & Amsterdam)
August Molder
Buchholz
Jean Roland Ostins (Paris)

SWEDEN

Carl G. Claeson

Anders Hellström

Renato Carmine Senise

Latin America

Hans Henrique Emden, Buenos Aires
Francisco Cambó (Barcelona)
Dr. Jorge Rado Buenos Aires (Hungary)
Dr Nicholas A Karger Buenos Aires
Nicholas Koenigsberg & Associates BA
Kurt Stavenhagen, Mexico City
A Katz Venezuela
Simon Benia Mexico City

USA

Richard Zinser
Paul Graupe
Benj. Katz
Dr. Rudolf Heinemann
Arthur Goldschmidt
Charles Shapire
Louis Martin Rosen
Nat Smolin
Nicholas de Koenigsberg

FRANCE

Yves Perdoux
G Petrides
Dr Pfitzner
Jacques Erlich
Carlleu
Fritz Jung
HKV Kraft
Maj von Behr
Joseph Becker (Berlin)
Bruschweiler (Munich)

Dr Ernst Buchner

Bunietz

Dr Herman Bunjes

Josaf Busley

Fran Maria Dietrich (Munich)

Dr Karl Epting (Heidelberg)

Fabiani

Karl Haberstock

Dr Hoermann

Prof Hans Hoffman (Munich)

Dr. Carl Ernst Koehne (Aachen)

Dr Felix Kuetgens (Aachen)

Dr Klaus Graf von Baudissou (Essen)

Dr. Kurt Martin (Karlsruhe)

Hans W Lange (Berlin)

Loebel (Kleinburger Co)

Dr Löhse (or Lutze or Loze) Nürnberg

Dr Bernard Rademacher (Bonn)

Gustav Rochlitz (Baden-Baden)

Andre Schoeller

Jean Schmidt

Dr Schnellenbach Strassbourg

Ward-Holzapfel (American)

Galerie Wälz (Salzburg)

Herr Wolfram (Berlin)

Ernst Heinrich Zimmerman

Adolf Wister

Graf Wolff-Metternich (Bonn)

BELGIUM & HOLLAND

Dr Brückner
Lt Drewes
Lt Kühn
Maj König
Dr König
Lt Dr Count Moltke
Dr Rosemann
Ernest van Bonnighausen
Dr M.H.H. Franssen
Dr Erhardt Goepel (Leipzig-Linz)
Dr F. Kieslinger (Vienna)
Dr Ed. Elietsch (Berlin)
Dr Muhlmann
Waldmüller (Munich)
Maj Wickel (Linz)

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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTS FROM R & A

Andri, Prof. Ferdinand
Andriani, Gert
Ankwicz von Kleehoven, Hans
Baldass, Ludwig
Barlaach, Ernst Heinrich
Beetz, Wilhelm
Blauensteiner, Leopold
Boeckel, Herbert
Coudenhove-Erthal, Count Eduard
Dietz, Ernst
Dworschak, Fritz
Eigenberger, Robert
Fleischmann, Benno
Griessmayr, Victor
Grimschitz, Bruno
Haberditzl, Franz Martin
Hainisch, Erwin
Hermann, Hermann Julius
Hohenhauer, Dr. Gottfried
Holtmeister, Dr. Clemens
Kitschelt, Dr. L.
Klapsia, Dr. Heinrich
Kraus, Dr. (Curator at Albertina Mus., Vienna)
Leporini, Dr. Heinrich
Loehr, August
Muller-Scheld, Wilhelm
Noll, Dr. R.
Ottinger, Karl
Pink, Karl Dr. (Kunsthistorisches Mus. Vienna)
Polhammer, Dr. Karl
Popp, Alexander
Reichel, Anton
Rupprich, Dr. Hans
Ruprecht, Dr. L.
Schwarz, Heinrich
Sedlmayer, Dr. Hans
Spitzmueller, Anna
Stange, Dr. Alfred
Stix, Alfred
Strohmer, Erich
Troll, Siegfried
Weixlgaertner, Arpad
Wilhelm, Gustav
Wimmer, Dr. Friedrich
Wolfbauer, Dr. Georg
Wutte, Dr. Martin

Rec'd 2/22/44
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OSS REPORTS (PHOTOSTATS IN AMG FILES)

Bercken, Erich von der, Dr.
Beutler, Ernst Durolf
✓ Bohler, Lulu
Cinhart, Karl
✓ Hamann, Dr. Richard
✓ Hanfstaengl, Eberhard E.V.
Hentzen, Alfred
✓ Heydenreich, Ludwig Heinrich
Herzog, Rudolf
Holey, Earl Robert
Jordan, Julius Heinrich
✓ Kreis, Prof. Dr. Wilhelm H.
Krenz, Hans
Lauts, Jan
✓ Pinder, Prof. Wilhelm
Rodenwalt, Gerhart
Roder, Erich
Schuchhardt, Prof. Walter-Herwig
Sieveking, J.
Watzinger, Carl
Wrede, Dr. Walter
Ziegler, Adolf

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Enclosure #7

File Nr. 940.40

RG 260

FED

REPORT ON CONTENTS AND ORIGIN OF CERTAIN
SHIPMENTS RECEIVED IN THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITORY

In accordance with the request of Sidney L. Klepper of the Financial Investigation Section of the Finance Division, and of Mr. Irwin Mason, U.S. State Department representative, the following report on certain shipments of valuables received at the Foreign Exchange Depository has been prepared.

It is emphasized that such lists and inventories as are given are preliminary and unofficial, since a full inventory of the contents of the Depository has not yet been made.

227340

SHIPMENT 1

On April 8, 1945 an immense amount of gold, silver, jewelry, art objects etc. was discovered in a salt mine in Merkers, Germany. These valuables had been evacuated from the Reichsbank in Berlin in the early part of 1945 and hidden in a vault in the salt mine for safe-keeping.

Included in the Merkers cache were 207 containers of SS looted jewelry, silverware, coins, rings, teeth fillings etc. A copy of a preliminary inventory is attached, in which the items are listed by general classification with the approximate weight of each classification.

Substantiation of the belief that these valuables are SS loot has been found in a Berlin Reichsbank record book known as the "Quittungsbuch der Edelmetallankaufskasse" in which the 207 containers are listed and numbered in the "Melmer" account. ("Melmer is a code designation for SS loot deposits").

227341

SHIPMENT 2 (Summary)

Included in shipment 2 received on 25 April 1945 are 16 cases, 2 chests and 7 bags of gold bars, currency and coin believed to have been removed from France by the Germans.

According to a letter from the Leiter, Devisenschutz-kommandos, France, dated 13 September 1944 found with these assets, they are identified as large sums of gold and foreign exchange brought back to the Reich when the office retreated from Paris.

The 16 boxes are described as being gold bars of the firm of Hollfus-Mieg, Mülhausen, Alsace, bearing seals of the Soc. Banque Suisse, Le Locle.

As for 2 chests and 7 bags, these are described as containing gold and foreign exchange assets from the banks of Tours, Blois, Orleans, Chartres, Dreux and Chateaudun. Preliminary inspection shows each bag and one of the boxes to contain gold and foreign exchange hoards from one French bank, evidently removed from the blocked safe deposit boxes of its customers in accordance with some order of the German authorities dated 9 August 1944 or previously, and delivered to the DSK in Paris on or about 10 and 12 August 1944. The second chest contains 9 small bags each consisting of similar assets delivered by one bank or banker.

Within each bag or box, the property of each individual is wrapped separately, and each such package is marked with the individual's name, an itemized list of his property contained therein, and in some cases, with the number of his safe-deposit box. In addition, each bank has included on its own stationery an itemized list of the entire assets so delivered.

The four bags of currency, coins, and papers listed as item F appear to be personal deposits at the Halle Reichsbank and coins and foreign notes which had accumulated in the bank in the usual course of business during the 3 weeks previous to April 20, 1945 when the bank was visited on a reconnaissance mission by Colonel Bernstein.

227342

SHIPMENT 3

On April 27, 1945 there was received from Lt. Commander Fischer through the XII Corps at Hof, 2 chests containing the following:

1	gold chalice
24	gold plates
41	gold knives
41	gold spoons
41	gold forks

Commander Fischer had interrogated a certain Bender regarding SS loot, and was told by the latter that some valuables from the Lublin concentration camp had been deposited at the Stadt v. Kreissparkasse at Hof by direction of Dr. Richard Wendler, governor of Lublin and head of the Lublin concentration camp. Wendler lived in Hof but had disappeared before its occupation by American troops. The reconnaissance party checked the Sparkasse and found 2 boxes containing valuables, including gold-plated dishes valuable gold-plated porcelain tableware and a number of items including crucifixes, obviously loot from churches. Nearly all articles bore Polish markings.

On June 11, 1945 the Claims Section of the FED contacted G2 to discover the whereabouts of Wendler so he might be questioned. G 2 (Lt. Anderson) stated that a search had been going on since December 1945, but that Wendler had not yet been located.

227343

SHIPMENT 5 (Summary)

According to a summary, and hence incomplete inventory of the items acquired from the Reichsbank, Nordhausen as shipment five, the following items were received:

French francs	2,588,908,550
Belgian francs	119,000
Dutch guilden	540,000

Precious metals:

- 12 bars platinum
- 6 packages platinum scrap
- 1 block palladium
- 2 plates palladium
- 1 bottle palladium
- 2 bottles rhodium
- 3 bottles iridium
- 2 blocks gold
- 4 packages gold scrap

The French francs are believed to have been sent to the Nordhausen bank by the Reichskreditkasse, Berlin in February 1945.

There are indications that the precious metals had been sent to the Reichsbank Nordhausen for safe-keeping by the Reichsbank, Dresden.

227344

SHIPMENT 6 (Summary)

173 bags of currency, (principally middle-European currencies), were sent in as shipment number 6. These bags were all seized at the Reichsbank, Leipzig. 20 of these bags were held for the account of the bank of Oppeln, 2 for the Reichenberg Branch and 143 (containing 53,832,480 zloty) for the Immisionsbank in Poland.

227345

SHIPMENT 10 (Summary)

The 82 gold bars received in shipment 10 were recovered in Coburg. They had been buried by the Reichsbank Director Hippe who stated they had been brought to the bank from Berlin.

227346

MATERIAL 11 (Summary)

The 297 large and 645 small bars of silver comprising shipment 11 were found hidden in a powder factory southeast of Tillingen. The ingots are reported to belong to the Deutsche Gold and Silver Scheideanstalt (smelting), formerly Roessler of Frankfurt am Main.

227347

SHIPMENT 16

On 7 May 1945, 313 boxes of currency, jewelry, coins etc. found buried in a cave outside Buchenwald were received from Major Whitman of the 1st U.S. Army. He requested that the shipment be placed in safekeeping for the account of the war Crimes Section, Staff Judge Advocate, 12th Army Group, saying he expected that this evidence would be used at a later war crimes trial.

The boxes contain a large variety of items such as coins, clocks, razors, tools, tableware, dishes, teeth fillings etc. A full inventory of these valuables has not yet been made, but a preliminary listing has been affected. Attached is a list of the classes of items in the shipment, with the approximate total weight of each classification.

A mass of documents was captured by G-2 at Buchenwald. As of May 1945, these records were being sorted in an attempt to record the names of inmates, guards and administrators of Nordhausen and ^{Buchenwald}. It is not known here what evidence, if any, has been discovered in these documents as to the ownership of the valuables described above.

227348

Contents of shipment 16

	estimated gross weighted (pounds)
alarm clocks	7811.3
tableware	17102.8
watches	3321.2
watch repair equipment	73.4
fountain-pens and pencils	593.9
scrap metal	1485.3
metal trays, candlestick	1891.2
leather bill folds	441.1
scrap leather	309.4
gold coins	5.2
coins (other)	4030.1
paper currency	681.5
precious and semi-precious stones	95.3
rings (gold and other metal)	392.9
eyeglass frames, metal and plastic	484.1
teeth filling, gold and silver	302.5
stamp collection	1.6
safety razors and straight	332.2
metal handbags	88.0
mech. drawing instrums	92.4
small tools	165.6
novelty jewelry	792.9
metal trimmings for cloth	83.8
childrens toys	134.2
dishes and pottery	103.4
security bonds	66.0

227349

File Nr. 940.40

Contents of Shipment 16

	estimated gross weighted (pounds)
alarm clocks	7811.3
tableware	17102.8
watches	3321.2
watch repair equipment	73.4
fountain-pens and pencils	593.9
scrap metal	1485.3
metal trays, candlestick	1891.2
leather bill folds	441.1
scrap leather	302.4
gold coins	5.2
coins (other)	4030.1
paper currency	681.5
precious and semi-precious stones	95.3
rings (gold and other metal)	392.9
eyeglass frames, metal and plastic	434.1
teeth filling, gold and silver	302.5
stamp collection	1.6
safety razors and straight	382.2
metal handbags	85.0
mech. drawing instruks	92.4
small tools	165.6
novelty jewelry	792.9
metal trimmings for cloth	63.8
childrens toys	134.2
dishes and pottery	103.4
security bonds	66.0

227350

SHIPMENT 18 (E + F)

Among the items delivered on 13 May 1945 from Munich were 4 boxes and 3 valises, the contents of which were listed as "unknown". The boxes, forming a part of the personal depots at the Munich Reichsbank were reported to be sent from Stalag Luft VIII-C. One box was opened by the bank officials in the presence of 3 American officers and was found to contain, in addition to personal valuables, a bag containing different types of foreign notes, including U.S. dollars.

The 3 valises and 28 bags forming item P, had been sent from Berlin several weeks previous to their seizure in Munich, according to statements by officials of the bank. The bags and valises had been brought to Zwiesel where they were given over to Ahrendt, Reichsbankrat of Berlin who brought them to the Munich bank. Originally there were 41 bags sent from Berlin, but some of these were removed by the SS. All of item P seems to have been a deposit of the Reichsführer SS. One of the valises was opened when discovered by an American investigating team and was found to contain Dutch guilders.

227351

SHIPMENT 20

Among the items delivered on 16 May 1945 from the 3rd U.S. Army and said to have been acquired from the National Bank of Hungary at Spital am Pyhra was a sack containing the following:

- a) one case of sealed envelopes regarding Jewish properties
- b) one package said to belong to Minister-President Ferenc Szalasi
- c) one case said to have been deposited by the Commercial Bank of Budapest.

The National Bank of Hungary, with its valuables and a reduced staff had been moved from Budapest in January 1945 to escape the bombing raids and the advancing armies. The valuables transferred fell generally into 2 categories:

- a) property of the bank, and
- b) safekeeping deposits.

The above listed items fall obviously into the latter category.

SHIPMENT 20 C, D, E, F, H (Summary)

The items from this shipment were sent by the 3rd U.S. Army which had acquired them from the National Bank of Hungary at Spital am Pyhrn.

Item C, 19 cases of safe-keeping deposits is broken down as follows:

1 bag gold bars
33 gold anodes
1 package cathodes
5 bars gold and silver
1 gold bar - base
54 small gold bars
2 silver bars
45 gold bars
8 bags gold
3 bags gold coin

Item D consists of 3 containers said to be hold platinum and other precious metals.

Item E is a package said to belong to the Hungarian Military Police. It is believed this may contain rings and other jewelry.

Item F is 28 cases said to be deposits of the Trust Company for Orphans of Budapest.

Item H consists of 2 envelopes said to contain securities and 1 box said to contain valuables. These have not yet been inventoried.

All of the above items are believed to be valuables deposited with the Bank of Hungary for safe-keeping. According to statements of the executive board of the bank when questioned by an agent of the 80th CIC detachment, the valuables deposited with the bank had been as follows:

- 1) 20 sealed cases containing gold and other valuables confiscated by the Court and
- 2) 367 miscellaneous cases containing valuables deposited by different state and City institutions.

227353

SHIPMENT 21 (Items A,B,C,D)

On 19 May 1945 a number of items said to have been collected at Augsburg from various places was received from representatives of the 7th U S Army.

Item A, consisting of 4 boxes of currency, coin, jewelry etc. was received (with the exception of 1 silver ingot) from Capt. Hugh Southerland, Liaison Section, XV Corps, with the information that CIC, 36th Infantry Division had found this property in a sewer of a cement factory at Fiberg. This loot was said to have been removed to Fiberg by Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Obergruppenführer, Lt. General of Police in Berlin.

The silver ingot included in item 1 was received from Capt. G.H. Gariepy, QMC, 7th Army, who stated it was left on his desk during meal hour by an unknown person, probably an officer of a combat unit.

Attached is a list of the valuables in Item A.

Item B is made up of 2 bags of various coins which were received from Lt. Colonel L. B. Moye, Finance Officer, 36th Infantry Division, with the information that he had received them from W/Sgt. Kraus, while in combat near Bad Tölz. Lt. Colonel Moye believed the coins were taken from a prisoner of war camp near Feilheim, Bavaria.

Item C, consisting of 3 boxes of several types of currency, was received from Captain J. F. Hartly, FE, XV Corps, who stated it was taken from members of a group of 115 German prisoners who were captured by C Co. 65th AB, 20th Armored Division in the vicinity of Hintersberg, near Laufen, Germany. Indications were that these coins were loot, owners unknown.

Item D, 8 bags of various coins, was also received from Captain Hartly who stated they were found by the 20th Armored Division in the NSPAP Office in Salzburg, Austria.

227354

Contents of Shipment 21 A

1. 197 Polish Zloty at 10: 1970)
2. 500 " " " 5: 2500) Silver
3. 152 " " " 10: 1520) Coin
4. 924 " " " 2: 1848)
5. 28/2 Silver Bars (6 in. long by 1/4 in. diameter)
6. See attached sheet
7. 74 U.S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 : 1480}
 - 1 Austria-Hungary ducat }
 - 8. 743 British sovereigns }
 - 280 U.S. at $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 : 5600) Gold
 - 12 French francs at 10: 120) Coin
 - 6 Neth. Guilders at 5: 30)
 - 72 French francs at 20: 1440)
 - 97 Brit. half-sovereigns:)
 - 242 Neth. Guilders at 1: 242)
9. 31 Silver Bars (6 in. x 1/4 in. diameter)
 - 1 knife handle - "Silver"
10. 318 Rubles at 5 : 1590)
- 122 Rubles at 10 : 1220) Gold
- 14 Rubles at 15 : 210) Coin
12. 12 Miscellaneous gold pieces as follows:
 - 2 Rubles at 50
 - 1 Eng. Sov. at 1
 - 1 French Fr at 20
 - 1 " " at 10
 - 2 Polish Zl at 20
 - 1 " " at 10
 - 4 Aust-Hun Korona at 20
 - 1 Napoleon at 40 fr : 40 fr)
 - 1 Napoleon at 50 fr : 50 fr) Gold
 - 1 Austrian Kronen : 100 kr) Coin
 - 1 Austrian Shilling : 100 s)
 - 21 Austrian Goldpieces said to be ducats
 - 1 Sealed sack labelled "Gold Pd Stlg 2500"
11. 475 U.S. at $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 : $\frac{1}{2}$ 8500)
- 225 U.S. at $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 : $\frac{1}{2}$ 2250)
- 334 Rus. Rubles at 5 : 1970 rbls) Gold
- 51 " " at 10 : 510 rbls) Coin
- 16 " " at 15 : 240 rbls)
12. Currency:

U.S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1271
Swiss	9045 fr
English	220 pounds
Swedish	655 kronen
Danish	130 kronen
Norwegian	50 kronen
13. Silver Coin:

French 1 at 20 fr:	20 fr
" 1 at 1 fr:	1 fr
German 2 at 1 RM:	2 RM
" 1 at $\frac{1}{2}$ RM:	$\frac{1}{2}$ RM
Polish 2 at 5 Zl:	10 Zl
" 1 at 1 Zl:	1 Zl

227355

Contents of Shipment 21 A (Cont'd)

- Bulgarian 1 at 5 : 5 Lewa
 " 1 at 100 : 100 Lewa
 " 3 at 1 : 3 Lewa
 Lithuanian 1 at 10 : 10 Dem.
 Gold Coin:
 French 59 at 20 fr: 1180 fr
 U.S. 88 at 20 \$: \$1760
 Peru 1 at ½ : ½
 Denmark 1 at 20 kr: 20 kr
 Brit. 474 at 1 sov: 474 Sov.
 " 20 at ½ sov: 10 sov.
14. Silver Coin:
 German 1 at 10 Km: 10 Km
 French 746 at 20 fr: 14920 fr
 Spanish 6 at 5 : 30 pesetas
 " 3 at 2 : 6 "
 " 26 at 1 : 26 "
 Polish 4 at 10 Zl: 40 Zloty
 " 22 at 5 Zl: 110 Zloty
 " 25 at 2 Zl: 50 "
 Aust 1 at 2 : 2 shillings
 Italian 1 at 2 : 2 Lire
 Russian 20 at 5 Rbls: 100 Rubles
 Clovakian 1 at 5 K : 5 Korona
 Polish 3 damaged coins, values unknown
 Polish 2 Medals
15. Silver Coin:
 Polish 55 at 1 Zl: 55 Zloty
 " 148 at 2 Zl: 296 Zloty
 " 236 at 5 Zl: 1180 Zloty
 " 17 at 10 Zl: 170 Zloty
 Russian 31 at 5 Rbls: 155 Rbls
 Unknown 4 pieces
16. Silver Coin:
 Polish 76 at 1 Zl: 76 Zloty
 " 1001 at 2 Zl: 2002 Zloty
 " 13 at 5 Zl: 65 Zloty
 " 1 at 10 Zl: 10 Zloty
17. Miscellaneous costume jewelry - small value
 18. Miscellaneous unset precious or semi-precious stones and gold medallions -- value unknown
 19. Large number of precious or semi-precious stones, value unknown
 20. Silver bar -- eight 3 lbs.
 21. 4 bracelets, jeweled, gold
 4 rings, jeweled, gold
 2 watch chains, gold
 2 necklaces w/jeweled pendant
 1 gold piece pendant
 1 pr. gold cuff links
 ½ gold locket, jeweled
 1 gold pendant, jeweled
 4 gold bracelets, jeweled

-2- (cont'd)

227356

Contents of Shipment 21 A (Cont'd)

- 5 gold pins or pendants, jeweled
 6 gold ornaments
 1 gold ring
 1 gold mesh purse
 1 broken gold ring }
 2 ear drops }
 2 gold rings, jeweled }
 1 pearl and sapphire bracelet, broken) In suede pouch.
 1 jeweled bracelet }
 2 jeweled rings }
 1 small piece, silver }
 2 compacts, gold }
 22. 32 silver purses; 1 gold ring; 26 strings of pearls;
 145 tableware pieces; 20 silver pieces.
 23. Miscellaneous bracelets - mostly broken - scrap gold,
 30 pieces.
 24. 8 small clocks - valueless - 1 silver medallion
 25. 26 pieces costume jewelry
 26. 194 miscellaneous rings
 27. Miscellaneous costume jewelry - ~~wt approx.~~
 28. 29 Miscellaneous cigarette and vanity cases
 29. Miscellaneous costume jewelry
 30. Watch chains, wt. about 5
 31. 44 watches
 32. Scrap gold and silver, costume jewelry - wt. approx. 2
 33. Miscellaneous costume jewelry wt. approx. 12
 34. Miscellaneous fountain pens and pencils, used
 35. Miscellaneous costume jewelry, wt. approx. 3
 36. 200 watches and/or watch cases - approx. 10
 37. 29 pieces of silver (compacts and cigarette cases)
 38. Miscellaneous spectacle frames - wt. approx. 1
 39. 21 pieces - cigarette and vanity cases - appear to be silver
 40. 246 rings - also assorted earrings - wt. approx. 5
 41. 17 bottles (approx. 6 oz. cap.) silver chips
 11 spools gold thread - also loose gold thread
 42. Scrap gold, silver coin bracelet, semi-precious stones,
 trinkets. Total wt. approx. 1
 43. Approximately 300 assorted rings
 44. Small scales - poor condition - rusty
 45. 5 clocks - poor condition
 1 piece mineral, appears to be amber - size of grapefruit
 3 smaller pieces, appear to be amber
 1 eyeglass case - silver; 101 rings
 1 watch - 1 indicator meter - 2 medals
 3 amber beads - 1 volt meter - 1 small bag costume jewelry

-3- (Cont'd)

227357

Shipment 21 E (Summary)

Item 7 of shipment 21 consists of 11 boxes of gold and silver taken from the Reichsmint at Munich. The gold ingots are alleged to contain 4.5 kilos, and the silver ingots allegedly 300 kilos.

A present breakdown is as follows:

- 1 bag gold medallions
- 1 bag small gold bars
- 7 boxes silver bars and silver scrap
- 2 boxes silver shot
- 1 box silver medallions

The previous origin of these items is not known.

227358

SHIPMENT 22 (Summary)

On 26 May 1945 there were received 58 containers and 14 bags said to contain precious metals which had been acquired from the Friedrichshall Salt Mine, Straßfurt, Germany.

These precious metals included 9 lots of platinum, 27 bags of platinum, 19 bars of platinum, 26 bottles of iridium and rhodium, 12 gold bars, a bag of gold, a large number of silver trays, dishes etc. and 5 boxes of what appears to be precious stones.

No information is available concerning the origin of these valuables.

227359

SHIPMENT 23 (A + B)

The items comprising shipment 23 were received from the 12th Army Group on 30 May 1945. One portion of these valuables, consisting of 1 box and 5 bags of jewelry, currency, bonds and gold coins was discovered at the Reichsbank in Holzminden by Capt. Wallace, Military Government, Ninth Army, by Capt. of the CIC, Ninth Army and by Lt. Colonel Webster, 258th FA Group. The valuables were found in packages sealed with the Nazi emblem. The banker stated the packages had been sent him on 29 March 1945 following a telephone conversation with Reichskommissar of the Reichsbank at Göttingen. He was directed to place the packages in his vault and hold them 2 or 3 weeks until sent for. There was much evidence that the contents of the bags came from Marseilles, France.

Item B, now contained in 3 bags, consists of gold coins, foreign notes and gold bars said to belong to the Schwerin Gestapo. These valuables originally contained in a box, were unearthed by 2nd Lt. John C. Shinn of CIC Det. No. 8 "acting on the basis of confidential information". Following is a list of the contents of the box furnished by Lt. Shinn:

U. S. MONEY

\$ 10.00 Gold Pieces.....	\$ 530,00
\$ 20.00 Gold Pieces.....	\$ 6,920,00

VENDEZUELA MONEY

Gold Bolivars.....	41
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BRITISH MONEY

Gold Pieces.....	447 pounds
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GERMAN MONEY

Marks.....	22,832,20 Marks (Renten and Reich)
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FRENCH MONEY

20 Fr Gold Pieces (Old French Issue).....	2,660,00 Fran
100 Fr Gold Pieces (Issue Tunisia).....	23,200,00 "

BELGIAN MONEY

Paper Notes.....	210,000.00 Francs
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SWISS MONEY

Paper Notes.....	120,000.00 Francs
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Gold Bars

1 Bar	appx 1000 grams
1 Bar	appx 400 grams

227360

SHIPMENT 26 (A & B)

On the 9th June 1945 items A & B removed from the Reichsbank-stelle Regensburg were received from John J. Stack, 1st Lt. F.D. O-448634, Fiscal Officer MG Detachment FID 3 Regensburg. Lt. Stack described these items as follows:

- a) 30 bars of gold bullion (approx. 12 Kilo each) belonging to the Reichsbank Berlin.
- b) Delivered to the Reichsbankstelle Regensburg from the Staatlichen Vermoegensamt, Prague (Property Office) by the Gestapo on hand receipt: i.e.
 - 9 suitcases containing securities and jewelry
 - 4 wooden boxes containing securities and jewelry
 - 1 carbon carton containing jewelry
 - 1 sack containing Tabernacle of the Russian Orthodox Church.
 - 43 bars of silver bullion, averaging approximately 25 Kilo each.

A more detailed description of Shipment 26-B is attached.

Certain of these articles are in containers bearing the label Eugene Fuchs, jeweller, Prague and Pilsen and are new, giving the appearance of having been the stock in trade of a retail jeweller.

Certain other articles are in containers bearing the name Josef E. Barton, apparently a retail jeweller in Prague.

In September 1945 a Czechoslovakian mission presented a claim to these valuables of item B asserting they were the property of persecuted Czechoslovakian citizens (including men fighting in the Allied Armies and the members of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile) which had been confiscated by the Gestapo by order of the German Government. The Czechoslovakian mission claimed this confiscated property was turned over and used by a special German Government Office in Prague known as "Vermoegensamt beim Deutschen Staatsministerium fuer Boehmen und Machren in Prag" and that before the end of the war this office removed such valuables as were easily transportable from Prague to the Reichsbank in Regensburg, Bavaria. Details as to the markings on the silver and the wrappings of the jewelry are furnished

A copy of this claim is attached.

The Tabernacle of the Russian Orthodox Church of Prague has been declared a cultural object and is now awaiting transfer to the Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts, Greater Hesse so that it may be deposited in the Wiesbaden collecting point and subsequently restituted to Czechoslovakia.

227361

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT
PRAGUE

23 September 1945

TO: HQ, USFET, G-5 Division, Financial Branch, APO 757
FROM: Dr. Ivan Mrazek and Dr. Rudolf Podhajsky in representation
of the Czechoslovakian Government.
SUBJECT: Restitution of Czechoslovakian national property.

I. Officials of the Attorney-General of the Czechoslovakian State, Dr. Ivan Mrazek and Dr. Rudolf Podhajsky, fully authorized, arrived to Frankfurt o/Main, to take steps in the following matter:

During the German occupation of the Czechoslovakian Republic, 1939-1945, the whole property of persecuted Czechoslovakian citizens (including men fighting in the allied armies and the members of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile) was confiscated to the benefit of the Reich.

The confiscation took place accordingly to the orders of the German Government and was carried out by the Gestapo. The confiscated property was administered and utilized by a special German Government Office in Prague, called "Vermögensamt beim Deutschen Staatsministerium für Boehmen und Machren in Prague" (Property Office).

Before the end of the war all easily transportable valuables from the confiscated property have been removed from Prague to the Reichsbank in Regensburg, Bavaria, by the employees of the Property Office in Prague.

After the occupation of Regensburg by the American Army the above mentioned valuables were removed on 9 June 1945 from the Reichsbank Regensburg to the Reichsbank in Frankfurt a.Main.

According to the certificate of the Military Government Fl D3 Regensburg of 9 June 1945, of which a copy is enclosed, following valuables were removed to Frankfurt o/Main:

43 bars of silver bullion, averaging approx. 25 Kilo each
9 suitcases containing securities and jewelry
4 wooden boxes containing securities and jewelry
1 cardboard carton containing jewelry
1 sack containing tabernacle from Russian Orthodox Church.

a) The bars of silver were kept in the Reichsbank in Regensburg unpacked, signed with capital letters "HG". The confiscated silver (silver tools, various silver articles etc.) was molten by the jeweller Hans Gruenfeld in Prague I, Karlstr., and marked with his initials "HG".

The bars are further marked with the following numbers:

- 1) the current number of the bars (just on the left and right side);
- 2) the netto weight in grams (in the middle, left);
- 3) the refinement (in the middle, right).

227362

The register of the numbers as well as the type of the initials are in the hand of the undersigned.

b) Same as under a) is valid in a similar way for gold, with the difference that the gold was packed. The gold has also the origin of confiscated and molten articles.

c) The register of the securities is also in the hands of the undersigned.

d) The jewellery is packed in paper, carrying the name of the origin proprietor and the sign "Vm Vz", as well as a number. The sign "Vm Vz" means "Vermogensverzeichnis" (Property register) and the is the corresponding number of the confiscation-document.

e) The tabernacle has the origin of the confiscated property from the Russian Orthodox Church with the seat in Czechoslovakia.

Most of the boxes with the valuables are carrying the sign "Vermogensamt".

II. By a decree of May 19th, 1945, the Czechoslovakian Government annulled all confiscations of Czechoslovakian citizens' property, made by German authorities during the occupation of Czechoslovakia. As the Czechoslovakian State has to return all confiscated valuables to the original proprietors, it is necessary to obtain the permission from the American Military Authorities to remove the valuables concerned back to Czechoslovakia.

It is to remark that, according to the International Law, the original owners are not authorized to take any steps in order to obtain their property back from the German state against the authorities of another state.

We should like to draw the attention of the American Military Authorities to the fact that the confiscated valuables in question were and are not the part of Czechoslovakian National Treasure, removed by Germans out from the National Bank of Czechoslovakia in Prague.

III. As a result of the investigations, made by the state authorities, the Czechoslovakian Government takes for sure that the valuables now in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt O/Main are the same which were confiscated during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia from the citizens of the very State and later on removed to Germany.

The undersigned, having the full authority to act on behalf of the Czechoslovakian Government, Ministry of Finance, and able to identify the valuables mentioned, would like to ask the American Authorities.

- a) to see whether the valuables in question are still in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt O/Main.
- b) to enable to the undersigned to take the initiative that valuables in question may be removed back to Czechoslovakia in order to be given back to the legal owners.

Dr. Ivan Mrazek

Dr. Rudolf Podhajsky

Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Precious Stones, etc. as follows:

609 Watches, pockets, wrist & others
2 watches, ladies, "Jeweled"
56 watch fobs
383 Chains, watch and others
116 watch cases
2 pieces of watch cover
4 watch bands
1403 rings
19 rings "Diamond"
2 rings "Pearl"
23 rings "Precious Stones"
14 pieces of rings
644 bracelets
6 pieces of bracelets
174 brooches
1 set brooch and bracelet
227 necklaces
1 necklace and earring ensemble
20 assorted necklaces in tray
3 necklaces, "Pearl"
30 necklaces "Pearl"
3 pearl necklaces, "Gold" clasp
3 pearl necklaces, "Gold" clasp with "Diamonds"
1 pearl necklace, "Gold" clasp with 1 "Diamond" and 2 "Pearls"
2 pearl necklaces, "Gold" clasp with 1 "Diamond"
1 pearl necklace, "Gold" clasp with 1 "Diamond" and 2 "Sapphires"
1 pearl necklace, two strand
1 arm band
2 arm bands "Pearl"
1 arm band, two strand
1 arm band with stones
2 sets of "Pearls"
81 lockets
99 pendants
24 pendant necklaces in tray
1 pendant, "Pearl"
41 crucifixes
2 cross pendants, "Jeweled"
2 madonnas
56 charms
2 pins, "Precious Stones"
1 pin, "Diamond and Emerald"
141 pins, brest, bar, collar and others
163 stick pins
2 stick pins, "Pearl"
1 stick pin, "Pearl" and "Diamond"
3 lavaliers
1 lavalier case
281 sets of earrings
113 odd earrings
1 set earring "Semi-Precious Stones"
1 Set earring "Diamond"
111 sets of cuff links
27 odd cuff links

227364

16 shirt studs
5 cigarette lighters
15 cigarette cases
4 holders, cigar and cigarette
1 brush
5 clasps "Jeweled"
1 pierced "Pearl"
4 Diamonds
3 unset "Emeralds"
7 "Semi-Precious Stones"
1 paper said to contain "Precious Stones"
1 box containing white stone, "Diamond"
1 envelope said to contain 220 grams of platinum composed of misc. Jewelry
1 box rings, bracelets, chains, misc. scrap "Gold" marked as follows:
 "585/1000 1161.60 gr."
 "750/1000 14. gr."
 "250/1000 3. gr."
1 tray, velvet lined, containing costume jewelry including:
 12 ladies watches
 Numerous watch chains, lockets, pendants,
 earrings and other misc. trinkets
1 tray, velvet lined, containing rings, "gold" pencils, stick pins, bar pins, and
other misc. items of new costume jewelry
2 purses, mesh
1 combined pen and pencil set
2 pen points "Gold"
6 fountain pens
1 pen point in case
20 pencils
1 pencil holder
2 cane heads
3 hair combs
26 medallions
118 coins (appears to be collection)
160 pieces of scrap "Gold"
 1 package of misc. scrap "Gold"
 1 piece of scrap "Silver"
 1 silver coin
4 teeth crowns
1 tooth bridge
28 gold teeth
5 gold crowns
1 false teeth plate
6 false teeth
13 gold crowns and teeth bridges
1 gold tooth plate
8 gold teeth - ("14 grams 750/1000 - 18 grams 585/1000")
1 set of glasses
3 glasses
1 spec. holder
9 spoons, "Gold"
1 knife "Gold"
5 pieces of silverware
1 gold jigger
2 vanity cases
4 chalices
2 platters

227365

SHIPMENT 26-B (Cont.)

RECAP

1 stand
1 base stand
1 cup
1 staff in 4 parts
1 silver pole in 2 sections
1 caduces (at approx. 3 lbs)
4 compacts
1 gold evening bag
1 gold cane handle
1 name plate
1 piece of platinum
1 lip stick container
18 buttons, collar and others
1 small case
1 lorgnette
2 keys for watches
1 cigar cutter
1 hook "Gold"
27 misc. pieces of "Gold", plus unaccounted pieces
24 misc. pieces of jewelry, plus unaccounted misc. pieces

227366

ITEM 27 D (Summary)

Item D consists of 2 boxes of currency, the contents of which were found at Ruhpolding-Zell and at St. Johann, Germany.

The contents of the first box, believed to be approximately 960,000 German Reichsmarks, and said to belong to Reichsführer SS, was found in a private residence, inhabited by German civilians through a lead furnished Lt. Scheuer, Interrogation Center, Headquarters Seventh U. S. Army.

The contents of the second box were discovered below the floor of a barn, and were found through the help of General Berger, Waffen-SS Obergruppenführer, in charge of German Prisoner of War Administration. He stated the money had been given him by Himmler with instructions to hide it; that the money was the property of the Reichsbank and not his or Himmler's property.

227367

SHIPMENT 28 (Summary)

The 2 bags of this shipment said to contain currency and securities were found on a farm near Erlangen as a result of a lead furnished by a German civilian. This civilian was entrusted with these funds and ordered to hide them by the Reichsminister and Gauleiter of Holland, Leyya-Inquart. The German civilian stated he had reason to believe that all currencies and securities belonged formerly to the Government of the Netherlands or that they might constitute part of requisitioned Jewish property in Holland.

227368

SHIPMENT 31

Among the items received in shipment 31 from Captain Davis W. Wallace O-535580, Financial and Property Control Officer, Hq. Det. F I H 3, Augsburg, were three bags said to contain jewelry and silverware. This property had been turned in by representatives of the 1st Army CIC who through their work with MII Team 466-G at Oklahoma P W Cage, had located these and other valuables of shipment 31 100 yards off the Rauris Taxenbach highway on a steep slope under trees. (It is of interest that the gold coins and foreign currency in this shipment were found on the premises of URSCHUNGER in Rauris).

The three bags mentioned above contain

A) misc. jewelry, watches, chains and silverware

B) Cigarette cases, precious stones, watches, rings and misc. jewelry

C) Table silverware - weight approx. 25 lbs.

An envelope containing a few additional valuables was turned in on 6th July 1945. These items, listed below, were removed from the person of an enlisted man hospitalized as a result of an accident during the recovery of the property from Raures.

220 gold francs (French)

260 gold lira

850 British paper currency

9 assorted rings

4 wrist watches

1 jewelled cross with diamond

227369

SHIPMENT 32 (Summary)

Item A of shipment 32 consists of 4 bags of silver bullion weighing approximately 109 kilos which was turned over to the XXI Corps Artillery by Detachment 12 (Prov). No information as to its origin was furnished with the bullion.

Item B, also sent in by the VII Corps is made up of the following valuables:

- a) five albums of maps. (Originals)
 - b) five albums on botanical subjects (Originals)
 - c) Norman helmet.

This loot was turned over to the Degenerhausen Estate for safekeeping by SS leader von Alvensleben.

227370

SHIPMENT 34 E (Summary)

Item 1 of shipment 34 consists of a wooden box, said to come from Felitsch, and a bag said to come from Bitterfield.

The wooden box is said to contain 3 bottles of silver granaries, 3 bottles of platinum and 4 leaves of gold. These were turned over by the Mansfield Copper Mining Company at Bisleben in accordance with Law 53.

The bag mentioned above is believed to contain securities.

227371

SHIPMENT 52 (C & E)

On the 7th July 1945 there was delivered by 1st Lt. Edward Sacks as part of shioment 52, a bag (specified as item C) said to contain miscellaneous gold, silver, currency, jewelry etc. and 4 boxes and 2 cartons (specified as item E) said to contain jewelry and effects of persons from the Dachau Concentration Camp.

Item C had been turned over the Third Army by Lt. Colonel Ball, 80th Infantry Division (SMG0). According to a receipt made out at that time, it was made up in the following fashion:

- 1) 3 pkgs bills said to be American currency amounting to \$ 14,500 (no certification as to validity)

1 envelope said to contain Swiss francs

1 pkg said to contain British gold sovereigns

Above items taken from Gestapo at Bad Aussee, Austria by "Free Austria" movement and turned over to Military Government detachments.

4 pkgs said to contain misc. gold and silver items such as wedding rings, fillings, etc.

1 box misc. valuables

Above items taken at Dachau. Uncovered by 36th Div and left for 80th Inf Div.

1 bag said to contain Russian gold coin

1 bag said to contain Russian silver coin

Above items dredged from Enns River by M.I.I. team of 80th Inf Div while searching for counterfeit currency.

ITEM E, according to a report by Headquarters, Regional Military Government Bavaria (Property Control Section) had been turned over by Dr. Frei Swiss Consul of Bavaria. He stated these articles had come into his possession in the following manner:

- 2) "The prisoners (from the Dachau Concentration Camp) were being marched under SS Guards to the Tyrol. When they came into Tegernsee, near Rottach, he met the SS Officer in charge and pleaded with him on behalf of the prisoners who were in no condition to continue the march and finally persuaded him to permit them to stop for the night. Later the SS CO brought and turned over the above cases, etc. to the Consul stating what was contained therein. That night the SS Guard fled; the prisoners learning that there was no guard also took off. The Consul deemed it advisable to hold on to the property until he could release it to a responsible authority which feels he has now done."

SHIPMENT 53 (Summary)

Among the items found at the Reichsbank Sachwege was a suitcase containing the following:

- 6 paper bags of assorted loose paper money
- 1 small envelope of jewelry (watch, bracelet etc.)
- 1 small envelope of rings
- 1 small envelope of teeth and bridgework
- 1 small envelope of what appears to be pearls
- 1 small envelope containing 4 gold watches

The previous origin of this suitcase is unknown.

227373

SHIPMENT 64

On 24th August 1945 there was received a box of diamonds and jewelry said to be the property of Erich Viehmann, Hanau, who had been taken under arrest at Buedingen by the 970/69 CIC Detachment on 20th August 1945 because of his connection with the SS. After his arrest Viehmann was turned over to the 223rd Detachment for evacuation to 96 political Internee camp.

An approximate valuation of Viehmann's valuables is attached.

227374

Approximate Valuation of Valuables
of Erich VIEHMANN.

24 August 1945

<u>Grinded stones</u>	<u>carat</u>	<u>RM</u>
32/24	258,65	2.070.000.--
8/8	3.75	26.000.--
32.24	14,20	84.000.--
Baguette	5.01	40.000.--
8/8	12.25	96.000.--
32.24	1.64	16.000.--
Baguetts	6.96	56.000.--
32/24 (necessary to re-grind)	78.80	320.000.--
32/24 (Burnt)	4.90	60.000.--
8/8	1.20	9.000.--
8/8 (necessary to re-grind)	26.14	10.000.--
32/24 " " "	21.14	84.000.--
32/24 " " "	36.87	148.000.--
32/24 " " "	17/15	68.000.--
32/24 " " "	41.31	165.000.--
32/24 " " "	29.60	120.000.--
Baguetts	2.35	20.000.--
"	11.75	96.000.--
roses	40.--	80.000.--
"	34.65	80.000.--
"	94.10	188.000.--
"	89.--	270.000.--
"	70.75	140.000.--
"	57.50	85.000.--
"	30.95	31.000.--
"	17.45	17.000.--
"	10.27	10.000.--
"	9.75	18.000.--
32/24	26.70	108.000.--
32/24 (necessary to re-grind)	36.60	144.000.--
32/24	1.35	13.000.--
32/24	96.50	1.450.000.--
32/24 (necessary to re-grind)	1.74	7.000.--
32/24	16.35	192.000.--
32/24 (Necessary to re-grind)	14.10	56.000.--
8/8	2.45	20.000.--
8/8 (necessary to re-grind)	1.40	3.000.--
		6.388.000.--

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227375

- 2 -

<u>Raw stones</u>	<u>carat</u>	<u>RM</u>
heel 32/24	9.--	6.388.000.--
" 8/8	5.30	9.000.--
" 8/8	12.95	3.000.--
sawed 8/8	47.75	7.000.--
" 8/8	29.50	75.000.--
" bass 8/8	13.65	50.000.--
8/8	47.40	7.000.--
8/8	12.10	40.000.--
heel 8/8	9.30	12.000.--
" 8/8	23.80	3.000.--
" 8/8	21.15	7.000.--
" 8/8	40.10	6.000.--
" 8/8	25.40	12.000.--
" 8/8	19.65	8.000.--
" 8/8	30.30	6.000.--
" 8/8	22.75	15.000.--
wastes	20.60	11.000.--
refuse	15.15	2.000.--
"	45.--	2.000.--
" (roses)	29.90	7.000.--
Boart (is used grinding of stones)	37.50	4.000.--
"	244.--	20.000.--
diamond powder		36.000.--
saphires	45.--	?
emeralds	57.50	45.000.--
rubiens	110.75	114.000.--
tourmalines	25.--	110.000.--
other stones	137.50	5.000.--
" "	123.50	15.000.--
pearls (Japan)	60.25	12.000.--
" "	193.--	60.000.--
"	84.--	193.000.--
		84.000.--
		7.368.000.--

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227376

	<u>carat</u>	<u>RM</u>
1 bracelet with pearls	2.70	7.368.000.--
1 " " "	2.70	20.000.--
1 " " "	0.30	20.000.--
1 " " "	1.--	2.000.--
1 " " "	0.60	9.000.--
1 pin with pearl (baroque)		1.500.--
1 golden ring		1.000.--
1 " "		500.--
1 pair of earrings (golden)		500.--
1 golden pin with a small pearl		300.--
2 pairs of chest buttons		400.--
1 brilliant pin		200.--
1 ornament (brilliant)		400.--
1 pair of earrings with stones		1.200.--
1 pair of earrings with stones		300.--
1 pair of earrings with stones		300.--
1 golden ring		300.--
1 brilliant pin	0.12	100.--
1 " "	0.10	1.000.--
1 " "	0.05	1.000.--
1 " "	0.70	400.--
1 " " with pearl	0.25	2.500.--
1 pin with ruby, emerald, saphire rose	0.50	1.500.--
1 brilliant brooch	6.--	2.000.--
1 brilliant ornament	6.--	50.000.--
1 " "	0.20	1.500.--
1 " "	0.10	800.--
1 " "	0.25	1.500.--
1 " "	0.15	500.--
1 ring with saphire	0.25	2.000.--
1 ring with emerald and rose	?	200.--
1 brilliant ring	0.25	2.000.--
1 brilliant ring with pearl	1.20	2.000.--
1 " "	0.40	7.000.--
1 " "	0.35	1.500.--
1 " "	0.10	2.500.--
1 " "	0.05	800.--
1 " "	0.10	300.--
1 " "	0.10	700.--
1 " "	0.45	700.--
1 " "	0.25	3.000.--
1 " "	0.35	2.000.--
1 " "	0.60	3.000.--
1 " "	0.45	5.000.--
1 " "	0.50	4.000.--
1 " "	0.70	4.000.--
1 " "	6.60	6.000.--
several golden chains and miscell.	35 gr	40.000.--
7 fountain pens)	
1 cigarette holder)	3.500.--
1 powder box)	
		7.580.400.--

227377

SHIPMENT 75

On 5th November 1945 there was received from Capt. Charles Snedeker, Military Government Detachment G-236 (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) a small box containing a diamond brooch, a platinum bracelet and a gold coin.

These valuables enclosed in a sealed envelope, had been delivered to the office of Capt. Snedeker on 5th Sept. 1945 by Director Hildebrandt of the Kreissparkasse, Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The envelope had been deposited there by 2 German "ehrmacht officers, the same officers who had previously deposited English pound notes and silver that had been taken from English flying officers forced down within German occupied territory. (See shipment 57)

Below is a translation of the copy of the receipt believed to have accompanied the valuables

Receipt.

14 August 1944

"This is to certify that the central court of the Army, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Kaiserdamm 49/50 today deposited a secret letter with us, to be kept until called for, this letter containing:

1 diamond brooch
1 platinum bracelet
1 gold coin

worth about 43000 RM

(stamp)	Langer	Wille
Oberkommando der Wehrmacht	Reg. Amtmann	Oberzahlmeister
Wehrmachtshauptkasse		

F.d.R.d.A.
(signature illegible)
(Oberstabsintendant
und Dienststellenleiter)

227378

SHIPMENT 76 (Summary)

A shipment sent in on 8 November 1945 by the G-2, Documents Control Section were contained the following items:

- a) one chest said to contain silverware with the emblem of the Polish crown.
- b) 4 gold men's watches
1 gold women's watch, set with 50 diamonds
2 pair of gold cuff links
- c) \$ 1000 in U.S. currency
10 English 1 pound notes
100,000 RM
1 wallet containing 4625 RM
1 diamond brooch
1 religious medallion
silverware with monogram of Eva Braun (6 knives,
6 forks,
6 spoons).

According to available information, all of this property except the brooch belonged to Eva Braun. Shortly before the capitulation it was entrusted for safekeeping to SS Oberführer Wilhelm Spacil who transported it to Austria and turned it over to SS Hauptsturmführer Franz Konrad at the SS Horse Farm, Fischborn Castle, near Zell am See, Austria. The diamond brooch was found on the person of Konrad when apprehended. It is believed to be the property of SS Gruppenführer Hermann Fegelein.

227379

77-17603

File No. 910.38

E:FN - Mr. Leonard

December 19, 1950

E:FN - Mr. Roberts

Final Report on Status FED.

In accordance with your recent instructions the office of the Foreign Exchange Depository in the Bank deutscher Laender building has been closed down. Attached is a statement reflecting the balances in the books of account, together with a list of the assets holdings still pending final disposal, also several suspense cases awaiting early action. The relevant books and files have been turned over to Mr. de Keyserlingk.

The last inspection of the Foreign Exchange Depository was performed in June 1947 by the Office of the Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM.

All assets still held in the FED vault compartments were verified container-wise by the undersigned together with Mr. de Keyserlingk and found in accord with the accounting records and the folders of items awaiting disposal. FED vault activities have at all times been performed under dual control. Mr. de Keyserlingk holds one set of keys to pertinent vault compartments. My own set is delivered to you herewith.

Enclosure:

Report on Status FED.

E:FN:FED:FJRoberts/sj
Tel: 7896

227380

APO 757-A, Frankfurt
Office of Economic Affairs
Finance Division

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITORY

STATUS AS AT C/B December 15, 1950.

ASSETS ACCOUNTABILITY ACCOUNTS

<u>A/C</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>		<u>CREDIT</u>		
	<u>Account Title</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>A/C</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Account Title</u>	<u>Units</u>
8 Precious Metals-Mixed Bullion	1 712	50 Assets Acq. from - Merkers Mine	61 862		
11 Coins Silver	2 484	52 Assets Acq. from - MG Law #52	462 289		
12 Coins Other	257 376	53 Assets Acq. from - MG Law #53	769		
15 Currency	1 816 152	54 Assets Acq. from - German Banks	1 306 758		
17 Securities	6 099	56 Assets Acq. from - UN Countries	1 181		
25 Other Assets	28	57 Assets Acq. from - Enemy Countries	7 109		
26 Other Assets Collection	436	58 Assets Acq. from - Concentr. Camps	9 426		
		59 Assets Acq. from - Other Sources	206 186		
		59.2 Assets Acq. from - Other Sources- (German Marks)	28 697		
		62 Assets Acq. from - by Journal Entry	10		
Total Units:	2 084 287	Total Units:	2 084 287		

DISPOSAL ACCOUNTS

<u>A/C</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Dollar Valuation</u>
	<u>Account Title</u>			
40 Assets Released - Restitution			13 085 131	66,445,354.62
42 Assets Released - Transfers			196 322	7,792,333.53
43 Assets Released - Other			6 247	4,324,803.00
45 Assets Released - On Loan			942	580,000.00
47 Assets Released - Returned to German Banks			76	2.00
48 Assets Released - Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold			3 469	263,680,452.94
Totals:			13 292 187	342,822,946.09

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DISPOSAL ACCOUNTS (cont'd)CREDIT

<u>A/C No.</u>	<u>Account Title</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Dollar Valuation</u>
70.1	Assets Released to-Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives	1 112	402,666.78
70.2	Assets Released to-OMGCH	946	580,001.00
70.3	Assets Released to-US Army	4 564	16,084.12
70.4	Assets Released to-IRO	1 197 416	808,369.00
70.5	Assets Released to-Currency Section, FED	80 716	8.00
70.6	Assets Released to-RB Fulda	43	1.00
70.7	Assets Released to-RB Hersfeld	33	1.00
70.8	Assets Released to-RB Bremen	104	1.00
70.9	Assets Released to-Laenderbank Vienna	2)	
70.10	Assets Released to-Stadtsparkasse Halle	1)	
70.11	Assets Released to-Kreissparkasse Ploehnen	2)	
70.12	Assets Released to-Commerzbank Berlin	1)	
70.13	Assets Released to-Deutsche Bank Fuerth	1)	1.00
70.14	Assets Released to-Sparkasse Hannover	1)	
70.15	Assets Released to-Nordiska Foehringsbank	1)	
70.16	Assets Released to-Postsparkassenamt Vienna	4)	
70.17	Assets Released to-Amtsgericht Frankfurt/Main	223	270,400.00
70.18	Assets Released to-Landeszentralbank Frankfurt/Main	102 402	4,098,505.75
70.19	Assets Released to-Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold	1 953	145,325,827.64
70.20	Assets Released to-Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer oeffentliches Gut m.b.H.	3 477	10.00
70.21	Assets Released to-Bank deutscher Laender	1 227	2,893,733.00
70.22	Assets Released to-Cremation	4 233	3.00
70.23	Assets Released to-City of Berlin	44	800,000.00
70.24	Assets Released to-CFA, OMGUS, Berlin	8	2,716,500.00
70.25	Assets Released to-IG Farben	1 962	808,300.00
70.51	Assets Released to-Individuals	110	656.00
70.101	Assets Released to-USA	396 458	3,561,305.88
70.102	Assets Released to-England	245 590	1,301,403.00
70.104	Assets Released to-Australia	22	34.00
70.105	Assets Released to-Belgium	1 467 439	2,093,020.25
70.107	Assets Released to-Canada	4 481	8,751.00
70.108	Assets Released to-Denmark	105 677	274,000.00
70.110	Assets Released to-India	26	10.00
70.111	Assets Released to-The Netherlands	872 886	37,327,558.87
70.112	Assets Released to-Norway	565 994	1,935,001.00
70.115	Assets Released to-Switzerland	19	52,125.00
70.117	Assets Released to-South Africa	1 787	11,600.00
70.124	Assets Released to-Albania	78 855	2.00
70.132	Assets Released to-Czechoslovakia	38 903	502,703.00
70.133	Assets Released to-Egypt	88 610	186,000.00
70.135	Assets Released to-France	5 243 243	100,680,514.25
70.136	Assets Released to-Germany	11	1.00

CREDIT (cont'd)

<u>A/C No.</u>	<u>Account Title</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>Dollar Valuation</u>
70.137	Assets Released to - Greece	23 280	2.00
70.138	Assets Released to - Hungary	9 582	35,757,569.55
70.140	Assets Released to - Italy	214 476	262,632.00
70.143a	Assets Released to - New Zealand	3	2.00
70.143	Assets Released to - Yugoslavia	29 303	144,211.00
70.146	Assets Released to - Poland	2 508 598	3,404.00
70.148	Assets Released to - Roumania	1	1.00
70.152	Assets Released to - Turkey	1	1.00
70.154	Assets Released to - USSR	1 204	5.00
70.162	Assets Released to - Luxembourg	152	21.00
 <u>Totals:</u>		 13 292 187	 342,822,946.09

ASSETS STILL HELD BY FED

<u>ITEM NO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
13	Platinum Bullion (IG Farben)	1 712
15	German Securities	22
21	Diamond Tools (so-called)	392
23	Effects of German PWs	— *
29	German Securities	723
32)		
37)	Currency Assembly	2 076 033
36	German PW Funds	34
43	Assets Rejected by IRO	1
51	German Securities	5 355
56	Effects of Unknown PWs (Shipm. 117)	2
58	Assets from Budget and Finance (Shipm. 120)	13
		—————
Total Units		2 084 287
		—————

* Comprises about 1200 envelopes which were never taken up on the accounting records.

Pending Files:

1. Italian Platinum Pending Restitution (cleared from Books of Account).
2. Claims to Jewelry held by Rhein/Main Bank, Frankfurt.
3. Heigl Dm Conversion.
4. FED File No. 940.39 (Top Secret).
5. File marked "Pending, FED-Policy".

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 7750!
By [initials] NARA Date 2/1/12

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

44-57505

July 24, 1946-

3 Feb 1948

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-fillings, 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.

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

227385

SY 4477750
Authority NVA 2/1/77

227386

<u>SHIPMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>
1	15 Apr 45	Salt Mine, Merkers		<i>deposited in Reichsbank Frankfurt</i>
2	25 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Halle	3AUMV A 7AUMV B 12LMV C 3AUMV D 3AUMV E 3AUMV F	* 3662 bags and cartons said to contain German currency 3AUMV 80 bags said to contain foreign currency LMV 4173 bags said to contain 8307 gold bars LMV 55 boxes said to contain gold bullion LMV 3326 bags said to contain gold coins LMV 33 bags said to contain silver and gold coins LMV 5 bags said to contain Maria Theresia Thalers LMV 63 bags said to contain silver bars 4 LMV 1 bag said to contain platinum bars (now 6 platinum bars) 8 bags said to contain gold rings 3VMV 190 parcels said to contain plates and dies (now 185 parcels) 1LMV ✓ 48 containers said to contain miscellaneous office supplies and equipment 1LMV ✓ 207 containers said to contain SS loot of jewelry, silverware, coins, stamps, teeth-fittings etc. (now 204 containers plus misl. bars)
3	27 Apr 45	Stadt-&Kreissparkasse Hof	1LMV	2 chests said to contain gold plate and service (1 gold chalice, 24 gold plates, 41 gold knives, 41 gold spoons, 41 gold forks)
4	27 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Plauen	12LMV 8LMV	35 bags said to contain gold coin (now 28 bags) 22 bags said to contain silver coin
5	29 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Nordhausen	8ARS 12LMV Act. 4st. 7AUMV	242 bags said to contain currency 3 bags said to contain platinum and other precious metals (now 10 boxes platinum) 21 containers said to contain records 1 envelope said to contain French checks
6	29 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Leipzig	7ARS	173 bags said to contain currency (now 328 bags)

DATE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
7	26 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Berlin factory, Berlin
8	25 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
9	26 Apr 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
10	2 May 45	Reichsbank, Göttingen
11	2 May 45	factory, Berlin
12	2 May 45	SAC, Münster
13	3 May 45	10 Party, Berlin
14	3 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
15	3 May 45	Reichsbank, Nuremberg
16	4 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
17	9 May 45	Reichsbank, Nuremberg
18	10 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
19	11 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
20	12 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
21	13 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
22	14 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
23	15 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
24	16 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
25	17 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
26	18 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
27	19 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
28	20 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
29	21 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
30	22 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
31	23 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
32	24 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
33	25 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
34	26 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
35	27 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
36	28 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
37	29 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
38	30 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
39	31 May 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
40	1 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
41	2 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
42	3 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
43	4 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
44	5 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
45	6 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
46	7 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
47	8 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
48	9 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
49	10 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
50	11 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
51	12 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
52	13 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
53	14 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
54	15 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
55	16 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
56	17 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
57	18 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
58	19 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
59	20 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
60	21 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
61	22 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
62	23 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
63	24 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
64	25 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
65	26 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
66	27 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
67	28 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
68	29 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
69	30 June 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
70	1 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
71	2 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
72	3 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
73	4 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
74	5 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
75	6 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
76	7 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
77	8 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
78	9 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
79	10 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
80	11 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
81	12 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
82	13 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
83	14 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
84	15 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
85	16 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
86	17 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
87	18 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
88	19 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
89	20 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
90	21 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
91	22 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
92	23 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
93	24 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
94	25 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
95	26 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
96	27 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
97	28 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
98	29 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
99	30 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
100	31 July 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
101	1 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
102	2 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
103	3 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
104	4 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
105	5 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
106	6 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
107	7 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
108	8 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
109	9 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
110	10 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
111	11 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
112	12 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
113	13 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
114	14 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
115	15 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
116	16 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
117	17 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
118	18 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
119	19 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
120	20 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
121	21 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
122	22 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
123	23 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
124	24 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
125	25 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
126	26 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
127	27 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
128	28 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
129	29 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
130	30 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
131	31 Aug 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
132	1 Sept 45	Reichsbank, Berlin
133	2 Sept 45	REMOVED FOR RESTIMATION

227387

Author: NND7750! Declassify Date: 2/1/177
S/N: 11331 HPA Date: 2/1/177

JOHN MINTON
WITNESS

DET. SAWYER

DET. HARRIS

18 14 May 1945
14 May 1945
14 May 1945

14 May 1945
14 May 1945

14 May 1945
14 May 1945

19 14 May 1945
14 May 1945
14 May 1945

14 May 1945
14 May 1945

14 May 1945

20 16 May 1945
16 May 1945
16 May 1945

16 May 1945
16 May 1945

16 May 1945

21 16 May 1945
16 May 1945
16 May 1945

16 May 1945
16 May 1945
16 May 1945

16 May 1945
16 May 1945

REASON FOR REQUEST
DET. HARRIS

227388

Authority NWD77501
S/N 1033 HRA Date 2/11/77

DECLASSIFIED

227389

CO_NF_LD_E_N_T_I_A_L
SHIPMENT NUMBER DATE SOURCE
CONTENTS

60

1 bag gold coins
Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag, 2000.00 U.S. currency

61 2000.00 U.S. currency
Mitbenwald 1/1/51

62 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag miscellaneous currency and securities

63 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag currency

64 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag coins

65 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag miscellaneous securities

66 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag diamonds and pearls

67 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag gold coins 2000.00 U.S. currency

68 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
20 bags German gold coins

69 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
20 boxes German gold coins

70 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
8 boxes German silver coins

71 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
10 bags, 1000000 francs French money

72 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 roll, 1000000 francs French money

73 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
100000 francs French money

74 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
5 bags gold coins

75 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 sack Cooring, Italy

76 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag gold coins

77 2000.00 U.S. currency
Reichsbanknoten-Mitbenwald 1/1/51
1 bag said to contain French francs

CO_NF_LD_E_N_T_I_A_L
C_O_N_F_I_D_E_N_T_I_A_L

DECLASSIFIED BY NMDD775051
Authority NMDD775051
By W322 NPA Date 2/11/57

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by [REDACTED] NPA Date 2/1/11
Autofony NND77505

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SHIPMENT
NUMBER

DATE

SOURCE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTENTS

SHIPMENT NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	CONTENTS
41	28 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Sonneberg	6/195 A - 21 bags (large) said to contain 5 RM coins 6/195 B - 111 bags said to contain 2 RM coins
			6/195 C - 445 bags (small) said to contain 5 RM coins
			6/195 D - 7 bags said to contain silver bullion
			6/195 E - 1 bag said to contain coins
			3/195 F - 1 box said to contain currency and securities
42	29 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Zwickau	6/195 A - 2 bags said to contain gold and silver coins 6/195 B - 4 bags said to contain foreign currency
			6/195 C - 1 package said to contain foreign currency and coin 6/195 D - 1 bag said to contain gold coins
			6/195 E - 1 bag said to contain currency securities and coins
			6/195 F - 235 bags said to contain German silver coins
			6/195 G - 3 bags said to contain various coins
			6/195 H - 1 bag said to contain foreign currency and coins
			6/195 I - 1 bag said to contain securities
			6/195 J - 2 bags said to contain foreign currency
			6/195 K - 1 bag said to contain foreign currency
			6/195 L - 1 box said to contain foreign currency, coins and securities (not checked)
43	29 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Reisenfeld	6/195 A - 1 box said to contain foreign currency, coins and securities (not checked)
			6/195 B - 8 bags said to contain German silver coins
			6/195 C - 1 bag said to contain foreign currency, coins and securities
			6/195 D - 8 bags said to contain German silver coins
			6/195 E - 2 boxes said to contain foreign currency and securities
			6/195 F - 1 bag said to contain foreign exchange assets
44	30 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Weimar	6/195 G - 14 boxes said to contain foreign exchange assets
			6/195 H - 1 bag said to contain silver coins
45	30 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Leipzig	6/195 I - metal Case and 1 sack said to contain foreign currency and coins
46	1 Jul 45	Financial Institutions Landkreis Soltau	6/195 J - small box said to contain diamonds
47	3 Jul 45	Reichsbank, Gotha	6/195 K - Following said to contain foreign currency, securities and gold bullion: 3 bags, 3 carton boxes, 1 folder, 1 large box, 5 small boxes

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Author NND775057
By (W32) HAPA Date 2/11/77

227392

SHOE LEAD
NUMBER

DATE

SOURCE

CONTENTS

CONT'D			
26	9 Jun 45	Haidhausen, Austria	✓ 1 bag said to contain Austrian gold coins ✓ 1 bag said to contain gold bullion
27	10 Jun 45	7th U.S. Army, Innsbruck	✓ 25 boxes said to contain gold bars ✓ 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
		Dorenwald	✓ 15 bags said to contain currency ✓ 40 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
		Lindau	✓ 10 bags 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 ✓ 1 box said to contain green box and white pine box said to contain currency ✓ 2 bags said to contain gold bullion ✓ 1 box said to contain foreign currency and securities
		Rohrbach and St. Johann	✓ 15 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
		Oberwichter	✓ 14 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
		Ober-Siegendorf	✓ 14 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
		Wittigal	✓ 164 bags said to contain gold bars (now 79 gold bars)
28	11 Jun 45	Klagenfurt	✓ 2 bags said to contain currency and securities
29	15 Jun 45	Reichsbank, Zwickau	✓ 11 bags said to contain gold bars
30	15 Jun 45	Dentzche Bank, Meiningen	✓ 1 box said to contain foreign currency ✓ 1 metal box said to contain radium ** REMOVED 19 NOV 45 TO OFFICE OF ✓ 1 mail sack said to contain radium ✓ CHECK SUBJEC FOR STORAGE
31	18 Jun 45	Kammer-Steierzell am See	✓ 19 bags said to contain gold coin and bullion ✓ 1 mail sack said to contain currency ✓ 3 boxes said to contain currency ✓ 3 bags said to contain jewelry and silverware ✓ 1 mail sack said to contain wrappings from currency and coin ✓ 2 boxes and 10 bags said to contain silver coin and bullion ✓ 1 envelope said to contain gold coin, currency and jewelry (now in bag)
32	21 Jun 45	XII Corps, Hanover	✓ 4 bags said to contain silver bullion (✓ ✓) X B 5 albums maps
		✓ 5	
		✓ 1000 ✓ 144 ✓	

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SHIPMENT
NUMBER

DATE

SOURCE

CONTENTS

299 bags gold coins 5 silver pieces
28 bags gold coins various coins
20 bags gold coins no currency
82 packages gold to contain various papers and/or currency
3 packages silver to contain former RAV

227393

75
1 Nov 45 Reichsbank Bremen
Austriasparkasse, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

1 brooch said to be diamond brooch
1 bracelet said to be platinum bracelet
1 coin said to be gold coin

1 chest said to contain silverware with the emblem of the Polisch crown
1 small brown box said to contain four gold men's watches, one gold woman's watch, set with diamonds, two pair of gold cuff links
1 small black suitcase said to contain one thousand dollars American currency
1 gold sovereign (1) note, one hundred thousand (100,000) one million (1,000,000) francs
1 bag containing four thousand six hundred and twenty-five (4,250) one francs (French), and silverware
1 bag of gold coins (marked 9).

28 gold rings each containing one or more of 1000 million gold coins

silver bars containing 1 piece (varied, 10 to 100 to 200 incl.)
1 bag containing 46 boxes, but containing 3 full smaller sacks of

1,000 gold pieces each piece called sack of 600 coins, or 2
total of 3,600 coins.

1 bag containing:
1/2 pieces of 20 British Pounds
6 pieces of 20 Greek Drachmas
138 pieces of 20 French Francs
6 pieces of 40 French Francs
1 piece of 50 French Francs
110 pieces of 20 Italian Lira
29 pieces of 8 Austrian Lira
2 pieces of 20 Spanish Pesetas
1 piece of 75 Russian Rubles
218 pieces of English Sovereigns

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

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NV77505
By WWD HPA Date 2/1/77

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775058
By AI NARA Date 2-13-97

copy file

The Foreign Exchange Depository

Finance Division

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

Note: This paper is prepared solely for the information of the U.S. business Executives visiting/ the Foreign Exchange Depository on 27 April 1947.

227394

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 72505P
 By AI NARA Date 2-13-97

Foreign Exchange DepositoryFinance DivisionOffice of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)Functions and Personnel

The Foreign Exchange Depository, headed by Colonel William G. Brey, US Army, is a branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS, the Director of which is Mr. Theodore H. Ball in Berlin.

Located in the Reichsbank Building in Frankfurt/Main its functions fall into two categories:

A. Depository Section

1. Custody, inventory and accounting for valuables uncovered in Germany by Allied Forces.
2. Custody of assets delivered in U.S. Zone under Military Government Law No. 53.
3. Investigation of ownership and claims pertaining to assets held.

B. Currency Section

1. Custody, issue, retirement and accounting for Allied Military marks.
2. Accounting for Military Government Court Fines.


Reichsbank Building
Frankfurt

The staff includes U.S. Army Security Officers, U.S. accounting and banking specialists, Allied jewel experts and German clerical assistants.

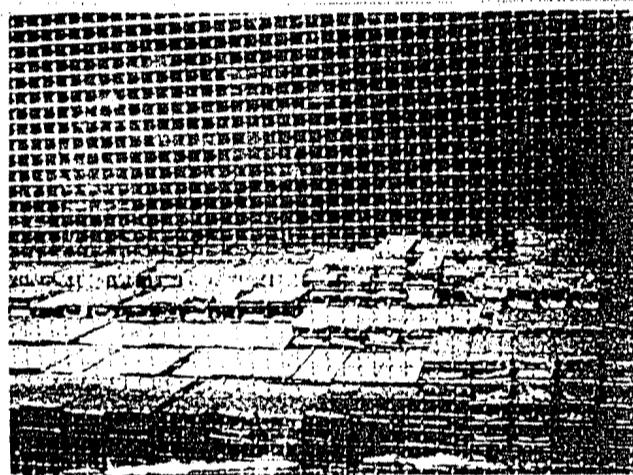
DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 7250SP

By AT NARA Date 2-13-97

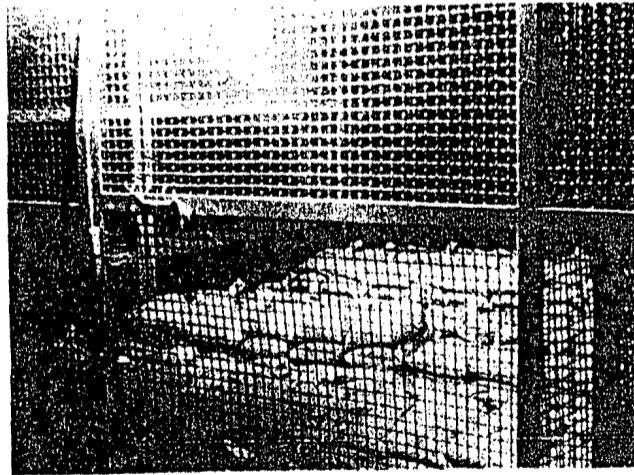
A. Depository Section

The first shipment of valuables arrived in April 1945 and constituted an enormous hoard of gold bullion, currencies, and several hundred containers of S.S. loot.



--- Gold Bullion.

This cache was discovered by the U.S. Army in the Merkers salt mine where it had been deposited, for safety from air raid attacks, by the Reichsbank Berlin.



--- Bags of Gold Coin.

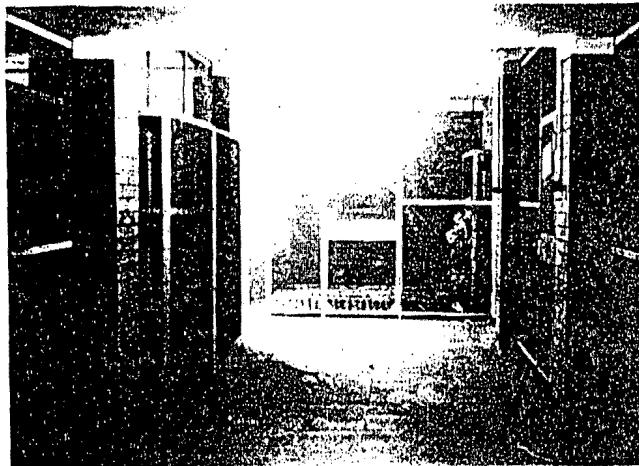
Before the end of 1945 many additional shipments arrived from various parts of Germany, filling spacious

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Authority NND 7250SP

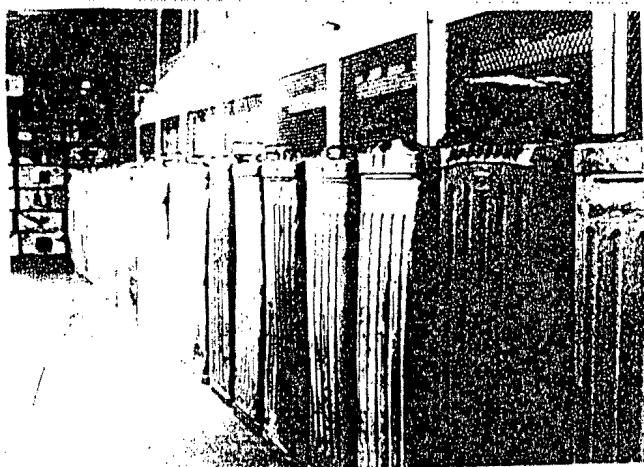
By AT NARA Date 2-13-97

vaults with a heterogeneous mass of assets, the sorting, inventorying, recording and investigation of which has been under way for many months. It is estimated that the values represented are well in excess of 500 million dollars.



---- Sealed Bullion Cages.

The ultimate disposition of these assets is governed by various rules as to restitution and reparation and by special directives issued by higher headquarters. Restitutions involving tons of gold and silver bullion have already been accomplished.

---- Containers of Currency
from many Lands.

Large quantities of unidentifiable jewelry and other personal effects stripped from victims of Nazi brutality are also held in the Depository.

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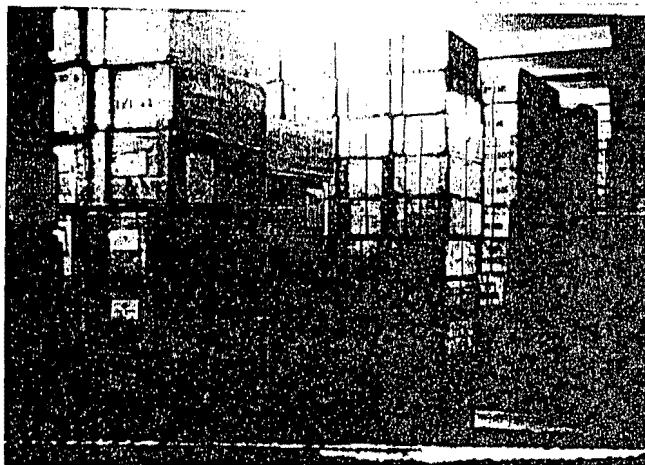
Authority NND 77505R

By AT NARA Date 2-13-97

An interesting disposition as to gold bullion and coin was devised at the Paris Reparation Conference in December 1945. Analogous to the "General Average" concept in maritime law it involves the creation of a so-called "Gold Pot" which will be divided among the claimant countries in proportion to their losses of gold to Germany.

B. Currency Section

The Currency Section of the Foreign Exchange Depository is the highest official Allied Currency Office in the American Zone of Germany. As such it is responsible and concerned with Allied Military mark matters of any nature. It is charged with the custodianship of and has in reserve over eight billion Allied Military marks.



--- Mark Currency Reserve.

It maintains accounts with the Land Central Banks of each Land, having balances at present aggregating over three billion marks. Its functions include Advances of Allied Military marks to U.S. Armed Forces and Representatives of Allied Governments, redemption of mutilated, counterfeit or altered Allied Military marks, processing of payments to over two million German ex-Prisoners of War, reimbursement of U.S. Disbursing Officers for M.G. Expenditures. It is the Depository for MG Court Collections, such as fines and forfeitures, and it is responsible for the preparation of reports forwarded to the U.S. Treasury, War and Navy Departments. It participates in the formation of policy governing currency matters. Maintains liaison with the British Currency Section.

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Status as at 30 June 1948 of Assets held by FED

Ship. No.	Description of Property Type	Quantities	Origin	Remarks
1	Silver bullion	172 bars	BOR Copper mine Yugoslavia (via Markers Mine)	Restitution to Yugoslavia has been authorized and date of turnover has been set.
do	Silver Coin in Howard Report	13500 fine oz (approx)	R/B Berlin	Comprises 23 bags, 5 of which contain Maria Theresia Thalers; others mixed and damaged coin various countries. Believe this coin was scheduled for remelting & use in German economy.
2D	Contents of Safe E Deposit Boxes	7 containers	Various banking offices in France (via R/B Halle)	Monetary gold has been removed and added to Gold Pot. Remaining assets are restitutable to France.
3	Gold plated tableware and one Chalice	3 containers	Poland (via Stadt-U.Kreis-sparkasse Hof)	Restitutable to Poland. Matter has been referred to MFA&A Section of Restitution Branch for disposition.
5	F.Fcs 2600,000 in worth- 113 metal less bank notes	113 metal containers	R/B Nordhausen as depository for Reichskreditkasse Berlin	Bank of France has recommended destruction by fire. Suggestion of OFA to destroy by maceration in order to salvage paper was referred to French authorities on 3 May 1948. No reply to date.
17	Silver Coin: Yugoslav. Dinar, Roumanian Lei	9323.4 kg 9059.0 kg (338 boxes)	Hungary (via R/B Magdeburg)	FED awaiting instructions re disposition.
18E	Personal effects of Allied PW.	20 containers	PW Camps Stalag Luft VIIIe-Bagan do III do Hartmannsdorf Camp(via RB Munich)	These effects consist mainly of papers, money orders, checks, securities which were possible of identification as to national origins. Twelve countries are involved. Listings will be prepared shortly and submitted to OFA for authorization to restitute.
21B	do	3 containers	PW Camp	do
21K	Silver bullion, medallions, shot, etc.	700 kg (approx)	Reichsmint, Munich	Officials of Reichsmint Munich informed FED under oath on 26 Apr 1947 that all the records and reports of the Mint were destroyed by fire on 5 Jan 1945.

Ship. No.	Description of Property		Origin	Remarks
	Type	Quantities		
22	One lot of diamonds & semi-precious stones	one container (958 carats)	Czechoslovakia (via Salt Mine near Stassfurt, Germany)	Possible restitution to Czechoslovakia re claim 139-C. Decision pending at OFA.
de	Platinum Mesh, utensils, etc.	80 kg (approx.)	Italy (via Reges)	Identified as Italian property. Authorization to restitute was requested in IRS to OFA dated 18 June 48.
26B	Silver bullion, jewelry, currency, numismatic coin, etc.	43 bars silver 48 containers other assets	Czechoslovakia (via R/B Regensburg)	Disposition being studied by OFA. Material is recorded on approx. 1000 FED inventory forms. Greater portion of assets were found in envelopes bearing names & addresses of Czech nationals.
27E	Securities	2 containers	Found abandoned in Austria (via 502nd Parachute Infantry)	Securities of the Compania Hispano-American de Electricidad of a par value aggregating 70500 pesos.
28	Securities	4 boxes	Found on a farm near Erlangen; file data indicates Holland origin.	Certificate numbers of several issues were referred to Netherlands Mission and identified.
31	Silver Bullion & scrap	1100 fine oz	Found buried near Reuris-Taxenbach by US CIC investigators	Believed to have been buried by Nazi agents together with other valuables most of which were identified as formerly held by R/B Berlin and forcibly removed during last stages of war.
32A	Silver Sheet	2 boxes (100 kg)	Unknown	Delivered to FED by XXI Corps Artillery, AFM 101, Mansfield without date as to origin.
34C	Securities	2,000,000 shs "Concordia" 650,000 shs "Columbia" (approx)	Found by American Forces in Delitsch, Germany.	All shares have been inventoried by FED. Claims have been filed by Belgium, France and Roumania. The last-mentioned however having withdrawn their claim on 10 June 1948. Decision is awaited by FED as to manner of disposition as per IRS to OFA dated 19 April 1948.
39	German Securities	2 boxes, value RM 212,000,000.	Found at Bad Elster in the State Kur Bad by US Forces.	Stated to have been deposited at the Elsterbad by the Finance-Ministry of the State of Saxony for safekeeping..

Ship. No.	Description of Property		Origin	Remarks
	Type	Quantities		
41D	Silver Bullion	4400 fine oz (approx)	Germany (Russian Zone) under Law 53	Manner of disposal not decided.
47	Industrial diamonds	150,000 carats (approx)	Roges (via R/B Ilmenau)	Not yet investigated.
52E	Personal effects Concentration Camp victims	6 containers	Inmates of Dachau Concentration Camp.	Identification completed as far as possible. Representatives of various missions scheduled to visit FED and take delivery of assets against receipt.
53	Silver bullion	1200 fine oz (approx)	Germany (Russian Zone)under Law 53	Manner of disposal not decided.
34D)	Silver bullion	77,000 kg (approx)	Degussa	Identified as property of Degussa, Frankfurt. Degussa documented claim forwarded to OFA for decision on 15 March 1948.
56)				
57	Securities	10 Pkgs	Believed looted from France & Luxembourg; brought to FED from Dresdner Bank	Historical data discloses securities were brought to Germany by Schreyer, a representative of NSDAP. Restitution Control Branch was com- sulted as to existing claims re securities and replied to effect all securities should be treated in accordance with Memorandum No. 10 dated 23 Oct 47. Appear to be looted securities.
61	Currency	1 Box	Pierre Laval	Restitution dependent on surrender of receipt given to Laval by US Military at time of turnover. French have been advised accordingly.
64	Diamonds & Jewelry	3 boxes	Erich Viehman, German national	Data concerning identification of assets as property of Viehman was submitted to OFA on 19 March 1948.
70	Jewelry	1 box	Taken from Emma Goering	Legal Division advises release to be effected on 13 July as approved by C/Staff.
76	Silverware & Jewelry	1 box	Property of Eva Braun	do.

Ship. No.	Description of Property		Origin	Remarks
	Type	Quantities		
81	German Securities	1 Box	German Post Offices via Civil Censorship Division.	Securities are unidentifiable as to ownership for the reason they were found in mail containers impounded from German P.O. at time of entry of armed forces into the US Zone.
84	do	do	do	do
85	Silver bullion, coins and tableware	1026 lbs	unknown	Confiscated by US Constabulary when found in automobile containing four individuals with forged credentials; individuals later confessed they were black market operators.
various	Foreign currencies	various	Germany	Authorization received to return currencies according to WX-90078. FED is now starting on this matter.
do	Jewelry, metal currency etc.	do	Unidentified	Ready for turnover to IRO awaiting agreement from IRO re form of receipt.
do	Monetary Gold Bullion	2,440,000 fine oz (approx)	Various	Includes Italian & Austrian set asides, gold bullion (also coin) on which disposition instructions have not as yet been received.
do	Monetary Gold Coin	1,700,000 fine oz (approx)	Various	Now being shipped to Bank of England
do	German Printing Plates	8½ tons (boxes)	Germany	Packed and ready for disposition, awaiting instructions as described in our IRS to OPA dated 26 May 48.
Currency Section	Allied Military Marks	New 1745 Used 2278		Mark currency reserve. Authority has been received to macerate used currency, method to be investigated and submitted to OPA. No instructions as to 1745 boxes unused currency.
do	Unidentified PW funds	34 (boxes)	German P.W.	Held in custody for a/c Provost Marshal No instructions to date re disposition.
do	Various Currencies	one bag	Military Gov. Sub-Accountants	Held pending investigation.

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RECORDED, INDEXED, SERIALIZED, FILED - DEPT. OF DEFENSE

File : FED Master File

Mr Roberts

FED

Dufo only

24 January 1946

W.M.

FILE NO. 900.10

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone)
Finance Division

SUBJECT: Foreign Exchange Depository.
TO : Executive Officer, Finance Division.

1. In response to your request for information about the Foreign Exchange Depository, the following is given as a brief statement of the history, organization, current status and problems of the depository.

2. As you know, the depository is a section of Currency Branch, its maintenance and operation having been added arbitrarily to the functions of that branch in the spring of 1945. This was due principally to the efforts of Col. Bernard Bernstein, who was then Chief of Finance Division and was interested in the collection and control of the great variety of assets which later came into the depository. Originally the Currency Branch under SHAEF was designed to hold, control, and distribute occupation currencies printed for use in the various countries occupied by the Allied armies. Reference is made to letter from Hq USFET, OMGUSZ, Financial Branch, File No. GEO91.1-3, dated October 1945, Subject: Functions of Currency Section, signed by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge. For a comprehensive statement of the history and accomplishments of the Currency Branch, you may consult letter GE Fin 321-3, 14 November 1945, USFET, OMGUSZ, Financial Branch, Subject: Currency Section, signed by Joseph M. Dodge, prepared by Capt. L. A. Jennings. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Directive 1067, declared that a separate agency should be provided to hold and control foreign exchange assets captured by the Army of the U.S. Currency Branch was selected to operate this agency and it was named the Foreign Exchange Depository.

3. Currency Branch has operated heretofore under a dual chain of command, that is, it originally operated under the European Civil Affairs Division, from which its personnel was chiefly recruited as "ECA, Currency Section for Germany," as a sub-division of Financial Branch of SHAEF (G-5), and also as Currency Branch of Finance Division of Allied Group Control Council. Through various changes of name, these designations eventually became Currency Branch of Finance Division, Office of Military Government (US Zone), and Office of Military Government for Germany (US), respectively.

4. Actual operation of the Foreign Exchange Depository began in April 1945 when a detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Henry D. Oregon moved into Frankfurt/Main, Germany, charged, inter alia, with the mission of establishing and operating the depository. The Reichsbank Building, then occupied and in use by the Reichsbank Hauptstelle, was requisitioned and the occupants were allowed 48 hours to evacuate. Possession of the building having been established, certain structural alterations were necessary in order to provide greater secure storage capacity than was afforded by the

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existing vaults of the Reichsbank. For this purpose the air raid shelters in the sub-basement and certain other rooms in the building were strengthened and sealed. Almost immediately the receiving by the depository of shipments of valuables began.

5. The first shipment, the famous Merkers Cache, was received at the depository on 15 April 1945. Some of the Currency Branch personnel had gone to the mine, between Fulda and Eisenach, to supervise the loading and distribution of this enormous hoard consisting of gold bullion, gold and silver coin, platinum, jewelry, a large quantity of "SS loot," and various currencies, including 2,700,000,000 RM. Bags, boxes and parcels, there were approximately 11,750 containers in this shipment alone. The long caravan of trucks which brought the loads of shipment No. 1 from the mine over a period of days was provided with a strong military escort of Army cars, motorcycles, guards, and even airplanes, in order to eliminate danger of loss. Seventy-five additional shipments were received at the depository during the remainder of the year. They came principally from what is now the U.S. Zone of occupation in Germany but some came from Austria, and Czechoslovakia, and from other areas into which the Army penetrated. It has been said that the depository contains the largest single collection of wealth in the world with the possible exception of that held at Ft. Knox, Ky. The gold holdings alone are second only to those at Ft. Knox.

6. In June 1945, a team of gold experts from the U.S. Treasury Department arrived in Frankfurt to begin evaluatory survey of the gold in the depository. They continued their labors for some 60 days with the assistance of Currency Branch personnel and at the conclusion of same, submitted a comprehensive report on their findings. Meanwhile, the personnel of the Currency Branch, consisting of some 16 officers and 130 enlisted men, proceeded with the laborious task of inventorying, sorting, orderly storage, and cataloging of the contents of the depository. This work continued until in October deletion of personnel caused by the redeployment program reduced the staff of Currency Branch so that it became impracticable to continue operation in the depository in addition carrying on the other necessary functions of the branch.

7. It became apparent in August 1945 that space in the Reichsbank Building would not be sufficient to house all of the assets which had been taken into control by the various agencies of the Army under Military Government Laws 52 and 53. These properties were held at various Reichsbanks in the U.S. Zone as a temporary measure. Orders were issued that no further shipments would be made to the depository until further notice.

8. Early in the operation of the depository, an elaborate security system modelled on that in use by the U.S. mints was instituted. Triple control was established for the main vault where the most precious items were kept and dual control for all other strong rooms. No person can be admitted to the main vault without the concurrent cooperation of three officers, each of whom carries keys to dual locks under his exclusive control. Keys of each officer are kept in his separate safe when not in use. In addition, the vault door has a combination lock known only to three officers. No person can enter or be in any vault or strong room unless two of these three

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officers are present. An infantry company of the 29th Infantry Division was assigned the duty of guarding the building, premises and all vault approaches. Only persons accompanied by officers, carrying passes signed by the Chief of Currency Branch, are allowed to approach the vault entrances. Barbed wire barriers and a flood lighting system are maintained around the premises to which there is only one entrance.

9. In addition to the interest which attaches to the depository because of the value of its contents, there are certain spectacular aspects of its complexion. In the main vault, through the wire netting which divides it into compartments, may be seen rooms filled with gold bars stacked three deep from wall to wall. Bars average a weight of about 25 pounds, and the value of about \$12,500 each. In one cage is a nugget approximately the size of a grapefruit and said to be the largest nugget in the world. In another is the gold of the German Foreign Office, called the Ribbentrop gold. In another is virtually the entire Hungarian gold reserve. Still another compartment houses boxes of diamonds of all sizes and specially processed metals. One compartment is diverted to super-precious metals such as platinum, irridium, palladium, etc. Several compartments are filled with sacks of gold coins of different countries. One large room contains about 200 suitcases or small trunks of the infamous SS loot. Included in this loot is an untold quantity of money and personal jewelry apparently stolen or taken from victims of the Nazi regime. There are also some 600 pounds of gold tooth-fillings said to have been extracted from the mouths of murder camp victims. Strangely enough, two rooms of the air raid shelter vaults are stacked to the ceilings with boxes of alarm clocks, most of them cheap and of negligible value as alarm clocks, but all a part of the loot. No attempt has been made as yet to evaluate the SS loot but from a cursory inspection of the contents of a few containers, it is apparent that the total value is a very large figure.

10. One interesting discovery was the hoard of English pounds sterling buried by the Nazi government. These were branded as being counterfeit by special experts despatched by Scotland Yard, but were pronounced to be so well done as to be virtually indistinguishable from the genuine. The face value of these notes totals approximately \$8~~00~~ million. They are in denominations from 5 to 100 pounds, all neatly stacked and bill-strapped as if they had just come from the printing press. They have recently been shipped to the Bank of England for expert study and report.

11. Interesting also were the famous crown jewels of the Hungarian and Hohenzollern dynasties. These recently have been surrendered to Fine Arts, Monuments and Archives Division.

12. Many and complicated problems arise respecting the distribution of the contents of the depository. Much of this, notably the SS loot, is incapable of restitution because its origins were "lost" in the manner of its acquisition by the Nazis. It has been suggested that such of this loot as cannot be traced may be used to establish a foundation for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for the benefit of the war ravaged victims of the

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Germans. Much of the gold bullion cannot be traced, it having been deliberately melted and recast into new bars by its captors. Proposal has been made that this gold be thrown into hotchpotch and divided among the nations (whose gold was seized by the Germans) in proportion to their unrecovered losses of national gold; debit to be made against their reparation claims. Individuals of various countries have attempted to present claims for jewelry and valuables alleged to have been stolen from them by the Germans and believed to be included in the captured loot. It has been impossible as yet for various reasons (one being absence of an inventory), to take cognizance of these claims other than to notify the claimants that all claims must be presented through their respective governments. Meanwhile, the various "victim nations" have been invited to submit a consolidated list of claims. It is contemplated that when these have been received and cataloged, invitations will be issued to the interested nations to despatch commissions to the depository, or other siti of the property claimed, for the purpose of inspection, identification and verification of the claimed items; this to be done in cooperation with the custodians of such items. Policy has already been announced to the effect that restitution of currencies held by the depository, or other custodian, will be made to the country which issued such currencies. The questions of restitution and reparations are inextricably conjoined in that all claims for reparations must be reduced by the extent of restitution effected. This necessitates accurate accounting and evaluating of assets which are likely to be the subject of restitutions.

13. The task of completing an evaluatory inventory and accurate accounts of the assets of the Foreign Exchange Depository is huge, not only because of the quantity of the items involved but also because of the expert knowledge required to appraise, describe and catalog them. Furthermore, this work must be accomplished under security controls which will prevent loss, not a simple problem when it is considered that no one knows what is in the depository now. There are many very small items of great value. A few experts on precious stones and jewelry could labor for months on such an inventory without making any appreciable progress towards completion of their work.

14. It would be erroneous to assume that little or nothing has been done towards inventorying the property in the depository. The gold report represents a noteworthy achievement. Quantitative inventories have been made of approximately one-half of the shipments. That is, the contents of containers have been noted and listed by a general description, each container has been location charted, and orderly arrangement of all items has been effected, records have been made of all of these proceedings. Many thousands of man-hours have gone into the doing of this necessary ground work. What remains to be done is largely a job for experts. They can and should be aided by non-technical personnel of discretion and intelligence.

Paul S. McCarrall
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Capt., AC

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