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Metternich, Graf von: Entrusted with the organization of the "Kunstschutz," a special body created by the Germans in 1940 to deal with matters related to Fine Arts in occupied countries.

Meyer: Eminent historian of the German Academy in Florence, believed to have been a Nazi and to possess important information concerning looting of art in Italy.

Miedl, Alois: Was reportedly one of the most active of Goering's agents. He negotiated the forced sale of the well known Goudstikker collection in Amsterdam, and arranged for the transfer of part of the paintings it contained to Spain, where they were intercepted. He is also known to have transferred to Switzerland 6 paintings looted from French and Dutch collections, and valued at approximately 800,000 Swiss francs; these also have been located and frozen.

Mileant, Comte de: A Russian with German nationality, now reported to be in Switzerland on a temporary visa. An associate of Carl Moritz Bunge, suspected of smuggling securities and art objects into Switzerland.

Mohnen, Wilhelm Jakob von: Reported to have purchased paintings from the Comte de Paris on behalf of Goering.

Muhlmann, Joseph: Head of the Art Section in the Seyss-Inquart Occupation Government, Holland. A resident of Linz, Austria. One unconfirmed report states that he may have acted for Goering.

Paul, Otto: At one time in charge of Jewish archives, books, ritual objects, press files, paintings and related materials collected since 1941 for purposes of research. Was directly responsible to Alfred Rosenberg.

Pinder: Art adviser in many deals involving looted art.

Plietzsch: Art historian and expert. Assistant to Muhlmann in the Seyss-Inquart Occupation Government, Amsterdam.

Pohlo, von: Reportedly purchased art objects in Italy on Goering's behalf.

Posse: Director of the Führer Museum at Linz. He was, until his death, believed to have been engaged in the traffic of looted art in Switzerland, but this has not been definitely established.

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Reber, G.F.: He was believed to have been appointed by Goering official buyer of works of art. Later reports indicated he may have been merely a sub-agent. He is thought to have acquired valuable tapestries for Goering in Italy, and to have been involved in the purchase of a famous Memling painting in Florence for either Goering or Hitler. Deprived of German citizenship for being a Freemason, he passed through the Allied lines, and is now at Albergo Gargano, Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, Prov. Avellino. He had dealings with Andreas Hofler.

Rochlitz, Gustav: A German art dealer who had been living in Paris for some years before the war. One of the most ubiquitous of the Nazi art agents. His looting was officially sanctioned as certificates were issued to him stating that: "Herr Rochlitz is employed by arrangement with the Office for the Protection of Works of Art on the H.Q. of the Supreme Military Commander in France, for the purchase of important works of art for German museums, as well as for high officials of the State and Party. All authorities are requested to offer him the maximum of assistance in the carrying out of his mission." He was also involved in the traffic of looted art in Switzerland. He was at one time a resident of Zurich, and apparently maintained a residence at Baden-Baden.

Selmann, Erhardt: Considered one of the best informed men on German holdings of looted art objects and valuable Jewish property.

Scheit: A German who was treasurer for the Nazi Party in Lugano, Switzerland. Associated with Carl Moritz-Bunge, and suspected of moving securities and art objects out of France and into Switzerland.

Schickert, Klaus: Replaced Dr. Otto Paul, under Dr. Berthold Günsche, and was presumably doing research on semitic arts and rituals, for which a large collection of looted Jewish property had been assembled.

Schiedlausky, Capt. Günther: Art historian. Was found in residence at a depository for art objects looted by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

Schmidt: Berlin art dealer who later moved to Vienna. Visited Holland during the occupation to buy art objects. Believed to have been one of the agents purchasing art objects for Goering.

Schmidt, Fritz: A German residing at Cassarinetta 4, Lugano, Switzerland. Suspected of moving securities and art objects out of France into Switzerland with the Carl Moritz Bunge group.

Schmidt-Stähler: Head of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Holland.

Schneller: Accountant and assistant of Miedl in the Goudstikker art concern, Holland.

Scholz, R.: On the staff of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

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Strsibet, Karl: At one time Reichsbahn representative in Paris and in Zurich. In 1942 he had 203 crates shipped in several railway cars from Paris to Zurich. They were believed to contain furniture, tapestries, books and other looted property. Those goods have been blocked in Switzerland.

Tomas (alias Manfred Katz): Reported to be a German agent. Established contact with Miedl in Spain.

Vogel: German owner of an antique shop in Geneva, who is said to specialize in the purchase and sale of art objects on behalf of wealthy German families and Nazi party functionaries.

Volhardt: General Kramer's assistant in the German Embassy in Madrid, and a friend of Miedl's.

Voss, Hermann: Director of the Führer Museum at Linz, Austria.

Ward-Hozaepfel: A German-American residing in Paris during the occupation alleged to have made large purchases for the Reich. He is reportedly the brother of Ward, English collector of still-life paintings.

Weber, F.: formerly Bristol Hotel, Paris, was an exchanged diplomatic representative from America, became an art buyer for the Reich according to unconfirmed rumors.

Wendlund, Hans: Bois d'Avault, Bellevue, Genova. A German, and former resident of Lucerne, he is known to have traveled extensively between 1940-1943, and to have imported works of art from Germany, Italy and France. He acted for the Galerie Fischer in negotiating deals with Andreas Hofer of Berlin involving looted art. A reliable source stated that in November 1942 he received a railway-van full of works of art from Paris. When he moved from Lucerne to Genoa he took two van-loads from Lucerne, and another from Basle, which were said to have contained works of art shipped from Italy early in November 1943. He has also worked in close co-operation with the German Legation in Bern, and was at one time a partner of Reber. Well known as an art dealer and collector, and having lived in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland for the past 25 years, he was acquainted with all the principal art dealers and knew the contents of most private collections, including those of Alphonse Kann and Paul Rosenberg, whom he knew well. Thus, he has little excuse for claiming he bought any pictures without being aware they constituted loot.

He has been blacklisted for his activities.

Wickel: Was Secretary of the German Embassy at The Hague during the occupation, and apparently friendly with Nathan Katz, an art dealer, who was later allowed to leave Holland for Switzerland accompanied by 27 relatives.

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Müller, Adolf: Art adviser at the German Embassy, Paris, during the occupation. He had lived in Paris for many years and was well known as a collector-dealer, and was charged with keeping official circles in Germany informed of all works of art which were for sale in Paris. It is known that he handled sales for the Foreign Office as well as for other Government and Party agencies, and that he was von Ribbentrop's personal agent. He was also involved in the traffic of looted art in Switzerland.

Wietman: Director of "Zentral Auftragstelle den Haag" where German export licenses for works of art were obtained. His wife was a noted German flyer.

Wirth: Was found in residence at a depository for art objects looted by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

Zaunköller, Emil: lived 25 kms from Basle, on the German side, and it is believed he may have smuggled paintings into Switzerland as he received large quantities of looted art objects from Paris.

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U. S. War Department

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SUB

FILE NO.

1945-11-11 WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

See also Nos.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUMMARY

At the time of Germany's occupation of Hungary (19 March 1944) the population of that country included almost a million confessing and "racial" Jews ----- hitherto the largest and best-treated Jewry in Axis Europe.

For over one thousand years Jews had played an active role in the national existence of Hungary, and by the twentieth century had become completely fused with the life of the country and formed a considerable part of its commercial and professional middle class.

Anti-Semitism began to take root in Hungary in the 1920's following that country's defeat in 1918 with its consequent loss of territory and prestige. Economic competition and the need of the reactionaries for a scapegoat provided the bases for active anti-Semitism during this period.

With the growth of Nazi power and influence in the '30s, the Horthy regime adopted an active anti-Jewish policy both as a means of bartering with Hitler and stealing the thunder from domestic Nazis.

The Hungarian Government, however, did not always follow suggestions from Berlin and maintained a higher degree of political independence than other Nazi satellites. In order to avoid the complete alienation of the Allies, the Horthy regime hesitated at following the Nazi policy to its ultimate goals of deportation, starvation and extermination.

Following the German occupation in 1944, new discriminatory legislation was drafted after the Nazi model. Within the space of weeks the yellow badge was introduced, property confiscated, professions and civil service barred to Jews, enterprises closed down, bank accounts blocked, ghettos and concentration camps established, and, finally, the bulk of Hungarian Jewry deported. The result of these measures has been the expropriation of an estimated \$4,000,000,000 of Jewish property and the deportation of 800,000 Jews, 640,000 apparently to extermination centers.

This report deals with events occurring through the period ending in September 1944..

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE JEWS IN HUNGARYI. THE JEWISH SITUATION IN PRE-OCCUPATION HUNGARY

At the time of the Nazi occupation (1944) Hungary's Jewish population had become the largest in Axis Europe. According to the census of 1930, Hungary had 444,567 Jews, the fifth largest Jewish population on the continent (excluding the USSR), but in the following years its Jewish population climbed in the relative scale, as Jews were killed by the hundreds of thousands in other European countries. At the same time, the number of Jews within Hungary increased as territory containing sizable Jewish populations was annexed from Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia:

100,000 in Sub-Carpathian Russia (formerly Czechoslovakia)

50,000 in Southern Slovakia (formerly Czechoslovakia)

170,000 in Transylvania (formerly Rumania)

17,000 in the Bacska (formerly Yugoslavia)

Besides these accretions, 20,000 refugees immigrated from Poland, Austria and Belgium which had been吞并 by Germany, and Yugoslavia, Rumania and Slovakia.

In the most important regions under Hungarian control at the end of 1943, Jews represented the following percentages of the population.

Hungary Proper

Transdanubia 2.3 percent

Hungarian Lowland (incl. Budapest) 6.9

Zemplan County 8.5

Szabolcs and Ung Counties 6.5

Szatmar, Ugocsa, Bereg Counties 6.2

New Territories

Southern Slovakia 4.1

Sub-Carpathian Russia 14.1

Tránsylvania 4.2

Bacska 1.0

Between 1939 and 1943 alone over 1,000,000 Polish and 227,000 Rumanian Jews are reported to have been slain.

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Of the total Jewish population in 1930, 204,371 (46 percent) lived in Budapest, where they constituted 20.3 percent of the total population. Thus Budapest assumed Warsaw's pre-war position as the largest Jewish community in Europe. Other Hungarian cities with large Jewish populations included:

<u>City</u>	<u>Jewish Population</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Population</u>
Ujpest	11,396	13.0
Miskolc	10,826	19.0
Munkacs	10,500	60.0
Debrecen	10,044	13.0

The average percentage of Jews in the general urban population in 1930 was 14.3 percent; in the rural population, 2.8 percent.

A. Historical Background

The Jews of Hungary enjoyed a unique position prior to Hungary's occupation by the Nazis. On the one hand there existed an elaborate discriminatory legislation that virtually eliminated them from the economic life of the country. At the same time they had become so completely fused with the native population that despite its membership in the Axis, the Hungarian Government was reluctant to adopt the Nazi concept of "racism" with its consequent mass deportations, planned starvation and mass extermination.

The explanation for this anomaly is to be found in the history of the Jews in Hungary, for Jewish settlement in Hungary antedates its conquest by the Hungarians. There is evidence that Jews lived in Hungary as far back as the Roman era, although the bulk of Hungarian Jewry arrived during more recent times.

During the medieval period Hungarian Jews suffered the same disabilities and persecutions as their co-religionists in the rest of Europe; they lived in ghettos, wore yellow badges, and paid "toleration taxes". Despite these handicaps, however, Hungarian Jewry flourished and made itself an integral part of the social and economic life of the country. The Jews finally received full citizenship in 1867. The emancipation edict granted them "the same privileges in the exercise of all civil and political rights as the Christian inhabitants," and repealed "all laws, practices, and decrees which (were) in opposition to this provision."

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As early as 1855 Jewish religious and educational institutions received annual state subsidies. And in February 1869, the Jewish religious community of Hungary was granted the right to form its own organic statute and representative organization, to maintain public confessional educational institutions, and to levy specific Jewish community taxes, in the collection of which the state tax collection service would cooperate.

With the beginnings of industrial capitalism in Hungary (during the 1870's), the city of Budapest, as the center of political and economic life, offered many economic opportunities to the Jews. The Hungarian middle class filled the civil service and looked down upon commercial endeavor; the German minority were mainly prosperous farmers; the other minorities (Rumanian, Slovak and Serbian) were economically backward. The Jews as a group in society, were thus in a favored position, for they were already experienced in trade, commerce and banking, and were familiar with economic conditions elsewhere. They came to Budapest in large numbers, mainly from the southern and western counties. The same process took place on a smaller scale in the towns and villages where increased commercial opportunities similarly attracted many Jews.

With this trend toward urbanization, the process of assimilation also quickened. Baptism and intermarriage became fairly common. Up to 1920 statistics on baptisms show a constant increase.

Years	Baptisms
1896-1900	261
1901-1905	420
1906-1907	365
1919	7,146
1920	11,925
1921	827
1922	499
1923	412
1924	433
1925	458
1928	451
1929	488
1931-1935	753
1936-1940	2,259

1. Arthur Ruppin, The Jews in the Modern World, London, 1934, pp. 329-331. The enormous increase in 1919 was due to the White Terror, many Jews hoping to escape its persecution by baptism. This was possible, since the White Terror was not "racist" in the Hitlerian sense. During the period of

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At the same time, a reverse flow was discernible. The conversions from Christianity to Judaism are shown in the following table:

1919	137
1920	168
1921	243
1922	340
1923	311
1924	315
1925	326
1928	271
1929	204

Due to the relatively large number of conversions to Christianity, as well as to the high rate of intermarriage with Christians and the low birthrate among the Jews, the percentage of Jews in the general population fell from 6.2 percent in 1910 to an estimated 4.5 percent in 1940:

Year	Number of Jews	Percentage of Population
1910	471,355	6.2
1920	473,345	5.9
1930 (est.)	444,567	5.1
1940 (est.)	420,000	4.5

B. The Situation in the Twentieth Century

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the Jews had become

completely fused with the life of the country. During the existence of the Dual Monarchy, they constituted the commercial middle class of Hungary, developed its industries and trades, and contributed much to the cultural life of its cities. During the first World War, the Jewish community played its part in the country's sacrifice of life and property -- over 10,000

Jews are reported to have died in combat.

With the defeat of Hungary in October 1918, the country lost three-fourths of its territory and became a more or less homogeneous Magyar state.

As a result, its aristocracy and bureaucracy lost their estates and positions in Slovakia, Ruthenia, Croatia and Transylvania. Members of this large dispossessed group were forced to seek economic opportunities in a more restricted geographic area. As a result, competition in the field of commerce was somewhat sharpened, and the Jew began to lose the unique place

1. She had occupied under the Hapsburgs, and at the end of World War I, lost territories which included parts of the former Kingdom of Hungary and the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia, which had been annexed by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The higher figures for 1922 to 1925 were probably due to the fact that many Jews, baptized in 1919, returned to Judaism.

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Internal chaos followed Hungary's military collapse. When control of the government was finally won by the reactionaries, known at that time as the "Whites," a wave of anti-Semitism swept the country. Hungarian Jewry was made the scapegoat for the Bolshevik uprising under Bela Kun. Jewish teachers, professors, judges and other public servants were removed or demoted. More than a thousand Jews are known to have perished during this "White Terror."¹

In 1920 the first numerus clausus law was enacted, limiting the ratio of Jewish students at the universities to their proportion in the total population of the country; i.e., to five percent of the total number of students. With this move as a start, technical anti-Semitism became a feature of Hungarian constitutional life. Even the stabilization of the government by the Regency of Admiral Horthy in 1920 failed to stem the attacks on Jews. Later attempts by the governments of the next fifteen years were more successful, but although anti-Semitism may have waned during this period it remained a permanent weapon in the political arsenal of the Horthy government. The factors making for the continued maintenance of anti-Semitism were:

1. The desire of urban German and Catholic middle-class elements in Budapest to take over the economic positions of the "big" Jews.
2. The opposition of the landed gentry to land reform. The popular dissatisfaction that existed had to be appeased and the Jewish minority offered the most readily accessible scapegoat.
3. The fact that anti-Semitism provided a common platform upon which urban reactionaries and landowners could unite.
4. The exploitation of the Bolshevik revolution led by Bela Kun (who was of Jewish extraction) as a justification for the maintenance of a reactionary and totalitarian political trend.

Under the Regency, the Jews officially remained partly excluded from civil service and public education, and were somewhat limited in their commercial activities by the refusal of certain licenses. At the same time, the restrictions were modified under the various premiers. Count Stephan Bethlen (1921-31), for example, suppressed the anti-Jewish disorders. During the administrations of Count Julius Karolyi (1931-1932), and Julius

1. Law No. XXV of 1920.

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Gömbös (1932-36), the situation of the Jews improved. Even Gömbös, a former militant anti-Semite, declared, upon assuming the premiership, that he had reconsidered his attitude toward the Jews, and invited their participation in the life of the nation. A law enacted in 1926, which provided that Jews were to be represented in the Upper House by one reform and one orthodox Rabbi, may be said to be fairly typical of the period. (The political considerations responsible for this trend are outlined under Section 3, page 8, below.)

1. The Economic Position. In the economic field, however, the Jewish position continued to deteriorate. As former Christian civil servants and aristocrats entered commerce and the free professions, competition in these fields constantly increased. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of gentile physicians in Budapest doubled to reach 5,000 while the number of Jewish doctors rose from 2,100 to only 2,600. During the same period, the proportion of Jews engaged in commerce fell from 45 to 40 percent, although their absolute number rose by nearly 9,000.

In 1920, the Jews represented 5.4 percent of the gainfully employed population of Hungary; in 1930, 5.1 percent. This decline was more pronounced in certain occupations:

PERCENTAGE OF JEWS

Law:

1920	49.2
1930	34.9

Medicine:

1920	64.5
1930	54.5

Transportation:

1920	14.5
1930	7.3

Journalism:

1920	49.2
1930	35.3

Education:

1920	27.3
1930	24.7

As a result of this deterioration in the economic position of Hungarian Jewry, the percentages of Jews in each of the principal occupation categories had become by 1930 as follows:

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<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Jews</u>	<u>Non-Jews</u>
Trade and Credit (including banking and insurance)	40.0	60.0
Pensionists, rentiers, and house-owners	9.1	90.9
Public service and free professions	8.9	91.1
Industry	8.3	91.7
Transportation	3.7	96.3
Day labor	1.4	98.6
Domestic service	1.0	99.0
Mining	0.8	99.2
Agriculture	0.3	99.7
Other occupations	5.7	94.3

Within some of these categories of occupations, the distribution of Jews in 1930 was as follows:

	<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Non-Jews</u>
<u>Trade and Credit:</u>		
Independent	45.6	44.4
Office workers and salesmen	47.6	42.8
Physical workers	29.1	70.9
<u>Industry:</u>		
Independent	11.0	89.0
Office employees, engineers, etc.	33.4	66.6
Physical workers	5.6	94.4
<u>Independent (liberal) Occupations:</u>		
Independent (professionals)	34.2	65.8
Office employees	7.4	92.6
Physical workers (office boys, etc.)	3.1	96.9

It is thus apparent that participation of Jews in independent undertakings and white-collar work was obviously far greater than their percentage of the general population (approximately 5 percent), even in the physical labor categories they were also represented by sizable proportions.

1. The high percentage of Jews in law and medicine was counter-balanced by their smaller participation in public service, engineering, etc.

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2. Social Stratification. In 1920 and 1930 the Jewish and Christian populations were represented in the following social classes:

Distribution Among Jews

	<u>1920</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>1930</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>1930</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Middle Class	45.9	91,840	43.1
Intellectuals	22.9	53,478	25.1
Laborers	31.2	67,917	31.8
	100.0	100.0	

Distribution Among Christians

	<u>1920</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>1930</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>1930</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Middle Class	41.8	1,670,000	44.1
Intellectuals	4.9	199,475	5.3
Laborers	53.3	1,916,187	50.6
	100.0	100.0	

3. The Political Position. Despite the economic tension, the political position of the Jews steadily improved until 1933. The reasons for this rested outside the Jewish community itself. Hungary continued to be chiefly concerned with the recovery of lost territories, in which several hundred thousand Jews lived. They were Hungarian in language and culture, and in Transylvania, Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia, they maintained a substantial Hungarian press. Consequently it was apparent to the government that it would be poor strategy to alienate this large group by the actual practice of anti-Semitism.

Meanwhile, Nazi influence was beginning to make itself felt in Hungary. And when Hungarian Nazis were elected to the parliament in 1936, it was apparent that Nazi propaganda was showing results. Nazi newspapers, clubs and front organizations, with obvious ties in Berlin, mushroomed all over the country. The weak attitude of the Premier, Kalman Daranyi, moreover, was thoroughly exploited by the Germans.

After 1938, the Horthy regime refurbished its anti-Semitic policy for use as a means of barter with Hitler, hoping that anti-Jewish legislation would assuage the Nazis. The first fruit of this policy was the anti-Jewish law of May 1938 which provided for a gradual reduction over a period of five years of the participation of the Jews in the economic

1. Law Nr. XV of 1938: "Act for the More Efficient Protection of Economic and Social Balance."

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and cultural life of the nation to 20 percent. The chief aim of this kind of legislation was to weaken the position of the domestic Nazis by appropriating the anti-Semitic plank of their platform. This cost the ruling group nothing; on the other hand, it deprived the domestic Nazis of their raison d'etre.

Upon the Nazi seizure of Austria, the prestige and influence of Hitlerism grew apace and was not without effect on Hungary. Premier Bela Imredy, openly acknowledged his approval and support of the Nazis. Imredy was, however, ousted on the suspicion that he was of part-Jewish origin. Under his successor, Count Paul Teleki, the Nazis made considerable headway in the parliamentary elections of 1939 and returned thirty members.

Teleki's cabinet, although hostile to German encroachment in Hungarian politics, on 4 May 1939, adopted a second and far more sweeping anti-Jewish law, which had been drafted by the preceding Imredy cabinet under the growing pressure of Germany and the domestic Nazis.

Aimed at expressing the anti-Semitic policy of the government, and yet placating the Church in its concern regarding communicants and converts of Jewish extraction, the new law emerged as one of the most complicated documents in the vast field of anti-Jewish legislation.

Amplifying the earlier anti-Jewish law, the new act provided for the reduction or exclusion of Jews from Hungarian economic life. Jewish judges of the royal courts were to be retired by 1 January 1940; Jewish teachers were to be removed by 1 January 1943. Within five years after enactment of the law, all licenses held by Jews for the sale of monopoly products were to be revoked; in certain commercial operations Jewish employees were to be reduced gradually to a 12 percent quota. Jews were not excluded from law, medicine, engineering, the theatre, journalism, dentistry and handicraft; but no vacancies in these pursuits were to be filled by Jews until their proportion in each was reduced to 6 percent. Furthermore, the number of Jewish college and university students was to be

1. Imredy is said to have had a Jewish grandmother and a Jewish great grandfather. However, after the Nazi occupation, he was found not to be Jewish by a special investigation commission.
2. Law Nr. IV. of 1939.

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reduced at once to 6 percent, while Jewish technology students were limited to 12 percent. The law also empowered the authorities to compel the Jews to turn over or to lease their real estate to non-Jews. No trade licenses were to be issued in any town or village before the percentage of Jewish licenses in that town or village became less than 6 percent of the total. Over forty-three thousand Jews were arrested and tried during 1940 alone for violating the various clauses of this complex legislation. Of these, however, only four hundred were imprisoned and the remainder fined a total of nine million penges.

In June 1940, the Budapest Jewish Community published a preliminary estimate of the effects of this second Jewish Law upon Jews in Hungary proper. According to this estimate, over 140,000 persons, including dependents, were affected. White collar workers, salesmen and other commercial representatives, professionals, and holders of special monopoly and trade licenses were slated for statutory elimination from economic life. The total number involved represented 31.5 percent of the Jewish population of "Trianon Hungary". The percentage of those deprived of livelihoods in all of Hungary may be put at between 45 and 50 percent, which would mean that some four hundred thousand Jews in Hungary were without subsistence in 1943.

Despite strong opposition by both Social Democrats and the Church, the Nazi line was followed in other fields. Labor camps for Jews were established. In May 1942, Premier Kallay declared in parliament that every able-bodied Jew would be sent to a labor camp. This threat never fully carried out, but there were some 60,000 to 150,000 Jews (so widely do the reports vary) between the ages of 18 and 60 engaged in compulsory work in labor camps and battalions under military command. These persons were used for general construction work and fortifications with in Hungary and on the Russian front, where they are reported to have been placed at the disposal of the Organization Todt. Those who worked in Hungary are said to have been relatively well-treated, whereas the latter were subject to the usual German ill-treatment and were exposed to the dangers of a battle front.

1. Cf. OSS CID # 28759, 15 February 1944; OSS CID # 26430, 31 December 1943; OSS CID # 29061, 25 February 1944.

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As Hungary drew closer to the Reich, the tempo of anti-Semitic actions was increased. In January 1940, a decree of the Minister of Education dismissed all Jewish teachers immediately, although according to the Law of 1939 they were to be retired gradually until their complete disappearance in 1943. On 16 November 1940, the Minister of Commerce decreed that only those Jewish tavern and innkeepers who employed gentile help would be permitted to keep their licenses until the final date provided by the 1939 law. Between January and April 1940, Jewish newsdealers, traveling salesmen and peddlers lost their licenses. In October 1940, the Hungarian parliament, upon the return of Transylvania with its large Jewish population, passed a law depriving Jews of representation in the Upper House. On 15 May 1941, a decree provided that a Jewish employee called into military service could be replaced only by a gentile. In 1942, Jews were excluded from the army, and, by another decree, from the civil service. Marriages between gentiles and Jews were banned in August 1941 under pain of five years' imprisonment for both parties. Heavy penalties were also fixed for extramarital relations between gentiles and Jews.

The Hungarian Government, despite this mass anti-Jewish legislation, did not always follow advices from Berlin. With the possible exception of Finland, it maintained a far greater measure of political independence than the other satellites of the Reich. The Hungarian Government, moreover, with an eye to the deteriorating military fortunes of the Reich and the necessity of impressing the Allies, adopted no official policy of physical violence.

With one exception, Hungary, before the occupation, did not follow the Nazi policy of mass deportation, planned starvation and mass extermination. Prior to the occupation there were no ghettos and no yellow

1. They were required to render labor service under Army command instead.
2. The darkest spot on the Hungarian record before the occupation occurred in July 1941, when 18,500 Jews who could not produce birth certificates authenticating their Hungarian citizenship were deported to German-occupied Eastern Galicia. Here they were turned over to the German Army and according to eye-witness accounts, 11,500 were slaughtered by Ukrainian bands under German command. The remaining 7,000 were hastily returned by order of the Hungarian Army command.

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1 badges in Hungary, nor was there any indication that these trappings of the New Order would have been introduced by the Hungarian Government of its own free will.

As a result, the persecuted Jews of the neighboring Axis lands looked upon Hungary as a place of refuge. Some 3,000 Polish, 6,000 Slovak, 2,500 Croatian, and 2,000 German and Austrian Jews, among others, managed to enter the country illegally and find refuge. These refugees later attracted the attention of the American Government which participated in

2 efforts to evacuate them. The German press even made loud demands that Hungary cease being a "Jewish paradise" and threatened action if a more satisfactory line were not taken. Hungary, however, although not a Nazi hell, was far indeed from being a "paradise" for the Jews. Economic restrictions deprived many of all means of livelihood; Jews were largely declassed and lost their political rights.

In summary, it may be said that, prior to the occupation of 19 March 1944, the policy of the Hungarian Government toward the Jews had been one of opportunism. On one hand, the Horthy regime sought to placate the Nazis -- German and domestic -- (as well as help the urban reactionaries to their share of plunder) -- by adopting anti-Jewish legislation; while, on the other, it endeavored to appease the United Nations by avoiding large-scale physical violence.

1. This, of course, does not overlook the medieval period. See p. 3.
2. OSS CID # 30059, 15 March 1944; OSS CID # 29755, 7 March 1944.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE JEWISH SITUATION IN NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY

The German occupation of Hungary on 19 March 1944 ended the period of partial toleration for Hungarian Jewry. In general, the pattern of anti-Jewish measures introduced by the Sztojay government was merely a repetition of German anti-Semitic legislation since 1933. But, while in Germany the political, economic and physical liquidation of the Jews was spread out over a period of ten years, in Hungary the same measures were crammed into a few weeks.

During the first days of the occupation the stage was set for future anti-Jewish activities. The Hungarian press and radio laid down a continuous barrage of broadcasts and articles to "prove" the Jewish responsibility for the war, for the economic crisis, for social discrepancies, and for all national and international ills in general. Ten days were allotted for these necessary preliminaries and on 30 March the first new anti-Jewish measures were published.

A. Legal Definition of Jews

The first of these decrees, defining who was to be considered a Jew, accepted as its basis section 9 of Article XV of the Law for Race-Protection of August 1941. According to the purely negative definition of the 1941 law only such persons who have not more than one Jewish-born grandparent were declared "non-Jews." Persons with two Jewish-born grandparents may be considered as non-Jews, provided that they were born as Christians or were baptized before reaching the age of seven. There were, of course, further ramifications of these categories. This earlier legislation, enacted under the Teleki government, was designed to prevent mixed marriages between Jews and non-Jews, and its definition was applicable only in cases of marriage or sexual intercourse between Jews and gentiles. It had no bearing whatsoever on the political and economic rights of Jews which were regulated by the first and second Jewish laws, enacted under Darányi and Imrédy.

After Hungary had entered the war (June 1941), the definition of the Law for Race-Protection was adopted as the basis for enforcing a ruling that Jews were not to serve in the army, but were required to render compulsory military labor service instead. The laws of 1944 proceeded to extend the restrictions.

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According to an official statement of 5 May 1944 the category of the half-Jews was further limited by establishing two categories of half-Jews who are to be considered as non-Jews:

1. Half-Jews whose Jewish parent was of Christian faith at the time of marriage are for all purposes considered as non-Jews.

2. Half-Jews whose Jewish parent had never been baptized or had been baptized only after the birth of the half-Jew in question are considered as non-Jews provided that they themselves were baptized before they reached the age of seven. Their acceptance as non-Jews, however, becomes invalid if they are, or have been, married to a partner of partly or fully Jewish origin.

This amplification allows those of the first category to be considered as non-Jews even if married to persons of Jewish origin.

The second category, on the other hand, is still restricted by that stipulation.

By the supplement of 15 May 1944 exemptions are allowed only for holders of high military distinctions, severe war casualties, and those individuals who received recognition from the government for their "exemplary attitude" in the counter-revolutionary movements of 1919.

B. Adoption of a "Jewish Badge"

Simultaneously with these acts, the government published a decree according to which any one considered a Jew according to the above definitions was compelled to wear a six-pointed yellow star, four inches in size. Violators of this order were subject to fine and imprisonment up to six months. On 5 April, the day the order went into effect, the Official Gazette (Budapesti Kozlony) published a list of those persons not required to wear the yellow star. These included: 1. priests, monks, nuns, deacons and deaconesses of the Christian denominations; 2. wives, widows and children of those who were exempt on account of high military honors; 3. widows and orphans of this war; 4. foreign nationals living in Hungary; 5. husbands or wives already belonging to a Christian religion if their wives or husbands are not Jews; widows of non-Jews provided they already belong to a Christian religion. Exemption in these latter cases applies only if the children born of these marriages did not belong to the Jewish faith.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~C. Limitations on Employment

Two other significant decrees on the German model were also promulgated on 30 March. The first of these prohibits the employment of non-Jewish domestic servants in any household which has a Jewish member. The second decree provides for the dismissal of all Jews from the civil services, municipal administration, public corporations, and public works. Jewish lawyers and notaries public were to cancel their membership in the Chamber of Lawyers by 31 May, and Jewish members of the Press, Theater, and Film Chambers had to resign by 30 April.

D. Restrictions on Movement

On 5 April, the first day on which the Jews were compelled to wear the yellow star in Hungary, steps were taken to control their movements. The decree, last published in the Official Gazette, provided that Jews could not use automobiles; could not travel on trains, boats, or busses without written permission from the authorities; could not be given permission to travel on express trains or in dining cars; and were forbidden to appear in, or attend, theatrical performances.

The travel ban had the effect of preventing Jews from evacuating from the vicinity of possible bombing targets. This purpose was confirmed by Major-General Voros, Government Commissioner for Evacuation, who stated explicitly on 7 April that Jews were forbidden to emigrate from Budapest. In connection with the evacuation of children from the capital, László Bodó, the deputy-mayor of Budapest, informed the public by posters on 12 April that Jewish children were excluded from the evacuation.

E. Economic Discrimination and Expropriation

The elimination of Jews from economic life was decreed on 6 April. Twenty-five percent of the Jewish employees were to be dismissed by 30 April, a further twenty-five percent by 31 May, and the other fifty percent were allowed to continue in their positions for another six

1. Pester Lloyd, 31 March 1944.
2. Budapesti Kozlony, 31 March 1944.
3. Magyar Isidor Lapja, 31 March 1944.
4. OSS CID #85138R, 21 July 1944.
5. OSS CID #91919, 26 June 1944.

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months (until 1 October 1944) on condition that application by their employer was granted by the Government Commissioner. In pursuance of this decree all Jews who still hold leading posts in the management of Hungarian banks, industrial and commercial enterprises were eliminated as of 26 April.

On 15 April, the Sztojay government took another step on the German pattern. Every Jew was obliged to declare all his real estate and personal property, provided its value exceeded "ten thousand pengo", with an addition of three thousand pengo for each member of the family. As the basis for evaluation, the obviously elastic concept of "market value" was used. All funds in excess of "thirteen thousand pengo", gold and platinum articles, jewelry and precious stones were to be confiscated. All bank accounts were blocked, and only a maximum of one thousand pengo per month could be paid out to Jews from these sources, according to an addition to this decree published on 5 May.

The next step was taken on 20 April. The Minister of Trade and Transport ordered the closing down of all Jewish-owned shops and the confiscation of stocks and inventories. According to the terms of this decree all Jewish businessmen were compelled to close their establishments immediately and to report them to the proper authority. The owner of the business and his employees were to enter such a closed establishment only to take inventory. The owner was to continue paying his Christian employees, but was forbidden to sell or transfer his stocks or installations. If the stocks were perishable, they were to be handed over to Christian shopkeepers or cooperatives within four days. Where the business was of national importance, it was to be continued under new Christian management.

As a result of these measures, the Jewish population of Hungary is reported by the Budapest press to have lost twenty billion pengo (approximately four billion dollars). Of the thirty thousand stores and shops in Budapest alone, some eighteen thousand owned by Jews were closed and their owners left destitute.

1. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 19 July 1944.
2. OSS CID #86231R, 26 July 1944.

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F. Cuts in Food Rations

On 26 April the puppet government, again acting upon German inspiration, required all Jews living in Budapest and the surrounding area to surrender their ration cards for sugar, fats and meat. New ration cards were then issued which restricted the food allotted them, and forbade them to purchase butter, eggs, poppy seeds, paprika, rice and all meats except beef.

G. Creation of a New Jewish Organization

On 21 April the Official Gazette published a decree establishing the Association of Hungarian Jews (which bears a strong resemblance to the Nazi-created Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland). The Association replaced all the various Jewish organizations dissolved by order of the Ministry of the Interior and its primary function, according to Magyarorszag, was "to see that the anti-Jewish laws are scrupulously carried out." The following leaders of the Jewish community were appointed to the executive committee of the organization:

Samu Stern, President of the Jewish Community of Budapest

Erno Peto, Vice-chairman of the Jewish community

Karoly Wilhelm, Administrator of the Jewish community

Dr. Béla Berend, Rabbi of Budapest

Rabbi Samu Kahan Frankl, Chairman of the Orthodox

Jewish congregation of Budapest

Lipót Freudiger de Obuda, Chairman of the Conservative Jewish community of Budapest

Andor Tórok, author and journalist

Dr. Jozsef Nagy, chief physician of the Jewish Hospital

Dr. János Gábor, legal advisor of the Jewish Community of Budapest

Undoubtedly as the result of powerful Catholic pressure, a separate organization was established for baptized Jews on 6 July.

H. Establishment of Camps and Ghettos

With the announcement of the government order of 31 May regulating the housing of Jews, the situation of the Jews in Hungary rapidly approached its climax. As a preliminary measure, all flats and dwellings in Budapest were to be registered by their tenants. During the spring of 1944 an increasing stream of county and municipal orders poured forth, each seeking to outdo the other in anti-Jewish housing legislation. A few examples of this legislation taken from the Hungarian press (1944) follow:

25 April -- the Jews were to be expelled from Munkacs (Mukacero) and Ungvar (Uzhhorod) Hungarian towns with large Jewish populations; the

1. Pesti Hirlap, 23 April 1944.

2. Cited in Pest, 13 May 1944 (News Digest 1457).

3. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 8 July 1944.

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same measures were to be taken in Kassa (Kosice).

29 April -- The mayor and police of Szabadka (Subotica) fixed the district in which the town's 4,300 Jews could live. On the average, four Jews would be lodged in each room. Every Szabadka Jew had to leave his present home by 5 May. They were forbidden to remove stoves, electrical equipment, and blackout equipment from their houses, and were required to submit a list of their stored furniture. The Ujvidék (Nový Sad) Jews were to be moved to Szabadka, the Tisza-line Jews to Szeged, and the Danube-line to Baja. Altogether 2,000 Jews were to be moved to Szabadka, which would then have a population of 6,300 Jews living in a segregated district.

30 April -- The Jews of Nagykanizsa were moved into a ghetto surrounded by barbed wire. Jews may only leave the ghetto when taken to work.

2 May -- In Miskolc thirteen thousand Jews were placed in a ghetto. During the early part of May ghettos were to be set up in Szeged and Ujpest. In the latter town, the ghetto was situated in the industrial area.

3 May -- A fenced-in ghetto was set up in Nagyvarad. The ghetto was to be used by thirty thousand Jews and their resettlement was to take four days. Jews could leave the ghetto only between nine and ten o'clock.

12 May -- A ghetto in Pécs was set up near the main railway station for the accommodation of 3,400 Jews. Baptized Jews were to receive a special place in the ghetto. Jewish doctors could practice only in the ghetto.

15 May -- Roughly sixty thousand Jews in the Pest district were being settled in ghettos in twenty-two communes. This measure was to be concluded on 30 May. It was decreed further that Jews from communities of over ten thousand inhabitants should be settled elsewhere.

17 May -- According to the Berliner Börsen Zeitung, 320,000 Jews living in areas east of the Tisza had been taken to ghettos or camps.

The various items reporting the concentration of Jews in ghettos indicate that these measures have assumed two general forms:

1. All Jews living in communities with a population of ten thousand or less were forced to leave their homes and could take with them

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belongings weighing not more than fifty kilograms and funds not exceeding fifty pengo". They were forcibly transported to some larger city with an established ghetto, or if none were available, to an assembly camp.

2. Jews living in the larger cities were rounded up and confined to special districts in ghettos. According to the press reports, there was no attempt at uniformity in the carrying out of these measures in the various parts of the country. In Kassa, for example, all Jews were expelled from the city and a camp was set up for them outside the city area proper. At Satoraljaujhely on the other hand, the ghetto was set up inside the town and included fifteen thousand Jews who had been transferred from smaller localities in the county. More generally, however, the ghetto was established in the city's industrial area, near the railway yards or other military targets.

With respect to Budapest with its three hundred thousand Jewish inhabitants, no attempt was made to establish an enclosed ghetto. Instead the apartment houses of the capital were designated as either "Jewish" or "Christian" depending upon which group occupied a majority of the apartments. Jews were to vacate "Christian" houses, and Christians were to move from "Jewish" buildings. Another general principle adopted was that "a Jewish family has the right to only one room."

Thus if a four-room apartment were occupied by a Jewish family, three other Jewish families were to be settled in the apartment. It is reliably reported that this checkerboard housing pattern was adopted with the definite aim of preventing Allied air raids on the capital.

The belief was said to be that if a separate Jewish quarter were established, only the non-Jewish portion of the city would be bombed and the ghetto spared, whereas under the system adopted it was hoped that the Allies would be loath to bomb the city. A similar reason is said to have impelled the location in other cities of ghettos near industrial areas, railroad yards, etc.

I. Deportations

The stage was now set for the logical culmination of the program--the deportation and subsequent extermination of Hungarian Jewry. At the

1. Pest, 13 June 1944.
2. Magyarorszag, 13 June 1944.

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At the start the Hungarian regime was not too harsh. At the time of the German occupation there were in Hungary about eight hundred thousand confessing Jews and some two hundred thousand Christians defined as Jews by the decree of 31 March.

Following the concentration of Jews in various camps and ghettos reports of deportation of Jews began to leak out of Hungary. Cramped freight cars were said to be discharging their human cargo at various extermination centers. At first these reports from Polish and Jewish underground sources were generally disregarded in view of the vigorous denials of the Hungarian government.

The complete story, however, begins to emerge from detailed reports of Swiss and Swedish officials who have left Hungary recently, International Red Cross representatives in Hungary, members of Polish, Slovak and Jewish resistance movements, and from other reliable secret sources.

Apparently the first wave of large-scale deportations began about 15 May and lasted until the middle of June. During this period alone, some four hundred thousand Hungarian Jews were deported. This group included virtually the entire Jewish population east of the Danube, especially in eastern, northern, and northeastern Hungary. This first series of deportations/reliably reported to have included:

Approximately one hundred and thirty thousand from Sub-Carpathia, mainly from the towns of Beregszasz, Felsoviso, Huszt, Nagyszollos, Maramarossziget, Munkacs and Ungvar.

Some ninety thousand in Transylvania, primarily from Beszterce, Des, Kolozsvár, Marosvásárhely, Nagybanya, Nagyvárad and Szászrégen.

Many from Kassa, Gyongyos, Sátoraljaújhely and Sárospatak.

Approximately seventy-five thousand from the trans-Tisza region, mainly from Kisvárda, Mátészalka, Nagykároly, Nyiregyháza and Szatmárnémeti.

1. CSS CID #78792S, 9 June 1944; and Source S, 25 May 1944.

2. Source S, 24 June 1944.

3. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 25 June 1944.

4. Source S, 17 June 1944.

5. Source S, 24 June 1944.

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Some twenty thousand from certain towns in southern Hungary, including Baja, Nagykanizsa, Ujvidek, and Szabadka.

Prior to their deportation, these Jews were held in primitive quarters for periods of two to four weeks. Living conditions in these camps are said to defy all description. The Jews were herded together without regard to age, sex or health; food, clothing and water were inadequate; outbreaks of typhus were not uncommon.

From these camps the deportees were loaded into freight cars (sixty to eighty to a car), the doors were nailed shut and then hauled off to Poland. En route the lack of food, water and sanitary facilities is reported to have caused numerous deaths, but the bodies were never removed from the cars.

The number deported daily has been reliably estimated at twelve thousand; seven thousand were shipped via Sub-Carpathia, five thousand through Slovakia. There is little doubt that the majority of these Hungarian Jews were being shipped to the extermination centers of Birkenau and Auschwitz as well as similar establishments in eastern Poland. There is considerable evidence of their arrival at these places and the subsequent extermination of large numbers of them.

J. Responsibility

The problem of assessing the relative responsibility of Hungarian and German authorities for the deportations and other anti-Jewish measures is as difficult as it is important. The collaborationist Hungarian Government has steadily maintained its innocence through the media of the press, radio and diplomatic channels. These protestations have emphasized two distinct points:

1. The Jews have been neither deported nor harmed. Any Jews who have left the country have gone as foreign workers to the Reich where they receive equal treatment with other workers.

2. If atrocities have been committed, they were entirely the work of the Germans and are unknown to the Hungarian authorities.

1. OSS CID #91919, 26 June 1944.
2. OSS CID #91919R, 26 June 1944.
3. OSS CID #89575, 27 July 1944.
4. OSS CID #78792S, 9 June 1944.
5. Source S, 24 June 1944.

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The first of these arguments was evidenced in an address by Lajos Szasz, the Minister of Industry in the Sztojay government, in which he stated, inter alia:

Nobody is aiming at the extermination or vexation of the Jews. None of the government's regulations gives any indication of such aims, which are unworthy of Hungarians. The Jewish problem cannot be solved by anti-Semitism based on hatred. We shall be very glad when the unfortunate people of Ahasuerus find a country and build up a state far from our borders.

Similarly, on 26 June 1944, in reply to an American note of inquiry regarding the treatment of Jews in Hungary (transmitted through the Swiss Government), the Sztojay government stated:

As defeatist propaganda and agitation of the Jews became more and more perceptible in this decisive phase of the war and in order to prevent repetition of 1918-1919, the government was obliged to eliminate on an increased scale the influence of the Jews. They were consequently separated from the rest of the population and put to more useful work - either in the country itself or abroad. In doing so the government and its functionaries did not fail to consider the laws of humanity and justice. If individual cases of injustice occurred, they were always due to sporadic acts of some subordinates who were responsible in each case.

Numerous Jews have been placed at the disposal of the German government as workers as was the case for years of tens of thousands of workers of Hungarian nationality and Christian faith. Treatment of these Jews is the same as that accorded other workers in work camps.

The other line of defense is more evident in a statement of 11 July 1944 by Bela Imredy:

Contrary to the alarming news spread abroad, not a single drop of Jewish blood has been shed in Hungary by Hungarian authorities or by any Hungarian hand.

This comment indicates that the Hungarians will attempt to argue that the Jewish purge has been carried out "despite" rather than "with the cooperation of" the Hungarian government and its officials. Similarly, Baron Thierry, Counsellor of the Hungarian Legation at Ankara, on 8 August 1944, personally declared to the War Refugee Board representative there, that there had been no persecution and maltreatment of the Jews in Hungary and that Hungarian authorities only assisted in the deportations in a routine way and not upon their own initiative.

1. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 5 June 1944.
2. Source S, 10 August 1944.
3. Source S, 13 July 1944.
4. Source S, 10 August 1944.

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Along the same line, the Agence Telegraphique Suisse reports:

Well informed circles in Budapest categorically deny that the Hungarian authorities have maltreated or killed Jews The Hungarian authorities have placed Jewish manpower at the disposal of the Reich in order to meet this wish of the German ally in the interest of the joint conduct of the war without prejudicing Hungarian war production.

Budapest therefore declares that it is a question not of deportation, but of normal transfer of workers. The part played by the Hungarian authorities is limited to the technical aspects of recruiting.

While it is true that over-all Jewish policy is determined by Gestapo agents in Hungary, headed by Standartenfuehrer Eichmann, it appears clear that:

1. The establishment of concentration camps and the brutal treatment of the inmates were the work of Andor Jaross, the former Hungarian Minister of Interior.
2. The provincial concentration camps were staffed and supervised by Hungarian personnel in collaboration with SS advisors.
3. The ruthless deportations were carried out by the Hungarian gendarmerie under orders of Baky and Endre, two Hungarian anti-Semites, then in the Ministry of Interior.
4. The most bitter opponents of the Jews in Hungary are reliably reported to be the native Hungarian Nazis and the Volksdeutsche.
5. Most of the members of the government, from Admiral Horthy on down, had been vociferous and active anti-Semites long before the German occupation.

It may be said that although Germany supplied the original inspiration for the current anti-Jewish atrocities in Hungary, the collaborationist regime has carried them out with such enthusiasm and thoroughness as to merit an equal share in the guilt.

K. Public Reaction

The general reaction of the Hungarian population to the government's anti-Semitic measures is difficult to characterize. On the one hand, there is evidence that large sections of the Hungarian intelligentsia and the lower, middle class, in particular, have accepted the

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1. News Digest 1500.
 2. Source 3, 27 July 1944.

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anti-Jewish propaganda. There exists ample evidence in the Hungarian press of the legal action taken against various elements in the population who sought to enrich themselves by outdoing the government in their zeal to expropriate the Jews by robbery and murder. Similarly, there are reliable reports that the Hungarian gendarmerie has been prone to abuse the Jews even more than the Gestapo.

On the other hand, there are numerous reports of Hungarian assistance to Jewish fellow citizens. In the city of Nagyvarad alone, 2,004 Christians were prosecuted for having in their possession property entrusted to them by the Jewish inhabitants of the city prior to their departure. It may be said that there is no active resistance to the government's anti-Semitic measures. A certain degree of passive resistance, however, may be indicated by the arrests for aiding Jews to procure false baptismal certificates and forged identity papers, concealing Jewish property to avoid confiscation, and other similar stratagems.

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1. OSS CID #91919R, 26 June 1944, was quite informative in this regard.
2. Source S, 19 July 1944.
3. OSS CID #91919R, 14 August 1944. It is worth remembering, however, that this was not always done out of altruistic motives.

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III. INTERVENTION AND RESCUE MEASURES

By the time of the first deportations of Hungarian Jews, some two million Polish Jews had been brutally exterminated; the Jews of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Yugoslavia had been liquidated; and most of the Jewish population of Holland, Belgium, and France had been sent to the "death camps" of Eastern Europe. The fate of all these millions of European Jews had elicited relatively slight notice from a world more interested in the larger issue of the war.

The Nazi occupation of Hungary and the obvious consequences for its Jewry, however, attracted the attention of the entire world. The King of Sweden, the Pope, the President, Congress, and the State Department of the United States, the International Red Cross, and the Government of Switzerland all interceded with the Hungarian Government; various neutral and allied powers, as well as innumerable private agencies, sought to ransom the Jews of Hungary or even to spirit them out of the country.

A. The Brandt Affair

One of the most bizarre developments of the Jewish situation in Hungary was the so-called "Brandt Affair". On 19 May, 1944 a Wehrmacht plane arrived in Istanbul from Vienna carrying two passengers--Joel Brandt, the Budapest representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Andrew Gyorgy, a Hungarian Gestapo agent. This pair bore the following offer from high Gestapo officials in Budapest to Jewish leaders in Palestine, Great Britain and the United States, and to high Allied authorities:

As an alternative to complete annihilation of all Jews remaining in Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the Nazis were willing to evacuate one million Jews to Spain and Portugal (although not, as they specifically stated, to Palestine). In return, they required delivery of 10,000 trucks and certain quantities of tea, coffee, cocoa and soap. As an act of good faith, they were prepared, once the offer had been accepted in principle, to release the first lot of five to ten thousand Jews before receipt of the corresponding consideration. They were also prepared to exchange Jews against German prisoners of war. If the offer were rejected,

1. Source S, 7 June 1944.

2. Source S, 9 June 1944.

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they would proceed with their program of wholesale liquidation. The emissary had to return to Budapest within a fortnight from 19 May 1944.

As a further incentive, the Nazis announced their willingness to guarantee that the trucks would not be used on the western front.

This combination of blackmail and political warfare was subject to various interpretations. It was viewed as:

1. An attempt to split the United Nations by arousing Russian suspicions of the Western Powers' willingness to deal with the common enemy;
2. A preliminary, if accepted in principle, to further barter deals to obtain a "soft" peace or immunity from criminal prosecution for high Nazi officials;
3. An instrument of psychological warfare to stir up suspicions and ill feelings among various Jewish and non-Jewish groups, depending upon its acceptance or rejection.

This offer was ultimately rejected by the Allies. The Germans were informed (through the Swiss government) that the United Kingdom and the United States would be willing to cooperate in the transfer of Jews from Axis to Allied and neutral territory but only with due regard for military necessities.

B. Neutral and Allied Intervention

The liquidation of a considerable portion of Hungary's Jewish population, from the very outset, was more widely publicized by the international press than the more brutal extermination of over 2,000,000 Polish Jews or those of other Nazi-occupied nations. A wave of indignation swept the world. Partly as a result of this indignation and the pressure of various Jewish organizations, a series of significant representations were made to the Hungarian Government by Allied and neutral powers. These were:

1. The United States note to the Hungarian Government.³
2. The King of Sweden's appeal to Admiral Horthy.⁴
3. The representations of the Vatican.⁵
4. The intercession of the International Red Cross.⁶

1. Source S, 7 July 1944.
2. Source S, 5 August 1944.
3. Source S, 5 August 1944 contains the text.
4. Text in Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 11 August 1944.
5. Texts in Source S, 15 July 1944. The Swedish and Vatican representations, although significant and effective, are not treated here because they were fully examined in the general press.
6. Texts in Source S, 12 August 1944.

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Although the least publicized, there is little doubt that the unprecedented action taken by the United States Government in addressing an enemy has been the most decisive. The mere fact that the note was addressed to and answered by the Sztojay Government and not by the Regent alone justifies such a conclusion.

In this note verbale, delivered on 26 June, the United States Government requested the Hungarian Government to state its intentions with regard to the Jews. It was couched in the strongest possible terms and President Roosevelt's warning of 24 March was appended to it.

There exist two versions of the answer received from the Hungarian Government. A short version dated 18 July 1944 arrived first.¹ It declared that Hungary would permit the departure of all Jews who have entry permits from another state, Palestine included, and that the Germans had agreed to allow passage of the Jews through occupied areas. A considerably longer version was received on 5 August 1944.² It was an elaborate justification of the Hungarian anti-Jewish policy and disclaimed any maltreatment or deportation of the Jews. The note then added that during recent weeks (i.e., since the American note) the situation of the Jews had been improved notably, and gave details of the concessions made:

1. Deportations for work abroad had been temporarily suspended.
2. A number of individual steps had been taken:
 - a. The four to five hundred persons who had obtained Swedish nationality from the King of Sweden could emigrate to Sweden or Palestine.
 - b. Several thousand Jews were authorized to emigrate to Palestine.
 - c. On the basis of War Refugee Board proposals, the International Red Cross had been authorized to arrange for Jewish children under 10 years of age to go to Palestine.
3. The International Red Cross was authorized to assist materially the Jews interned in Hungary.
4. The deportation of baptized Jews for work abroad had been stopped.
5. The revision of the situation of baptized Jews already sent to work in Germany was under consideration.

1. Source S, 18 July 1944.
2. Source S, 5 August 1944.

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C. The "Horthy Offer"

As a result of the subsequent representations of the International Red Cross, the Hungarian Government, apparently impressed by threats and exhortations, now sought to atone for its role in the persecution and deportation of Jews. The story goes back to 21 July 1944 when the International Red Cross delegation in Washington reported that the Hungarian authorities had given the IRC Committee in Geneva official assurances that transportation of Jews beyond the Hungarian frontier had ceased and that the IRC was authorized by Hungary to furnish relief to Jews who are interned or in forced residence there. The Committee was furthermore empowered to cooperate in the evacuation of all Jewish children under ten years of age who are in possession of foreign visas. Of prime importance was the concession that all Jews in Hungary holding entrance visas for Palestine would receive permission to leave for that country.¹

As a consequence of the above offer by Admiral Horthy the United Kingdom and the United States entered upon a prolonged series of negotiations. The British first suggested that the whole matter be turned over to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Later they proposed that the formal acceptance of the offer be postponed until the two governments could reach an agreement concerning its implementation. The United States discarded both recommendations as "having a niggardly appearance" and involving considerable delay.

A compromise was finally reached and it was announced on 17 August 1944 that the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States "have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews, and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety."²

The compromise character of this acceptance is apparent. The United States had insisted throughout that Great Britain take action to implement the Palestinian phase of the Horthy offer, with few if any strings attached. The United States finally yielded on this point when the British ceased pressing for this country to meet the International Red Cross request

1. Source S, 21 July 1944.

2. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 18 August 1944.

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(of 25 July 1944) that "the number of emigrant Jews to be admitted to the United States should be substantially increased and a corresponding number of entry permits should be accorded."

Following this Allied acceptance of the Horthy offer, the Hungarian Government lapsed into relative lethargy. It even passively allowed the Germans to carry out smaller deportations of Jews who were not Hungarian nationals.

Allied efforts to rescue the Jews of Hungary came to naught for the following reasons:

1. Gestapo agents of the Sondereinsatz Kommando in Budapest refused to permit the Jews to emigrate freely from Hungary.
2. Germany refused, furthermore, to grant transit visas to Spain, Portugal, Sweden or Switzerland.
3. The military about-face of Rumania and Bulgaria made it impossible for Jews to depart by this route.
4. The Allied Powers temporized and failed to accept completely this Horthy offer.

Soon reports of renewed deportations began to leak out and it became apparent that the deportations had been resumed on the same large scale as those of May and June 1944.

D. Situation in September 1944

With the failure of the various attempts at expediting the rescue of Jews from Hungary, the situation apparently reached an impasse. According to a reliable source in Budapest, there remain only two hundred thousand Jews in Hungary (mostly in Budapest).³ Of the deportees, 160,000 are said to be performing labor service in various German-controlled territories.⁴ Hungarian Jews are known to be working in Lobau, Mauthausen, Waldsee and Strasshof in Austria. Some 360,000 others have been sent to the various extermination centers and the Gestapo in Budapest has admitted that they have all been killed. This German admission of guilt, however, may possibly have been planted by the Gestapo to strengthen its hand in the various barter

1. Source S, 26 August 1944.
2. Source S, 11 August 1944.
3. Source S, 16 September 1944.
4. Source S, 16 September 1944

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deals it is still seeking to arrange.¹ This strategic use, however, does not detract from its credibility in view of the numerous reports of the extermination of Hungarian Jews in Poland and Upper Silesia.²

To deal with the remaining two hundred thousand Hungarian Jews, the pro-Nazi government has taken the following measures:³

1. Every able-bodied man and woman between fourteen and seventy years of age will be placed in compulsory labor service in agriculture and industry in various parts of Hungary "in the interests of national defense."
2. Those unfit for physical labor are to be transferred to special camps in the rural districts which, with the collaboration of the Red Cross (probably only the Hungarian, not the International), will be financed by the Jews themselves.
3. All infirm and elderly persons who are unable even to go to camps, will be grouped in unspecified localities in "Jewish hospitals."

Of Hungary's one million confessing and "racial" Jews there are now only 200,000 remaining in Hungary, plus the additional 160,000 in Nazi-occupied Europe. The others have probably met death or are slated for execution. The fate of any of these who may still be alive, as well as that of the estimated 360,000 survivors depends on the speed of Germany's defeat and the proximity of Nazi collapse.

1. Source S, 4 September 1944.

2. OSS Source, 24 June 1944 and 27 June 1944.

3. Source S, 16 September 1944.

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Appendix I

JEWISH LEADERS OF HUNGARY

I. COMMUNITY LEADERS

The official head of the "National Chancery for Organization of Congressional Jewish Communities and chairman of the Jewish Religious Community of Budapest is Court Councillor Samuel Stern, a food processing industrialist. Chief Rabbi of the Budapest Neolog (Reform) Community is Rabbi Dr. Francis Hevesi.¹ Head of the Orthodox National Chancery is Samuel Frank Kahan (Budapest), of the Conservative Community, and Rabbi Dr. B. Bernstein (Nyiregyháza).

The Board of the Jewish Community of Budapest consisted of: Samuel Stern, chairman; Dr. Ernest Boda, vice-chairman; members Dr. Leo Buday Goldberger,² textile industrialist and former member of the Upper House; Coloman Frey, former chairman of the Budapest Stock and Commodity Exchange; Henry Kálmán, president of the British-Hungarian Bank; Emil Vértes, former chairman of the Association of Budapest Merchants; Dr. Emil Zahler, physician; Dr. Ernest Brody, lawyer and only Jewish member of parliament; Professor Max Roseňak, physician; Dr. Louis Lang, lawyer and former member of the Upper House.

II. POLITICAL LEADERS

Dr. Béla Fábián, former member of parliament; Dr. Géza Dési, former member of parliament and partisan of the conservative-liberal leader, Count Stephen Bethlen.

III. LABOR LEADERS

Dr. Imre György, Alexander Propper, and Daniel Várna, all former Social Democratic members of parliament, and Vilmos Monus.

1. Reported to have died since:
2. Said to have been arrested after the occupation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~IV. INDUSTRIALISTS

Baron Alphonse Weiss, head of Manfred Weiss, Ltd.; Eugene Vida, chairman of the Hungarian General Coal Mines Co., Ltd.; Baron Andrew Hatvany, sugar industrialist; Alexander Deutsch, chemical industrialist; Gustav Lang, machine industrialist; Géza Drucker, Alexander Forbath, and Emanuel Agoston, textile industrialists. Baptized Jews: Dr. Francis Chorin, former chairman of the National Association of Industrialists and head of the Rimamurany-Salgotarjan Coal, Iron, and Steel Combine; Dr. Paul Biró, his chief aide; Dr. Joseph Hiller, chairman of Bauxite Industry, Ltd.

V. BANKERS

Dr. Emil Stein, former president of the Commercial Bank of Budapest; Dr. Stephen Perényi, former director of the Hungarian General Bank of Credit; Emanuel Halász, former director of the General Savings Bank; Baron Marcel Madarassy-Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Bank of Escompte. Baptized Jews: Baron George Ullman, Joseph Bun, Otto Konrád.

VI. PROMINENT JOURNALISTS

Dr. Max Markus, former chairman of the Association of Hungarian Journalists; Thomas Kóbor, former editor of Az Ujság; Imre Salusinszki, former editor of Az Est, Pesti Napló, and Magyarország; Nicholas Lázár, former editor of Reggeli Ujság; Dr. George Kecskeméti, former editor of Pester Lloyd; Dr. Béla Nagai, former publisher of Az Ujság; Béla Zsolt, Simon Kemény, Joseph Vágó, George Kemény, Dr. Charles Sebestyén, and Samuel Nagy.

VII. PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

Dr. Charles Wilhelm, Dr. Andrew Gluecksthal, Dr. Erwin Doroghy, Dr. Ignac Friedman, Dr. Eliás Hovesi, Dr. Béla Berend, and Frederick Párkány.

VIII. PROMINENT PHYSICIANS

Prof. Max Rosenak, Prof. Ludwig Levy, Prof. Z. Ászodi, Dr. Béla Molnár, Dr. Imre Fedor, Dr. Eugene Biederman, and Dr. Ignác Farkas.

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APPENDIX II

JEWISH LEADERS IN EXILE

I. COMMUNITY LEADERS

Rabbi Dr. Julius Fischor, Rabbi of the Orthodox Community of Déva; Eugene Hevesi, brother of the Chief Rabbi of Budapest (Reform) and former Hungarian commercial attaché to the United States; Berthold Magyar, textile industrialist and former member of the Board of the Jewish Community of Budapest; Dr. Desider Rakonitz, former attorney of the Orthodox National Chancery, all in the United States.

II. INDUSTRIALISTS

Berthold Magyar, Albert Ungár, Henry Fleischman, and George Popper-- textile industrialists; Alexander and Siegfried Lindenbaum, oil magnates; Joseph Schobert, Canadian textile industry.

III. JOURNALISTS AND AUTHORS

Franz Molnár, the famous playwright; Dr. Ladislas Boros, former editor of Esti Kurir, and former secretary-general of the International Association of Journalists as well as the Society of Hungarian Journalists. Baptized Jews: Imre Békessy, editor and author; Ignatius (Hugo Veigelsborg), former editor of Nyugat.

IV. PROMINENT PHYSICIANS

Dr. Henry Lax, Dr. Gideon Eroes, Dr. Béla Koevesi, Dr. Julius Holló, Dr. Stephen Rosenak, Dr. Alexander Baron, Dr. Arthur Links, and Dr. Julius Baron, all in the United States.

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APPENDIX III

ANTI-SEMITIC PARTIES IN THE OCCUPATION HUNGARYI. IMREDY PARTY OF NATIONAL REBIRTH

Béla Imrédy, head of the party; Stephen Mihotay and Francis Rajniss, both members of parliament; journalists; and anti-Jewish agitators; Anthony Kunder, former army officer and Minister of Commerce in the Imrédy and Sztojay cabinets; Andrew Jaross, former Minister of the Interior in the collaborationist cabinet; Count Dominik Festetich; Francis Ulainy and Béla Jurcsák, Minister of Agriculture in the Sztojay cabinet.

II. PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE

János Zerinyi, Béla Teglassy, Béla Torkos, Béla Huszovszky, George Biro, Nicholas Bonczos, John Szeder, George Bobory, Andrew Ecser (former Gömbös aide and personal friend of Hitler), and Michael Kolozsvary-Borosa, chief of press in the Gömbös cabinet and former chairman of the Journalists' Chamber.

III. PRO-NAZI PARTIES

Major Ferenc Szálasi's Arrow Cross Party.

National Socialist Party headed by representative Charles Meizler and Matthew Matolcsy.

National Socialist Party of Count G. Festetich and Zoltan Mesko.

National Socialist Party of Count Fidel Falffy.

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APPENDIX IV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ANTI-SEMITES IN PRE-OCCUPATION HUNGARY

Abonyi, Ferenc, People's Front Deputy, formerly with the Arrow Cross leader Szalasi.

Almássy, László, former explorer attached to Kommel's staff.

Decorated by Hitler,

Antal, István, The "Hungarian Goebbels;" Minister of Propaganda under Kállay; Minister of Justice and Education in Sztójay government.

Bajor (né Bayer), László, Brig. General (Responsible for Bácska massacres); sentenced to three years imprisonment in 1943.

Baky, László, National Socialist Deputy, former Nazi terrorist and spy; recently ousted as Under-Secretary of Interior.

Baracs, Endre, Deputy (MEP).

Bárczay, János, Former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Bárczy, Undersecretary in the Premier's office.

Bartha, János, General Secretary of Turáni Vadászok (paramilitary chauvinistic organization).

Basch, Franz, Leader of the German Volksgruppe in Hungary.

Bartha, Károly, General; Referred Bácska massacres as "military acts."

Báthory-Huetner, Editor of Függetlenség (Nazi periodical); former friend of Gömbös.

Béde, István, Former head of Press Section; Reported arrested on 20 March 1944.

Bethusy, Paul (Count), Director of German-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Bobrik, Arno, former Minister to Buenos Aires and Vichy.

Bodnár, Stephan, Journalist (Magyarság).

Boczonády-Szabó, Imre, Deputy.

Bonczos, Miklós, Minister of Interior in Lakatos cabinet.

Boócz, Kőpeczi, István, Editor of Pesti Ujság; was suspended for blackmail.

Borbély, Andor, Editor of Virradat (Nazi paper).

Bornemisza, Góza, Former Minister of Industry in Kállay cabinet.

Botár, István, Deputy (Arrow Cross).

Boercs, János, Deputy (Arrow Cross).

Budinszky, László, Deputy (Arrow Cross).

Csicsery-Rónay, Deputy.

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Csilléry, András, Deputy (Arrow Cross).

Cindric, Egon (von), Former Hungarian Consul at Cologne.

Dalnok, Miklós, Major General.

Darányi, Béla, General Manager Government Cooperative.

Darányi, Gyula, Former Dean of Medical Faculty at Budapest University.

Dembitz, E., Transoccan's Budapest correspondent.

Dischka, György, Royal Hungarian Chief Commerce Advisor.

Dulin, Elek, Assistant Director of Press Section (former terrorist of Szeged).

Éliássy, Sándor, ex-Chief of Budapest police (removed in March 1944).

Endre, László, Ardent Nazi, recently ousted as Undersecretary in Ministry of Interior and responsible for much anti-Jewish activity.

Erdélyi, József, Writer, National Socialist and anti-semitic, also Arrow Cross leader.

Fabinyi, Tilhámer, Former Minister of Finance.

Fay, István, Close to Kállay.

Fója, Géza, Writer and Arrow Cross leader.

Festetich, Dominic (Count) Nazi leader and financial backer of Szálasi.

Festetich, György (Count), Arrow Cross leader.

Fiala, Ferenc, Nazi newspaperman.

Fussi, Kálmán, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Gergelyffy, L., Former Secretary of State in Ministry of Interior.

Gesztesi, J., former Press attaché at Vichy.

Ghyczy, Jenő, Formerly Minister of Spain, reported arrested 20 March 1944.

Goldschmidt, George, Editor of Deutsche Zeitung.

Gosztonyi, Sándor, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Grassy, General, Responsible for, and participated in, Bacsha massacres; fled to Germany to escape court-martial; returned and was promoted after occupation.

Gruber, Lajos, deputy, Responsible for bombing of Dohany St. Synagogue.

Gunde, László, Deputy (MEP).

Habsburg, Albrecht von, Nazi and financial backer of Szálasi.

Haala, Robert, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Hajnal, Alajos, Leader of Levente (youth organization).

Halmai, János, Arrow Cross Deputy.

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Haller, Gábor (Count), Formerly associated with Nazis; sentenced to prison for embezzlement.

Hamm, Franz, Hungarian-German Volksbund leader.

Hász, István, Bishop with Hungarian Army.

Hatz, O., Capt. Former Military Attaché.

Hejás, Iván, Chief terrorist of Szeged, friend of Horthy, and a Nazi.

Herceg, Ferencz, Famous writer of Swabian origin; Nazi sympathizer.

Hertelendy, Andor, Former Hungarian Counsellor at Vichy.

Hlatky, Endre, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Nagyvarad, now government propaganda director.

Hóman, Bélint, Ardent Nazi ex-Minister of Education; largely responsible for Hungarian cultural acceptance of Hitlerism.

Hommonay, Tivadar, Former Lord Mayor of Budapest, resigned 23 March 1944.

Horváth, Sándor, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Horthy, Nicholas, Regent of Hungary.

Horthy, Miklós Jr., Son of Regent.

Horváth, Béla, Deputy, Formerly close to Imrédy.

Hóry, András, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office; a Nazi of old standing.

Hubay, Kálmán, Self-appointed Nazi leader, former newspaper editor and blackmailer.

Huszár, Aladár, President of National Socialist Institute, President of Turáni Vadászok.

Huszovazky, Lajos, Deputy (MEP).

Ilovszky, János, Deputy (MEP).

Imrédy, Béla, Former premier; despite his Jewish background a violent Nazi.

Imrédy, Kálmán, Hungarian State Railways official, brother of Béla Imrédy.

Incze, Antal, Deputy (MEP).

Jakab, Oszkár, Head of Pénzintézet Kézpont.

Jakabffy, Károly, Secretary of State in Department of Supply.

Jaross, Andor, Vice-chairman of Imrédy's National Regeneration Party; former Hungarian leader in Czechoslovakia; Minister of Interior in Sztojay government.

Jungerth-Krnóthy, Mihály, Envoy-extraordinary to Bulgaria.

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Jurcsák, Bold, Secretary of State in Department of State under Kállay,
 Minister of Agriculture in Sztojny government.

Kállay, Miklós, Premier deposed by Nazis.

Kállay, Kristóf, Son of former premier.

Kussai, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Kock, Antal, Arrow Cross Deputy and Nazi, left his party to join Government Party in 1944.

Kéintzöl, Ede, Deputy (Transylvanian).

Kiss, János, Lt. Fieldmarshal; member of Turán Váduszok.

Kodolányi, János, novelist, playwright and journalist.

Kölcsey, István, Deputy (MEP).

Kolozsváry-Borcsa, Mihály, Former president of Press Chamber and blackmailer.

Koltay, József, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Konkoly-Thököly, Sándor, Secretary of State in Department of Agriculture.

Kornis, Gyula, Catholic priest and Horthy supporter.

Koródy, Tibor, Deputy, former Nazi.

Korompa, Brunswick von Major General.

Kovács, László, President of Hungarian Statistical Bureau.

Kudričzy, István, Major General, former head of Elvent, para-military youth organization.

Kunczó, Ceza, Deputy (MEP).

Kunder, Antal, Minister of Transport in Sztojny cabinet.

Laky, Dezső, ex-Minister without portfolio in charge of supply.

Lill, János, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Losonczy, István, former Minister of Supply.

Lunkás, Béla, ex-President of Government Party (MEP).

Magasházy, László, Colonel, Leader of army terrorists, head of Nemzetvédelmi Kerület, para-military organization; has great influence over Horthy.

Makkai, János, Editor of Esti Ujság.

Málnási, Odon, Writer, historian, and leader of Arrow Cross party.

Márothy, Károly, Editor of Pesti Ujság, Nazi sympathizer.

Marton, Béla, President of Labor Center, former terrorist; despite his Jewish wife is a violent Nazi.

Mátolcsy, Matyas, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Mátolcsy, Tivadar, Arrow Cross Deputy now probably in MEP.

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Matzhold, Louis, Austrian-born journalist and ardent Nazi.

Meosery, András, Personal friend of Hitler, was given great land concession
In the Ukraine.

Meixner, Emil, Deputy (NPD).

Mészáros, Zoltán, Old Hungarian Nazi, founder of first Nazi party in Hungary.

Merkly, L., Lt. Col., Head of Hungarian counter-espionage.

Mester, Miklós, Deputy.

Mészáros, Arnold, Catholic priest and member of Turini Vidékszok.

Milotay, István, Publisher and editor of Uj Magyarság and Hungarian Nazi.

Mossányi, Kálmán, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Muhs, Heinrich, Volksgruppe leader of the Germans in Hungary.

Nagy, Iván, Deputy.

Nagy, László, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Náray, Antal, President of MIT (Hungarian Telegraphic Bureau).

Németh, Andor, Deputy.

Nyírő, József, Writer and deputy (Transylvanian).

Nyisztor, Zoltán, Catholic priest, publicist, leader in Actio Catholica.

Oláh, György, Correspondent of Uj Magyarság and Nazi leader.

Orsós, Ferenc, University Professor (Budapest) and founder of the Budapest
Nazi faction, one of Katya medical experts.

Osváth, László, Ministry of Interior official.

Ottlik, György, Editor of Posten Lloyd, reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

Páczolay, György, Calvinist minister, chaplain of Bishop Rovasz, Deputy
(formerly Arrow Cross).Pálffy, Fidól (Count), Deputy elected to parliament on Nazi ticket, financial
backer of Nazis.

Pállo, Imre, Deputy and opera singer.

Pándy, Antal, Deputy (Arrow Cross).

Papp, József, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Pataky, Tibor, Undersecretary of Kállay; chief of Hungarian "Gestapo."

Pádányi-Gulyás, Jenő, President of Hungarian Cinema Trade Association.

Perónyi, Zsigmond, Guardian of the Crown, head of the Upper House; re-
actionary and ultra-nationalist.

Pinter, Béla, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Piukovics, Josef, Deputy, Second Lieutenant under Sztojay.

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Ratz, Jenő, General, Vice-premier in Sztojay cabinet, Nazi candidate for Vice-regent in 1942.

Radócsay, László, Minister of Justice in Kállay cabinet.

Radványi, Albert, Baron, Reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

Rajniss, Ferenc, Editor and outright Hungarian Nazi.

Rapcsányi, László, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Rátkay, Kálmán, Editor Magyarság and Nazi of long standing.

Rátz, Kálmán, former Arrow Cross leader.

Ravasz, László, Calvinist Bishop, Member of Upper House.

Rományi-Schneller, Lajos, Minister of Finance under Kállay.

Rovay, István, Count, Former intimate of Count Pál Teleki.

Roszner, István, Baron.

Rupprecht, Oliver, Publisher of Nagyorság and Nazi leader.

Ruszkay, Jenő, Major General, Enjoys a great reputation in Germany.

Schmidt, W., Ardent Nazi.

Schönborn, Soppi, Volksdeutsche Deputy.

Sorónyi, Miklós, Count, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Solymossy, László, Major General, Head of Loventz.

Stitz, János, Deputy (MEP).

Szabó, Lorinc, poet and journalist.

Szabóky, Alajos, High treasury official.

Szalay, László, Deputy (MEP).

Szálasi, Ferenc, former Major, leader Arrow Cross Party; financially backed by Count Festetics.

Szamadé, Fóronc, Arrow Cross leader.

Szász, Lajos, Minister of Industry in puppet cabinet.

Szeder, János, Deputy (MEP).

Szondy, Károly, Former Mayor of Budapest.

Szöllősy, Jenő, Editor of Osszehartás, Arrow Cross organ.

Szögy, Géza, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Szombatholyi, Ferenc, Field Marshal, former Hungarian Chief of Staff.

Szörtszey, József, Editor of Nemzeti Figyelem.

Sztojay, Dániel, Lt. Field Marshal, Minister to Berlin appointed Premier after Nazi occupation.

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By 13T NARA Date 5/25/00

RG 153
Entry RSAG (145)
File war crimes
Box 95~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Sztavko, Pal, ex-Editor of Magyarszeg.

Tasnadi-Nagy, Andras, President of Lower House.

Tatar, Imre, Arrow Cross Deputy; not identified to b. off. of Hungarian Nazis.

Tauffer, Gabor, Arrow Cross Deputy later to be identified to b. off. of Hungarian Nazis.

Telegdy, Andras, Secretary of National Labor Center.

Thuransky, Laszlo, Secretary of State in the Ministerial Council.

Tomesanyi, Kalmán, Key official in Ministry of Interior.

Tomesanyi, Vilmos, Hungarian Commissioner for Subcarpathia.

Töroky, Géza, Retired Justice of the High Court and long-time Nazi.

Tóth, Andras, Deputy; not identified to b. off. of Hungarian Nazis.

Tóth, János, Arrow Cross Deputy.

Ujzászy, Istvan, Colonel, Assistant Chief of Intelligence, reportedly killed by Nazis.

Ulluin-Rovicsky, Antal, former Nazi sympathizer and Minister to Stockholm, now reported to be pro-Soviet and organizer of the Free Hungary Movement.

Vajna, Gábor, Nazi and former Szálasi bodyguard.

Vacz, György, Deputy.

Varga, József, Oil coordinator.

Viczián, István, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Pest County.

Vladár, Gyula, President of Hungarian Supreme Court, Minister of Justice in Lakatos' Cabinet.

Worth, Henrik, Lieutenant General, Former Chief of Staff, responsible for troop movements through Hungary; pro-German.

Uzdóczy-Zadravcza, István, Military Bishop; Hungary's "Father Coughlin."

Zalai, Károly, General, Member of Turán-Vadaszok; involved in franc-counterfeiting scandal of 1926.

Zimmer, Lajos, Editor of MTI.

Zsold, Imre, former Arrow Cross Deputy.

Zsidó, Sándor, Rightist Deputy.

Zsindely, Ferenc, Minister of Commerce in Kállay Cabinet.

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APPENDIX V

LEADING ANTI-SEMITES IN COLLABORATIONIST GOVERNMENT

- Zoltán Bosnyák--Head of Institut for Jewish Research
- László Endre--Commissioner for Jewish Affairs (resigned)
- László Báky--Under Secretary of State in Ministry of Interior (resigned)
- Andor Járóss--Minister of Interior
- István Kultsár--Commissioner for Unemployed Intellectuals
- Béla Imrédy--Minister of Economics without Portfolio
- Dániel Csányi--Administrator of art treasures confiscated from Jews
- Albert Turvölgyi--Government Commissioner for the Utilization of Jewish Property
- László Bodó--Deputy Mayor of Budapest
- Ákos Doroghi-Farkas--Mayor of Budapest
- Ferenc Kundrát--Minister of Trade
- Lieutenant Colonel Stephan Décy--Deputy Chief of Gendarmerie
- Aurél Holl--President of Association of Merchants
- Peter Hain--Head of Political Police

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Entry RJA-145
File war crimes
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U. S. War Department

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

See also Nos.

~~SECRET~~

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Entry RSAG 145
File 10938K1
Box 95

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OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICACONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. NY TC 3439

Page P. 1 (1. v.) pages.

FROM:

WILHELM GROULS
BAHNHOFST. 7
HERZOGENRATH
KREIS AACHEN-LAND

TO:

MR. THOMAS MANN
in AMERICA

LIST: NONE

LIST: NONE

Date of communication <u>Feb. 10, 1945</u>	Date of postmark <u>Interception by Customs May 12, 1945</u>	Kind of mail T.C. <u>Plane</u>	Mail No. <u>AIR #7459</u>	Register No. <u>None</u>	Serial No.
Language <u>GERMAN</u>	Previously censored by <u>None</u>	Station distribution <u>MER NOC</u>	<i>CHICAGO</i>	<i>CHICAGO</i>	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNI- CATION
Previous relevant records <u>No Records</u>	For interoffice use <u>To be photographed</u>	Photo No. <u>6364</u>	To whom photograph is to be sent <u>P</u>		H R: Return to Customs C: R-Recom'd RS: Sent with comment to

Division (or section) <u>Personal</u>	Table <u>904 U</u>	Examiner <u>6364</u>	D.A.C. <u>6375</u>	Reviewer <u>7758</u>	Examination date <u>May 18-21 '45</u>	Type of date <u>May 22/45</u>
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COMMENT

5068
 ESCAPED IN MATE FROM GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS REPORTS TO PRO-AMERICAN GERMAN-AMERICAN WRITER ABOUT ATROCITIES HE HAD WITNESSED WHILE UNDER ARREST, AND GIVES NAMES OF PERPETRATORS

CUSTOMS INTERCEPT: SUBJECT: 1 letter and a 12 page report were found among belongings of MRS. JOAN RAPORT, 1400 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILL., who arrived on May 12, 1945 by plane #7459. Material was intercepted by CUSTOMS at PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE from traveler and referred to N.Y. Traveler's Censorship for examination on May 12, 1945.

The following is a quoted translation of a typewritten letter to THOMAS MANN, (Ex: most outstanding German writer, NOBEL prize winner in literature -- a naturalized American citizen).

"In reference to your radio broadcast about Concentration Camps - especially AUSCHWITZ - I am sending you herewith a report, having spent 8 years in different Concentration Camps. In this report I describe the occurrences to the best of my recollection. As you no doubt will be interested in this matter I am sending you this report through the American Military Authorities. All the occurrences which I describe are absolutely true. I would be very glad to receive through the American Military Authorities a few lines from you. In case you should desire to publish some of these facts, I must ask you not to reveal my name, as I still have some relations in Hitler Germany."

Attached to the letter is the above mentioned 12 page typewritten report of the various personal experiences and facts during the 8 years of the writer's Concentration-Camp life.

Writer - apparently a miner by trade - starts by stating that in 1933 when HITLER came to power he made up his mind to fight Hitlerism illegally through anti-fascist literature received from abroad. In 1935 he was arrested, tortured and convicted of treason. He spent 3 years in different penal camps until 1938. In 1939 when the war broke out he was again arrested as politically unreliable and sent

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RG

153

Entry RJA G 145

File war 109-38K1

Box 95

11 8 JUN 1945

when HITLER came to power he made up his mind to fight Hitlerism illegally through anti-fascist literature received from abroad. In 1935 he was arrested, tortured and convicted of treason. He spent 3 years in different penal camps until 1938. In 1939 when the war broke out he was again arrested as politically unreliable and sent to the Concentration Camp BUCHENWALDE.

In the beginning of 1942 he was transferred to the big Concentration Camp MUSCHENBROEK 11 VELDHEIM. In Oct. 1942 he was sent to DACHAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The attached information must be confined only to those officially concerned or the information used in legal proceedings and is extremely confidential. It is the property of the War Department and its use, distribution, or retention by unauthorized persons is prohibited.

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1d Rev. 2 (5-43)

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AVLERS CENSORSHIP

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICACONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIPNY TO 3439
RECORD NP. I. (N.Y.)

Page 2

5

pages

FROM	TO:			
WILHELM GROULS BAHNHOFST. 7 HERZOGENRATH KRAIS AACHEN-LAND		MR. THOMAS MANN in AMERICA		
LIST ONE		LIST ONE		
Date of communication	Date of postmark	T.M.C.	Mail No.	Serial No.
Feb. 10, 1945	Interception by Customs May 12, 1945	Air Plate #7459	190	None
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		
German	None	D.R.		
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use			
No Records	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION
	No			H Return to Customs R-Recom'd C RS Sent with comment to
Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D.A.C.	Reviewer
Personal	904 U	6364	6375	7758
5068	COMMENT to AUSCHWITZ in Poland - the biggest and most notorious of Concentration Camps. Finally he and his family succeeded to escape to the Allies. He graphically describes the maltreatment, tortures and mass-murders of Jews and prisoners of war (Ex. facts by now well known) and gives the following names of Nazis in the different Camps, prominent through sadism and general brutality and who in writers opinion must be held responsible. <u>PLANUS</u> of DUESSELDORF - Chief Secretary of the Criminal Department - 1935. <u>CAMP I - BOERGERMOOR</u> <u>SCHAEFER</u> - S.A. STANDARTENFUEHRER - head of all the penal camps in BOERGERMOOR. He was also Commandant of the Concentration Camp ORANIENBURG by BERLIN. <u>"SCHINDERHANNES"</u> (nickname) - S.A. SCHARFUERER, son-in-law of SCHAEFER. <u>MAUEL</u> - LAGERFUEHRER <u>POPPET, KAISER, LOOS.</u>			

CONCENTRATION CAMP BUCHENWALDE

KOCH (Ex. see note) SS. STANDARTENFUEHRER, Commander of camp. Later transferred as Commander of the LUBLIN Concentration Camp.

ROEDEL - SS. OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER,
1st SCHUTZHAFTLAGERFUEHRER.
Transferred in 1941 to Conc. Camp GROSSROSEN

SCHOBER - SS. HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER,
2nd LAGERFUEHRER

PLAUEL - SS. UNTERSTURMFUEHRER
2nd LAGERFUEHRER

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By BT NARA Date 5/25/00

RG 153
Entry RJAQ (145)
File WAR CRIMES
Box 95

KOCH (Ex; see note) SS. STANDFUEHRER of camp. Later transferred as Commander of the LUBLIN Concentration Camp.

ROEDEL - SS. OBERSTURMFUENFUEHRER,
1st SCHUTZHAFTLAGERFUEHRER.
Transferred in 1941 to Conc. Camp GROSSROSEN

SCHOBER - SS. HAUPTSTURMFUENFUEHRER,
2nd LAGERFUEHRER

PLAUEL - SS. UNTERSTURMFUENFUEHRER
3rd LAGERFUEHRER

FORSTAEDT - SS. HAUPTSTURMFUENFUEHRER who is already listed by the Allies as war criminal

SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. It is necessary to prosecute the war罪犯 in no case should it be distributed outside the War Department or to other Government agencies. It is necessary to prosecute the war罪犯 in no case should it be distributed outside the War Department or to other Government agencies.

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Authority NND 735027
By 131 NARA Date 5/25/00

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Entry RSG (145)
File 109-38K1
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227799

TRAVELERS' CENSORSHIP

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD NO. N.Y.C. 3439
F.I. (N.Y.)
Page 3 of 15 pages

FROM:			TO:		
WILHELM GROULS BAHNHOFST. 17 HERZOGENRATH KREIS AACHEN-LAND		MR. THOMAS MANN in AMERICA			
LIST: NONE			LIST: NONE		
Date of communication Feb. 10, 1945	Date of postmark Interception by Customs May 12, 1945	Kind of mail T.O. Mail No. Plane 190	Register No. Air #7459	Serial No. None	
Language German	Previously censored by None	Station distribution D.R.	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION		
Previous relevant records No Records	For interoffice use No	To whom photograph is to be sent No	H: Return to Customs	R: R-Recom'd	

Division (or section) Personal	Table 904 U	Examiner 6364	D.A.C. 6375	Reviewer 7758	Examination date May 18-21 1945	Typing date May 22/45
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DR
use only
5068

COMMENT

HOFEN - SS. HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER - camp physician

LECLAIRE - "GESTAPO BANDIT" from AACHEN

SERNO - from BERLIN

HINKELMANN - called the "handsome EDE" SS. SCHARFUEHRER. Head of the camp for Polish prisoners of war who were literally starved to death.

ABRAHAM - SS. OBER SCHARFUEHRER

SOMMER - SS. OBERSCHARFUEHRER, one of the most feared of the UNTERFUEHRERS.

REISING - SS. OBERSCHARFUEHRER

JAEHNISCH - SS. OBERSCHARFUEHRER

BLANK - SS. HAUPT SCHARFUEHRER - also from the Concentration Camp DACHAU.

The last 5 mentioned above belonged to the murder-commandos who murdered thousands of Russian officers - prisoners of war.

BLANK also murdered the well-known former deputy of the K.P.D. (Ex. German Communist Party) SCHOLEN, and Colonel STAHL - secretary of Prince STARHEMBERG (Ex. former Vice-Chancellor of Austria). Also STAEDTLE - the HEIMWEHRFUEHRER from Austria.

Murdered there were also ERNST THALMANN - the former head of the K.P.D. together with RUDOLF BREITSCHIED (Ex. member of German Cabinet).

Concentration Camp RAVENSBRUECK

SAUREN - SS. STURMBANNFUEHRER
Commander of the camp

BAER - SS. OBERSTURMFUEHRER, SCHUTZHAFTLAGERFUEHRER

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By BT NARA Date 5/25/00

RG 153

Entry RSGAG 1/45)

File 109-38K1

227800

Box 95

TRAVELLERS' CENSORSHIP

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICACONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

NY TC 3439

RECORD No. P.T.(N.Y.)

Page 1 of 5 pages

FROM:

WILHELM GROULS
BAHNHOFST. 7
HERZOGENRATH
KREIS AACHEN-LAND

TO:

MR. THOMAS MANN
in AMERICA

LIST: NONE

LIST: NONE

Date of communication

Feb. 10, 1945

Interception by Customs
May 12, 1945

Kind of T.C.

Air #7459

Mail No.

190

Register No.

None

Serial No.

Language:

German

Previously censored by

None

Station distribution

D.R.

DISPOSAL OF
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CATION

Previous relevant records

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Sent with comment to—

Division
(or section)
PersonnelTable
904 UExaminer
6364

D.A.C.

6375

Reviewer
7758Examination date
May 18-21 1945Typing date
May 22/45

COMMENT

SCHINELL, MAX - A former jail-bird, in charge of work battalions. In good humor only on those days when able to bring back to the camp some of his workers as corpses. For his own security - he was later transferred to the Concentration Camp NEUVAMMEL near HAMBURG.

Concentration Camp AUSCHWITZ

DR. FISCHER - physician of BERLIN - SS. STURMFUEHRER camp physician, also resident physician in AUSCHWITZ. Already listed by the Allies as war criminal.

PALIG - SS. HAUPTSCHARFUEHRER, all executions by shooting were carried out by him.

REITLE - SS. HAUPTSCHARFUEHRER

SCHWARTZ - SS. HAUPTSCHARFUEHRER - Work Administrator for all the branch camps.

WINDECK, JUPP - of M. GLADBACH - Camp senior a tool used by the SS. well-known for his maltreatment of prisoners. One day his power came to an end and he landed in the penal camp at BIRKENAU. He denounced many of his old comrades and was selected to punish them by flogging which he performed with fiendish pleasure.

JENDERS - SS. Physician UNTERSTURMFUEHRER, introduced the mass murder of Jews by gas.

GRABE - An Austrian from Vienna SS. OBERSTURMFUEHRER, head of the political section. Mainly responsible for the above mentioned murders.

AUMELER - SS. HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER, LAGERFUEHRER, a veritable sadist.

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By 13T NARA Date 5/25/00

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File War 109-38K1
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TRAVELER'S CENSORSHIP

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICACONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIPRECORD No. NY TC 3439
Page P. I (N.Y.) pages

FROM:	TO:		
WILHELM GROULS BAHNHOFST. 7 HERZOGENRATH KREIS AACHEN-LAND	MR. THOMAS MANN AMERICA		
LIST: NONE	LIST: NONE		
Date of communication Feb. 10, 1945	Date of postmark Interception by Customs May 12, 1945	Kind of mail T.C. Plane 11-47150	Mail No. 100
Language German	Previously censored by None	Station distribution D.R.	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNI CATION H R - Return to Customs R = Recom'd C RS Sent with comment to
Previous relevant records No Records	For interoffice use To be photographed No	Photo No. 6375	To whom photograph is to be sent

Division (or section) Personal	Table 904 U	Examiner 6364	D. A. C. 6375	Reviewer 7758	Examination date May 18-21 '45	Typing date May 22/45
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DR use only 5068	COMMENT
<p>The following were outstanding in their maltreatment and brutality in the mines of "JAWISCHWITZ" and "HERMANN GOERING".</p> <p>"Director HEINE - Manager of the mines</p> <p>Director HEIL - Assistant Manager</p> <p>FAHRSTEIGER (miner) FREIHOF</p> <p>FAHRSTEIGER (miner) KUEHNE MANN</p> <p>STEIGER (miner) SPERLING</p> <p>STEIGER (miner) MUELLER</p> <p>WILHELM KOWEL - SS. SCHARFUEHRER, LAGERFUEHRER in JAWISCHWITZ - a former Polish subject who has been for several years in the Polish Army."</p>	

Ex. Note: There is a
 1. KOCH, ERIC - (Nazi Party Official) - Europe SWI/290 and Ve 2601
 2. KOCH, ERNST (Sr.) - KAISER WILHELMST. 5. RAHLSTEDT
HAMBURG, GERMANY - GJ 4601

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Authority NND 73502 7
By JBT NARA Date 5/25/00

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Entry R JAG(145)
File war crimes
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227802

U. S. War Department

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SAC.

FILE NO.
140 - 0

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

See also Nos.

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Authority NND 735027
By BT NARA Date 5/25/00

RG 153
 Entry RJA6(145)
 File war crimes
 Box 100

227803

HEADQUARTERS
 US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 383.6 JAG-AGO

APO 757

11 July 1946

SUBJECT: Designation of Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure

TO : Commanding General, Third US Army Area

1. Letter, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, file AG 255 OpJ4, subject: "Establishment of Suspect and Witness Enclosures", 30 June 1945 is rescinded.

2. PW 29, Dachau, Germany, is hereby redesignated as "War Crimes Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure", hereinafter referred to as the "enclosure". All war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes will be congregated therein. Individuals now or hereafter in detention at other installations and thought to be war criminal suspects or unfriendly witnesses to war crimes and covered by current CROWCASS wanted lists will be reported to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes, who will request those finally identified to be moved to the enclosure. No such suspect or witness will be moved to the enclosure prior to such final identification.

3. The Commanding General, Third US Army, will be responsible for the operation of the enclosure under the technical supervision of the Theater Provost Marshal.

4. The following facilities and services in connection with the theater war crimes program will be furnished either inside the enclosure or in the village Dachau adjacent thereto:

a. Compounds and sections within compounds, etc., for the segregation of war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes and further segregation within those categories, e.g., segregation by group and segregation of the more dangerous individuals from others.

b. Office space, court rooms and supply for American military and civilian personnel engaged in the trial of war crimes cases, serving as members of tribunals or screening war criminal suspects or unfriendly witnesses to war crimes, press rooms, photographing and other war crimes trials facilities.

c. Appropriate mess and quarters for friendly witnesses.

d. Appropriate mess, quarters, recreation and Post Exchange facilities for official representatives of other United Nations attending mass atrocity trials as observers, American war crimes personnel described in subparagraph 4b, above, and members of the press.

e. Security, including:

- (1) Segregating the distinguished persons visiting the trials.
- (2) Security of the courts during sessions thereof by the exclusive use of American military personnel for this purpose.

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By BT	NARA Date 5/25/00

RG 153
 Entry RJA/G/145
 File War Crimes
 110-0
 Box 100

227804

(3) Safeguarding the billets of war crimes trials personnel.

(4) Safeguarding individuals detained as war criminal suspects and witnesses to war crimes in the enclosure.

f. Maintenance of adequate medical services.

g. Second and third echelon maintenance of the motor vehicles utilized by the American military and civilian personnel described in paragraph 4b, above and official representatives of other United Nations.

h. Such essential additional facilities and services as may be necessary to accomplish the war crimes operation herein contemplated.

5. Requisitions for supplies will be processed direct to depots.

6. In carrying out the provisions of this letter, the importance of these trials to the US should be impressed upon all personnel. The criticism of United Nations or their representatives must be avoided and all personnel should be impressed with their duties in this respect.

7. Such part of the enclosure as is not required to detain war criminal suspects and witnesses may be occupied by prisoners of war insofar as such use does not endanger the general security of the enclosure.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

George F. Herbert
 GEORGE F. HERBERT
 Colonel AGD
 Adjutant General

Telephone: Wiesbaden 7117

DISTRIBUTION:

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 500 - War Crimes Group, JAG
 1 - AG Ops
 3 - G-1
 3 - G-3
 3 - G-4
 3 - TPM

-2-

CCLES FOR:
 CHIEF OF BR
 EXEC OF BR
 CHIEF OPER UNIT
 CHIEF PLANS & POLICY
 CHIEF CLERK
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Authority NND 735027

By BT NARA Date 5/25/00

RG

Entry RJA6145)

File war crimes

Box 100

153
227805HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 383.6 JAC-AGO

APO 757

11 July 1946

SUBJECT: Designation of Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure

TO : Commanding General, Third US Army Area

1. Letter, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, file AG 255 OpJA, subject: "Establishment of Suspect and Witness Enclosures", 30 June 1945, is rescinded.

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4. The following facilities and services in connection with the theater war crimes program will be furnished either inside the enclosure or in the village Dachau adjacent thereto:

a. Compounds and sections within compounds, etc., for the segregation of war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes and further segregation within those categories, e.g., segregation by group and segregation of the more dangerous individuals from others.

b. Office space, court rooms and supply for American military and civilian personnel engaged in the trial of war crimes cases, serving as members of tribunals or screening war criminal suspects or unfriendly witnesses to war crimes, press rooms, photographing and other war crimes trials facilities.

c. Appropriate mess and quarters for friendly witnesses.

d. Appropriateness, quarters, recreation and Post Exchange facilities for official representatives of other United Nations attending mass atrocity trials as observers, American war crimes personnel described in subparagraph 4b, above, and members of the press.

e. Security, including:

(1) Safeguarding the distinguished persons visiting the trials.

(2) Security of the courts during sessions thereof by the exclusive use of American military personnel for this purpose.

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority NND 73502 7	
By <u>PSI</u> NARA Date <u>5/25/00</u>	

RG 153
 Entry RJAG(145)
 File War Crimes
110-0
 Box 100

227806

- (3) Safeguarding the billets of war crimes trials personnel.
- (4) Safeguarding individuals detained as war criminal suspects and witnesses to war crimes in the enclosure.
- f. Maintenance of adequate medical services.
- g. Second and third echelon maintenance of the motor vehicles utilized by the American military and civilian personnel described in paragraph 4b, above and official representatives of other United Nations.
- h. Such essential additional facilities and services as may be necessary to accomplish the war crimes operation herein contemplated.
- 5. Requisitions for supplies will be processed direct to depots.
- 6. In carrying out the provisions of this letter, the importance of these trials to the US should be impressed upon all personnel. The criticism of United Nations or their representatives must be avoided and all personnel should be impressed with their duties in this respect.
- 7. Such part of the enclosure as is not required to detain war criminal suspects and witnesses may be occupied by prisoners of war insofar as such use does not endanger the general security of the enclosure.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

Clegg *Herbert*
 GEORGE F. HERBERT
 Colonel USAF
 Adjutant General

Telephone: Wiesbaden 7117

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RG 260

Entry FINANCE

File PREVIOUS METALS

940.309

Box 424

Precious Metals
Metals for industrial use (ED Ltr 812 dtd 8 Nov. 46)

JEP/cte

4. Econ Fin 6 1. The interest of Finance Division in subject matter is limited to a statement of fact: viz., that inasmuch as the status of gold, silver and platinum delivered to Reichsbanks under the terms of Law 53 has not as yet been defined, such gold, silver and platinum is not available at this time for the requirements of German industry.

2. A proposal to settle the status of silver and platinum delivered, by making such silver and platinum available, under certain conditions, for essential medical, industrial and other purposes, was referred by the Finance Directorate to Economics Directorate in May 1946 (DWIN/Memo (46)84). Up to the present time no reply has been received by the Finance Directorate from the Economics Directorate on this paper.

3. Under the present circumstances, it would appear that essential requirements of German industry, to the extent they cannot be met from material in Germany other than that delivered under Law 53, would become the basis for an application for a "Class B" import.

Incl: n/c

JACK BENNETT
DirectorTelephone: 43731
FMBC Bldg.

Resume

1. Ind Br to Metals Sec., 10 Dec 46 -- Metals Sec. concurs in release of platinum iridium thermocouple wire and pure nickel if available in American Zone.
2. Ind Br, ED to Chem Sec-Chem. Sec. concurs in release of 150 kg silver nitrate if available in Am. Zone.
3. FO to ED (2 Jan 47). Applications forwarded to FD, FMBC Br. for comments

227807
227808

DECLASSIFIED
NHO
Authority 775059
by T J HARA Date 3/13/00

RG 260
Entry FINANCE
File PRECIOUS METALS
940.309
Box 424

Metals for Industrial Use (HD Dir MSG 312 dtg 8 Nov 6)

3. Finance Econ Division Div 2 Jan 47 As fine silver and silver ore controlled by Finance Division, Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control, we are forwarding attached applications to you for comments and return to this office.

FOR THE DIVISION DIRECTOR:

Incls n/c
Tel: 42309
Rm : 1001 Econ Bldg

H. L. MERRILL
Col Grd
Acting Chief
Industry Branch

227809

Entry 260
 File Finance
 Box FED
93

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WD 175058
 By IE NARA Date 11-99

227810

MEMORANDUM:-

24 March 1948

At a conference (Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stern, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gable, and Mrs. Kagan), Mr. Bennett expressed his desire to have the assets in the Depository section reduced as much as possible by June 30 and in line with this desire, the following instructions were issued:

- (1) We are to accumulate all the assets for IHO and make delivery.
- (2) All the Law 53 assets, except German silver coin, are to be returned to the US Zone banks from which received. The Bremen bank will arrive at FED on Tuesday, 30 March, to begin this turnover.
- (3) We are to deposit all the Law 63 assets acquired from Russian Zone banks in the LCB, Frankfurt, or Weisbaden.
- (4) Numismatic coins and the four boxes of Jewish religious items are to be turned over to MF&A.
- (5) Mr. Bennett hopes that all the monetary gold will be out of the FED before 30 June and is working toward this end.
- (6) We are to proceed on his former instructions in disposing of currencies. No Law 53 currencies are to be touched.
- (7) We are to prepare Annex A on any items we think are restitutable and send them to him for decision (such items as Shipment 5, Shipment 3, Shipment 26B, Shipment 64.)
- (8) We are to get all of the German silver coins in one pile and prepare a schedule. These coins are to be held.
- (9) We are to pack up the currency engraving plates, prepare a schedule of same, and send schedule to Mr. Hagen.
- (10) We are to initiate an IRS on Columbia and Concordia shares which Mr. Bennett proposes to forward to Restitution Branch for decision.
- (11) The legal division is now working on disposition of Goering jewels, Eva Braun collection, and Pierre Laval money.
- (12) We are to conclude our investigation and submit our findings to Mr. Bennett on strategic metals, such as platinum, et cetera, and industrial diamonds by 15 May.

260

Entry	<u>Finance</u>
File	<u>FED</u>
Box	<u>93</u>

DECLASSIFIED
Authority WD 775058
By IE NARA Date 11-99

- 2 -

- (13) The restitution of Yugoslavian silver bars is temporarily suspended.
- (14) We are to segregate the contents of the I W boxes and return these items to the Red Cross of the country involved.

Mr. Bennett has the present desire to turn over all remaining assets at approximately July to the Central German bank or to some other custodian. I told him that these assets would probably consist of:

- (1) German silver coin.
- (2) DeGussa and Farben silver.
- (3) Miscellaneous currencies in small quantities.

Depending upon the action obtained, the remaining assets might also contain:

- (1) 344 boxes of Rumanian and Yugoslavian silver coin.
- (2) Columbia and Concordia shares.
- (3) Strategic metals and industrial diamonds.
- (4) Germany currency engraving plates.
- (5) The Goering, Eva Braun, and Viehman collections.

Mr. Bennett would also like to terminate the activities of the Currency section and turn all such activities over to the LCB, Frankfurt, or the new German Central Bank.

He especially wants us to concentrate on this disposal program and to bring the pressure we feel necessary on anyone to help us in our objective, using his office to the fullest extent possible in doing this.

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56
Entry 69A 7584
File 0AJ 1A/60 (2nd)
Box 3

Polish Gold Claims against France

POLAND

227812

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 978026
 By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584File OAG 1/6/62Box 3**DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY****INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION**

DATE Jan. 8, 1943.

TO Mr. Luxford
 FROM Mr. Brenner

Re: Classification of Section 5 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 as a "peacetime statute aimed at domestic economic stabilization."

In considering whether the above classification is proper, I have examined all of the judicial decisions which cite Section 5 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the principal cases on the "gold clause" Resolution (Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, 48 Stat. 113 (U.S.C. tit. 31, sec. 463)), and the legislative history of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. On the basis of that material, it would appear that the classification is proper.

None of the cases discuss the provision in detail and none are concerned with its background or objective. In Smyth v. U.S. (1937) 302 U.S. 329, it is cited, along with other sections of the same Act, as confirmation of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to accelerate the redemption date of Liberty Bonds and offer payment in money other than gold coin on the basis of the dollar face amount of the bonds. In Bakewell v. U.S. (D. Ct. E.D. Mo. 1939) 28 Fed. Supp. 504, it was held that a judgment against the United States could not order payment in gold coin since Section 5 withdrew the consent of the United States to the entry of a judgment against it in gold coin. And in Uebersee Finanz-Corporation, etc. v. Rosen (C.C.A. 2d 1936), in holding that the restrictions on the use and ownership of gold situated in the United States applied to non-resident owners, the Court said:

"If, as was thought, our financial system was in peril by reason of withdrawals of gold, it is hard to see why legislation should be enacted which did not apply to the gold of non-resident aliens as fully as to that of our own citizens or to discover upon what ground the rights of foreign citizens should be privileged. Nor is it easy to suppose that the gold supply of the United States would have been allowed to leak out to other countries at a time when it was the policy of the Congress to accumulate gold in the Treasury for governmental use."
 [Underscoring supplied].

In the "gold clause" cases (Norman v. B. & O. Railroad (1935) 294 U.S. 240, Nortz v. U.S. (1935) 294 U.S. 317, and Perry v. U.S. (1935) 294 U.S. 330) the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 was briefly described as a part of the legislative setting for the "gold clause" Resolution, supra. Although Section 5 was not specifically mentioned, it was indicated that the whole Act was a part of the gold feature of the Government's monetary program.

227813

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Authority NND 978026
By LWD/P NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OAS 14% 69A 7584-3

Box 3

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The reports of the committees of both house of Congress contain the following language (Sen. Rep. 201, 73d Cong. and House Rep. 292, 73d Cong.):

"This bill is designed to enable the administration to restore a fairer price level, to arrive eventually at a less variable dollar, and to improve our financial and monetary system. It gives the United States Treasury possession of all the monetary gold stock in the United States, part of which now rests in private or quasi-private control. In this way the Government gains complete control over this metal and at the same time provides a permanent metallic reserve upon which to build a currency system which will be both sound and adequate in the future. The import of this may be appraised in the realization that all authorities seem to agree that the salvation of the country lies in our ability to control our price level. All commodities are measured in gold, hence the first step in our control must be the acquisition of gold stocks. The bill, therefore, transfers to the United States all gold now held by the Federal Reserve bank and pays for it in gold certificates. These gold certificates are to be used by the Federal Reserve bank as a substitute for their present gold stocks in issuing currency. In order to protect the Government's power over gold, the bill gives it the right to regulate the acquisition, transportation, etc., of the metal, and to further the Government's position, provisions are made for the forfeiture of gold withheld or acquired in violation of this act. In addition the gold supply is further protected by alterations in the former method of redemption. The gold coin which was a part of the older system will now be withdrawn from circulation and melted into bars for use in adjusting the balance of foreign trade." [Underscoring supplied]

There were a number of similar statements by Senators and Congressmen, of which the following are the clearest:

I. Senator Fletcher (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency);

"I will say to the Senator that it is vitally important not only to the United States but to the world that there should be reached a point of stabilization of currency, stabilization of exchange. This bill leads to that point. The President said on July 3 to the Economic Conference in England, and he said on October 22 in his address to the people here, that he is going to raise the price level, and that the thing needed for that purpose is to accomplish a stabilization basis." (78 Cong. Rec. 1238).

II. Senator Barkley;

227814

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OASIA 69A 7584

Box 3

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"Therefore, whatever gold there is ought to be preserved. If we are to continue to remain a worshipper of the golden fetish as the foundation of our money, then we ought to possess it and control it and determine who shall have it and under what circumstances. So I think that from the psychological standpoint, in addition to the practical benefits, that it will be greatly beneficial to the people of the United States in increasing their permanent confidence in the stability of our currency and in the ability of the Government to control it." (78 Cong. Rec. 1243).

III. Senator Connally;

"This bill, I believe, will be of untold advantage to the people of the United States. It ought to help the business man, because it will give him more stability as to the value of the dollar than there is under present circumstances. It will help people who produce commodities with their hands. It will help farmers to get more value for their money." (78 Cong. Rec. 1256).

IV. Senator Walcott;

"I desire to confine myself chiefly to the question of a program; and while I cannot say positively what the entire program is, as proposed or as thought out by the administration, I find a suggestion in the testimony of Mr. Stewart which seems to me to answer the purpose very well and to indicate, probably, approximately the program.

"First, that we have an artificial depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange; second, that we have a devaluation of the dollar; third, that we go through a reflation of the domestic price level; fourth, that we eventually come to stabilization." (78 Cong. Rec. 1259).

V. Representative Schulte;

"There is not any question in my mind but what this is the most vital bill that has come before the Members of the Seventy-third Congress. This bill, in its effect, will revolutionize the entire monetary system of this great Nation. It will bring back wages to the workers which will in turn create a purchasing power and, I believe, restore this country back to normal." (78 Cong. Rec. 989).

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00RG 56
Entry 69A 7584
File OASIA/6981
Box 3

- 4 -

VI. Representative Somers (Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures);

"The instrument or bill you have before you has frequently been called a "monetary" measure. I hold it is primarily a political-economy measure. It is not designed simply to cut the gold content of the dollar or to transfer the Federal Reserve gold to the Treasury. Either could be done by a much simpler bill. But it is designed for one definite purpose, and that purpose is to coordinate and make possible the success of every emergency measure that has so far been promoted by this administration. In this respect it, too, is an emergency measure; but should the future demand a managed currency, this practice defined therein may very properly become permanent." (78 Cong. Sec. 992).

VII. Representative Gray;

"The revaluation-of-gold plan is one of the forms of currency legislation enacted at the special session of Congress to remedy the panic and will restore the volume of money withdrawn from circulation as effectively as the remonetization of silver or resort to Federal Reserve notes or the issue of United States noninterest currency notes, other alternative measures provided for. When the revaluation steps have been taken, the currency operations completed, and the additional money issued on the increased value of gold the relative value of money and the commodity price level will have been restored and the way will be open for prosperity to return, responsive to the enterprise and energies of the people." (78 Cong. Rec. 995).

From these sources it would appear that in 1932 and 1933 gold was flowing out of the banks into the hands of hoarders and that speculation in foreign exchange had caused our stocks of gold to dwindle. As a part of the Administration's program for the recovery of business and the stabilization of the domestic economy, a plan was instituted for the rehabilitation of the monetary system. It was partially carried out in 1933 by the "nationalization" of gold coin and gold certificates, the exercise of control over the use, importation and exportation of gold, and by the abolition of contractual obligations based on gold. (Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act as originally enacted and as amended by the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933, 48 Stat. 1, and the Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, *supra*). However, when it was found that devaluation of the gold dollar was necessary, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 was proposed in order to secure the resulting profit for the Government rather than the Federal Reserve Banks, and to consolidate the steps already taken and those to be taken so as to integrate the whole gold aspect of the monetary program. Even if it can be said, and this does not appear in the cases or the legislative history, that Section 5 of the Gold Reserve Act

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OASIA/DOB/1960-1970

Box 3

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of 1934 was designed merely to strengthen the Government's position in the "gold clause" cases, supra, by indicating that the performance of gold clause contracts had been rendered impossible, it is nevertheless a part of a program for domestic economic stabilization, since it was essential to the success of the plan that the "gold clause" Resolution, supra, be held valid.

RB

227817

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Authority NND 978026
By LWDP NARA Date 5/4/00RG 56
Entry 69A 7584
File OASIA 69A 7584
Box 3MEMORANDUM

It appears that in 1941, the Bank of Poland caused a suit to be brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the Bank of France to recover \$64,050,641.50. This represents the value of gold of the Bank of Poland which had been taken from Poland during the German invasion of 1939, transported to France, and alleged to have been ultimately shipped by the French in violation of their agreement with the Bank of Poland to French West Africa instead of being sent to Canada or the United States. In this suit, jurisdiction has been obtained by the attachment of gold of the Bank of France held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Polish Government desires some assurance that when the case is terminated and a favorable judgment is obtained, there will be the necessary licenses issued to enable the Bank of Poland effectively to recover the gold.

The Department will not be in a position to pass on any matter involving the licensing of the transfer of the gold in question until after final judgment has been rendered.

It is suggested that the Polish Embassy be advised accordingly.

227818

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File 0414 69A 7584

Box 3

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE Nov. 27, 1942

TO Mr. Aarons

FROM Mr. Luxford

There are attached certain papers which Mr. E. M. Bernstein has furnished to me regarding Polish gold claims against France.

You will note that in paragraph 3 of White's memorandum to the Secretary on November 23, 1942, reference is made to suit brought by the Bank of Poland against the Bank of France and the attachment of Bank of France gold at the Federal. See also attached memorandum of November 12 dealing with the same subject.

It will be appreciated if you will have this matter checked into so that we may be fully informed regarding the action.

You will also note that in the memorandum of November 12, the Polish Government requests assurances, informally or otherwise:

"that when the case is terminated and a favorable judgment is obtained, there will be no question about the obtention of necessary licenses to enable the Bank of Poland effectively to recover the gold."

On this point Mr. Bernstein inquired as to what our attitude would be. I pointed out to him that the Poles had asked for similar commitments regarding the Rumanian litigation and that we had always avoided any commitment. I told E. M. Bernstein that I felt that our action should follow a parallel course in this case.

Will you have one of your men prepare a response to the November 12 memorandum in which we will deal with the commitment matter on the same basis as that in the Polish Relief case. They may wish to check the Polish Relief files to be sure that our action parallels action in that case.

Attach.

227819

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00RG 56
Entry 69A 7584
File 0AJ 1A 69A 7584
Box 3C
O
P
Y

November 23, 1942

Secretary Morgenthau

Mr. White

Subject: Polish Gold near Dakar

The Polish Government has requested the aid of this Government in taking possession of the Bank of Poland's \$64 million in gold held at Kayes, about 500 miles from Dakar. Although Belgian gold sent to Dakar is known to have been turned over to Germany, the Polish Government believes its gold is still at Kayes.

The facts stated by the Polish Government are as follows:

1. In September, 1939 and June, 1940, about \$64 million in gold was sent from Poland to the Bank of France for shipment to America. Contrary to these instructions, the French sent the gold to Dakar and then to Kayes, about 500 miles inland.
2. In July, 1940, the French Government offered to turn over to Poland an equivalent amount of gold in Canada. However, in August, 1940 the Polish representative in Vichy was informed that France was compelled to block the assets of the governments and central banks of countries under German occupation.
3. The Bank of Poland brought suit against the Bank of France, and an attachment was granted against Bank of France gold at the Federal. The Polish Government has asked us to give assurances that if the case is won, licenses will be granted for the transfer of the gold from the Bank of France to the Bank of Poland.
4. The Polish Government requests that the Commanding Officer of the American forces in West Africa be informed of the Polish gold held at Kayes. It asks that a Polish representative be given passage to West Africa on a military plane and that he be given access to the gold for the purpose of identifying it. The State Department is also asked to grant all assistance to enable the shipment of Polish gold from West Africa to this country.

EMB/jm
11/23/42

227820

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OASIA 69A 7584

Box 3

COPY

November 11, 1942

No. 819/SZ-t/19

Sir,

In view of the possibility of the occupation of Dakar by the American Armed Forces, I have the honor, upon instructions of my Government to request the United States Government to extend to the Polish Government all necessary aid, in order to enable it to take possession, as soon as conditions permit, of the gold of the Bank Polski, which was shipped by the French authorities to French West Africa.

I have the honor to refer to my memorandum of March, 1941, and summarize the events, as follows:

The gold belonging to the Bank Polski was shipped out of Poland to France in September, 1939, and in June, 1940, was delivered to the Banque de France for shipment to America. However, contrary to the agreement between the Bank Polski and the Banque de France, this gold was directed by the French Admiralty to Dakar, together with the gold of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, and a substantial portion of the gold of the Banque de France. From Dakar the gold was sent by railway to the town of Kayes, approximately 500 miles from Dakar. According to the best available information, the gold of the Bank Polski is still in Kayes.

Mr. Stefan Michalski, a Director of the Bank Polski, accompanied the transport from France to Dakar and remained there from June 1940, to August, 1941. Despite Mr. Michalski's efforts, the French authorities did not permit

Honorable Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State.

227821

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7564

File OASIA 69A 7564

Box 3

- 2 -

him to have access to the gold of the Bank Polski or to give any information connected therewith, stating that only the Banque de France is authorized to dispose of this gold.

It should be added that the gold of the Bank Polski can be easily identified. It was packed in 1,208 wooden cases, which had imprinted upon

them the letters "B.P." and consecutive serial numbers. Bank Polski possesses detailed records of the contents of each case, i.e., the numbers of the individual gold bars, as well as the amount and kind of gold coins contained in the cases. The total value of the gold (on the basis of \$35.00 per ounce of fine gold) amounts to \$64,050,641.30.

During the shipment from France to Africa, 9 cases containing gold objects belonging to the Polish Government (Fund of National Defense) were added to that transport. These objects weighed approximately 4,500 ounces and had an approximate value of \$150,000.

After shipping the gold of the Bank Polski to Africa, the French Government expressed its readiness to place at the disposal of the Polish Government in Canada an equivalent of the gold entrusted to the care of the Banque de France by the Bank Polski, about which fact the Charge d'Affaires of France in London informed the Polish Government in London in his note of July 9th, 1940. Later, however, the French Government changed its decision and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Polish Charge d'Affaires in Vichy, by its note of August 25th, 1940, that the French Government saw itself forced to block in France and French possessions, the assets in gold and currency of those governments and central banks, whose countries were under German occupation and, consequently, the agreement of July 9th, 1940, could not be executed.

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OA 1A/60/4
Box 3

- 3 -

When further negotiations with the French Government failed to bring about the desired results, the Bank Polski caused action to be taken against the Banque de France in the United States Courts and on September 3rd, 1941, an attachment was granted against the gold of the Banque de France at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This matter is still pending in the United States courts.

The Polish Government places great importance upon giving the Bank Polski the possibility of taking possession of the aforementioned gold as soon as possible and, consequently, the Polish Government has the honor to request that:

- 1) The Commanding Officer of the American Armed Forces in West Africa be advised that the gold of the Bank Polski is located at Kayes and that proper protection be given to that gold pending the arrival of Mr. Stefan Michalski, representative of the Bank Polski, with all necessary Powers of Attorney.
- 2) Pending the arrival in Dakar of Mr. Michalski, the Commanding Officer of the American Armed Forces be informed, that the Polish Vice Consul in Dakar, Mr. Jozef Mankowski, will be in a position to furnish all necessary information regarding the exact location and all other details pertaining to the gold of the Bank Polski.
- 3) The Department of State kindly make it possible for Mr. Stefan Michalski, who remained in Dakar for over a year, who is familiar with the conditions prevailing there, and is at present again being delegated by the Polish Government and the Bank Polski to Dakar, to obtain passage on a military airplane to West Africa in the shortest time possible. (Mr. Michalski is a Major in Reserve of the Polish Army and is at present Financial Counselor of the Legation of Poland in Ottawa).

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Authority NND 978026
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56

Entry 69A 7584

File OASIA 69A 7584

Box 3

- 4 -

4) The Department of State cause instructions to be given that - upon Mr. Michalski's arrival - the American military and administrative Authorities in West Africa facilitate his access to the gold, for the purpose of identifying it, of ascertaining whether this gold of the Bank Polski is located there in its entirety and to take all necessary steps in the matter.

5) The Department of State grant all assistance, in order to enable the safe shipment of the gold from West Africa to North America.

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

Very truly yours,

John J. McCloy
General Counsel to the War Department

U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.
May 4, 1940

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter of May 4, 1940, addressed to the Secretary of State, in which I request that he instruct the American military and administrative Authorities in West Africa to facilitate the access of Mr. Michalski to the gold.

I have also enclosed a copy of the letter of May 4, 1940, addressed to the Secretary of State, in which I request that he instruct the American military and administrative Authorities in West Africa to facilitate the access of Mr. Michalski to the gold.

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copy:jm:ll/25/42

227824

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 978026
By WDPP NARA Date 5/4/00

RG 56
Entry 69A 7584
File OAIIA/69A
Box 3

COPYM E M O R A N D U M

November 12, 1942

In 1941 the Bank of Poland caused a suit to be brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the Bank of France, to recover \$64,050,641.30. This represents the value of gold of the Bank of Poland which constituted a substantial part of its gold reserves and which had been taken from Poland during the German invasion of 1939, transported to France and ultimately shipped by the French, in violation of their agreement with the Bank of Poland, to French West Africa, instead of being sent to Canada or the United States.

In this suit, gold of the Bank of France held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been attached.

The Treasury was at all times fully acquainted with the circumstances connected with the shipment of the aforementioned gold. The Department of State, as well as the Treasury, were advised by the Polish Embassy of the institution of the suit. The matter of securing a license under the freezing orders in connection with the attachment was at the time considered but a license was not applied for, as the position of the Treasury at that time was understood to be that a license was not then required and would only be required after the decision in the case.

After various delays the Bank of France entered a general appearance and has now filed its answer. Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys of the Bank of Poland, are starting preparation for the trial. This will involve a very considerable amount of work and some expense and owing in part to international conditions it may be that some time will elapse before the case can be decided. Under these circumstances the Polish Government should have at least informally

11/12/42

227825

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 978022
By WDP NARA Date 5/4/00RG 56
Entry OASIA-³⁶⁰
Rumanian War +
File war related Action
Box 38 tes

-2-

A titre indicatif il est précisé qu'on évalue à 32 tonnes le montant de l'or spolié actuellement possédé par la Banque Nationale de Roumanie. Mais il ne s'agit là que d'une évaluation sans base précise.-

De l'autre côté l'examen des livres de la Reichsbank a permis d'identifier comme ayant été livré à la Roumanie 29.988,7 kgs d'or, provenant de l'encaisse de la Banque Nationale de Belgique. D'autre part 10.395,7 kgs d'or se trouvent sous le dossier de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie chez l'Union des Banques Suisses. Mais cet or n'a pas été encore identifié.-

227826

DECLASSIFIED

WFO 978026

TJ WRA DEC 7/5/00

RG

54

Entry 69A-7584

File G40 POLISH COTTONS

Box 3 AGAINST

3 FRAME

COPY

November 11, 1942

No. 819/SZ-t/19

With reference to the gold of the Bank Polski which was sent to France and held by the French Government, I have the honor to forward to you the following memorandum from the Polish Ambassador to the United States:

Sir,

In view of the possibility of the occupation of Dakar by the American Armed Forces, I have the honor, upon instructions of my Government to request the United States Government to extend to the Polish Government all necessary aid, in order to enable it to take possession, as soon as conditions permit, of the gold of the Bank Polski, which was shipped by the French authorities to French West Africa.

I have the honor to refer to my memorandum of March, 1941, and summarize the events, as follows:

The gold belonging to the Bank Polski was shipped out of Poland to France in September, 1939, and in June, 1940, was delivered to the Banque de France for shipment to America. However, contrary to the agreement between the Bank Polski and the Banque de France, this gold was directed by the French Admiralty to Dakar, together with the gold of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, and a substantial portion of the gold of the Banque de France.

From Dakar the gold was sent by railway to the town of Kayes, approximately 500 miles from Dakar. According to the best available information, the gold of the Bank Polski is still in Kayes.

Mr. Stefan Michalski, a Director of the Bank Polski, accompanied the French Admiralty to Dakar, and obtained permission for the transport from France to Dakar and remained there from June 1940, to August, 1941. Despite Mr. Michalski's efforts, the French authorities did not grant him permission to travel to France and remain there, and he did not permit

entry of Polish government and civilian officials, whence an appeal was made to the Honorable

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

227827

DECLASSIFIED
WAD ENTRY 978026
TJ WRA DEC 4/5/00

RG 54
Entry 69A-7584
File G40 ^{POWERS CLAIMS}
Box 3 ^{AGAINST} FRAME

- 2 -

... by which he was supplied along with the diplomatic instructions, failing to induce him to have access to the gold of the Bank Polski or to give any information about its destination, so that the "Bank Polski" could be taken advantage connected therewith, stating that only the Banque de France is authorized to handle the gold of the Bank Polski. United States claims last on September 2nd, 1945, to dispose of this gold.

The French Government was given the authority to make arrangements for the transport of the gold.

It should be added that the gold of the Bank Polski can be easily identified, because it bears the name of the bank and serial numbers identifying. It was packed in 1,208 wooden cases, which had imprinted upon them the letters "B.P." and consecutive serial numbers. Bank Polski possesses detailed records of the contents of each case, i.e., the numbers of the individual bars, their weight, composition of the compound of gold as well as individual gold bars, as well as the amount and kind of gold coins contained in the cases. The total value of the gold (on the basis of \$35.00 per ounce of fine gold) amounts to \$64,050,641.30.

During the shipment from France to Africa, 9 cases containing gold objects belonging to the Polish Government (Fund of National Defense) were added to that transport. These objects weighed approximately 4,500 ounces and had an approximate value of \$150,000.

After shipping the gold of the Bank Polski to Africa, the French Government expressed its readiness to place at the disposal of the Polish Government in Canada an equivalent of the gold entrusted to the care of the Banque de France by the Bank Polski, about which fact the Charge d'Affaires of France in London informed the Polish Charge d'Affaires and the Polish Minister in London in his note of July 9th, 1940. Later, however, the French Government changed its decision and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Polish Charge d'Affaires in Vichy, by its note of August 25th, 1940, that the French Government saw itself forced to block in France and French possessions, the assets in gold and currency of those governments and central banks, whose countries were under German occupation and, consequently, the agreement of July 9th, 1940, could not be executed.

(See Annexure C of Exhibit 44, Volume I)

227828

DECLASSIFIED
WAD 978026
Entry 75/00
TJ WARA D 7/5/00

RG 54
Entry 69A-7584
File G40 POLISH CLAIMS
Box 3 FRAME

TR

- 3 -

When further negotiations with the French Government failed to bring about the desired results, the Bank Polski caused action to be taken against the Banque de France in the United States Courts and on September 3rd, 1941, an attachment was granted against the gold of the Banque de France at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This matter is still pending in the United States courts.

The Polish Government places great importance upon giving the Bank Polski the possibility of taking possession of the aforementioned gold as soon as possible and, consequently, the Polish Government has the honor to request that:

- 1) The Commanding Officer of the American Armed Forces in West Africa be advised that the gold of the Bank Polski is located at Kayes and that proper protection be given to that gold pending the arrival of Mr. Stefan Michalski, representative of the Bank Polski, with all necessary Powers of Attorney.
- 2) Pending the arrival in Dakar of Mr. Michalski, the Commanding Officer of the American Armed Forces be informed, that the Polish Vice Consul in Dakar, Mr. Jozef Mankowski, will be in a position to furnish all necessary information regarding the exact location and all other details pertaining to the gold of the Bank Polski.
- 3) The Department of State kindly make it possible for Mr. Stefan Michalski, who remained in Dakar for over a year, who is familiar with the conditions prevailing there, and is at present again being delegated by the Polish Government and the Bank Polski to Dakar, to obtain passage on a military airplane to West Africa in the shortest time possible. (Mr. Michalski is a Major in Reserve of the Polish Army and is at present Financial Counselor of the Legation of Poland in Ottawa).

227829

DECLASSIFIED

NAD 978026

TJ WARA DEC 7/5/00

RG 54

Entry 69A-7584

File G40 POLISH CARSINS AGAINST

Box 3 FRANCE

COPYMEMORANDUM

November 12, 1942

In 1941 the Bank of Poland caused a suit to be brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the Bank of France, to recover \$64,050,641.30. This represents the value of gold of the Bank of Poland which constituted a substantial part of its gold reserves and which had been taken from Poland during the German invasion of 1939, transported to France and ultimately shipped by the French, in violation of their agreement with the Bank of Poland, to French West Africa, instead of being sent to Canada or the United States.

In this suit, gold of the Bank of France held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been attached.

The Treasury was at all times fully acquainted with the circumstances connected with the shipment of the aforementioned gold. The Department of State, as well as the Treasury, were advised by the Polish Embassy of the institution of the suit. The matter of securing a license under the freezing orders in connection with the attachment was at the time considered but a license was not applied for, as the position of the Treasury at that time was understood to be that a license was not then required and would only be required after the decision in the case.

After various delays the Bank of France entered a general appearance and has now filed its answer. Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys of the Bank of Poland, are starting preparation for the trial. This will involve a very considerable amount of work and some expense and owing in part to international conditions it may be that some time will elapse before the case can be decided. Under these circumstances the Polish Government should have at least informally

1942 (4) 11, 25/12

227831

DECLASSIFIED	
WAD 978026	
BY	TJ WARA DEC 4/5/00

RG 54
 Entry 69A-7584
 File GND ^{POLISH CLAIMS}
 Box 3 ^{AGAINST} FRAME

TRANSMISSION REPORT

TO THE COUNTRY 2 - POLAND

some assurance that when the case is terminated and a favorable judgment is obtained, there will then be no question about the obtention of necessary licenses to enable the Bank of Poland effectively to recover the gold.

The Polish Government would greatly appreciate it, if assurances of this character could be given.

It is understood that the Bank of Poland has been advised by the Polish Government that the Bank of Poland is entitled to receive its share of the gold held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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copy:jm:ll/25/42

227832

DECLASSIFIED

NAD 978026

TJ WARS. DEC 7/5/00

RG 54

Entry 69A-7584

File G40 Polish claims
against

Box 3

Frame

C

TP

P

Y

November 22, 1942

November 23, 1942

Secretary Morgenthau

Mr. White

Subject: Polish Gold near Dakar

The Polish Government has requested the aid of this Government in taking possession of the Bank of Poland's \$64 million in gold held at Kayes, about 500 miles from Dakar. Although Belgian gold sent to Dakar is known to have been turned over to Germany, the Polish Government believes its gold is still at Kayes.

The facts stated by the Polish Government are as follows:

1. In September, 1939 and June, 1940, about \$64 million in gold was sent from Poland to the Bank of France for shipment to America. Contrary to these instructions, the French sent the gold to Dakar and then to Kayes, about 500 miles inland.
2. In July, 1940, the French Government offered to turn over to Poland an equivalent amount of gold in Canada. However, in August, 1940, the Polish representative in Vichy was informed that France was compelled to block the assets of the governments and central banks of countries under German occupation.
3. The Bank of Poland brought suit against the Bank of France, and an attachment was granted against Bank of France gold at the Federal. The Polish Government has asked us to give assurances that if the case is won, licenses will be granted for the transfer of the gold from the Bank of France to the Bank of Poland.
4. The Polish Government requests that the Commanding Officer of the American forces in West Africa be informed of the Polish gold held at Kayes. It asks that a Polish representative be given passage to West Africa on a military plane and that he be given access to the gold for the purpose of identifying it. The State Department is also asked to grant all assistance to enable the shipment of Polish gold from West Africa to this country.

EMB/jm
11/23/42

Secretary of State

227833

DECLASSIFIED

NAD
SERIAL 978026

BY TJ BARRA. DUE 7/5/00

RG 54

Entry 69A-7584

File GND ^{Polish claims}
Box 3 ^{against}3 ^{Frame}**TREASURY DEPARTMENT****INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION****DATE** Nov. 27, 1942**TO** Mr. Aarons**FROM** Mr. Luxford

There are attached certain papers which Mr. E. M. Bernstein has furnished to me regarding Polish gold claims against France.

You will note that in paragraph 3 of White's memorandum to the Secretary on November 23, 1942, reference is made to suit brought by the Bank of Poland against the Bank of France and the attachment of Bank of France gold at the Federal. See also attached memorandum of November 12 dealing with the same subject.

It will be appreciated if you will have this matter checked into so that we may be fully informed regarding the action.

You will also note that in the memorandum of November 12, the Polish Government requests assurances, informally or otherwise:

"that when the case is terminated and a favorable judgment is obtained, there will be no question about the obtention of necessary licenses to enable the Bank of Poland effectively to recover the gold."

On this point Mr. Bernstein inquired as to what our attitude would be. I pointed out to him that the Poles had asked for similar commitments regarding the Rumanian litigation and that we had always avoided any commitment. I told E. M. Bernstein that I felt that our action should follow a parallel course in this case.

Will you have one of your men prepare a response to the November 12 memorandum in which we will deal with the commitment matter on the same basis as that in the Polish Relief case. They may wish to check the Polish Relief files to be sure that our action parallels action in that case.

Attach.



227834

DECLASSIFIED	RG	56
Authority NND 978028	Entry	56-75101
By WDP NARA Date 4/1/00	File	BIS/2/600700 BIS/2/600700

Box 169

INCOMING ~~DEPARTMENT~~ STATE

OR

TGC

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Brussels
TO: Secretary of State
DD: 1378, July 6, 5 p.m.

PN, BY FROM TORR

(1) Upon Gold Commissions order BIS has delivered Prussian mint bars said to contain 3740 kgs of fine gold to Bank of England. Such bars will have to be melted and gold content determined before Commission can give receipt. Watson, Commission Secretary General, who has just returned from London, states UK Treasury has suggested that if upon remelting, such bars are found to contain up to one kg less than stipulated amount, gold pool should bear loss since in negotiations BIS agreed pay about one kg more than total loss which negotiating powers could prove.

First impression of French Commissioner and myself is BIS bound deliver exact sum specified and if upon remelting bars are found not to contain this sum further demand should be made on BIS. Please comment.

KIRK

RSP:FAE

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: 7/13/48 Messrs. Gunter, Arnold, Schwartz (3), Maloney, Brown, Willis, Schwartz, Eddy, Bittermann, Mint, McNeill, F. Smith, Gewirtz

227835

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NY 877092
By MSI NARA Date 3/20/00RG 26 59
Entry 540426
File: C-400 'Nosi' '48
Box 2

6010

C-400

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Central
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

file

CONFIDENTIAL

June 18, 1948

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

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

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

FTW
CE:FTWilliamson:cal

227836

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NY877092
By MILL NARA Date 3/28/60RG 2659
Entry 540426
File: C-400 'Rosi '48
Box 2

Concurrence: Russell H. Dorr

C 400 Gold

cc: OPD Mr. Ness
FN Mr. Breithut
OE Mr. Stibravy
OE Mr. ToddLe/E Mr. Rubin
CE Mr. Vedeler

April 19, 1948

A-E Mr. Reinstein

FN Mr. Fletcher

Gold Claim of Czechoslovakia and other USSR Satellite Countries.

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

(In Metric Tons)

Total Claim	Recognized	Tentatively Allowed	Possibly Valid	Disallowed
-------------	------------	---------------------	----------------	------------

Czechoslovakia	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	13.3 ⁽²⁾ 3.4	12.7 ⁽³⁾	14.5 ⁽⁴⁾ 1.0 ⁽⁵⁾
Albania	2.6 ⁽⁶⁾	2.4		0.2
Greece	12.7			12.7 ⁽⁷⁾
Poland	138.7			6.3 ⁽⁸⁾ 132.0 ⁽⁹⁾
Danzig	4.7		3.8 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.9 ⁽¹¹⁾
Yugoslavia	11.7		0.5 ⁽¹²⁾	0.1 ⁽¹³⁾ 88.4 ⁽¹⁴⁾ 2.2 ⁽¹⁵⁾

Footnotes:

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

227837

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND999014

By N.D. NARA Date 4/14

RG 84

Entry 2113m

File Iran

Box 15

X-Q-M

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

155, RUE DE LA LOI
 BRUXELLES
 TELEPHONE : 34.98.00

17 January 1953.

Mr. Homer S. FOX,
 Commissioner of the Government
 of the United States of America
 for the Restitution of Monetary Gold,
 27, Boulevard du Régent, Bruxelles.

RESTRICTED - INFORMAL.

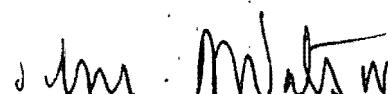
Dear Mr. Fox,

Thank you for your letter of January 15, 1953 and photostat list of gold coins and bars said to have been taken from Fringhian and as written out by one Sherer, a German Officer of Devisen Schutz Kommando.

I enclose a copy of observations regarding this list prepared by the Secretariat.

I have not had them translated into English as apart from the fact that they show that there are discrepancies between a) the list we were given by the Iranian Ambassador, some considerable time ago, b) your own photostat list and c) the recapitulation which precedes it, they throw no further light on the real point at issue (which is can any of the bars listed be identified as having gone into the gold pool) beyond what I said in my letter to you of January 6, 1953.

Yours sincerely.



J.A. WATSON,
 Secretary General.

JAW/fac.

227838

Examen des possibilités d'identification des lingots au Dr. Drechsle.

Les photocopies des listes qui suivent avoir été établies lors de la visite de l'or par les allemands n'appartiennent pas à la révision supplémentaire et l'identification des lingots n'est pas plus assurée.

La comparaison des documents en possession de la Commission fait apparaître quelques divergences.

La Commission tient maintenant 3 listes pour son examen :

- 1° liste réunie par l'ambassade d'Iran.
- 2° liste photocopiée ne disant pas : a) liste qui semble recapitulative ou liste détaillée.
- 3° 3 listes détaillées.

En comparant les documents reçus un 1^e et un 2^e ont été annexé à celle-ci le tableau suivant :

designation	1% liste Ambassade d'Iran.	2% 1 ^e liste Photocopie (recapitulative)	2% 2 ^e liste Photocopie (détailées)	différences entre liste 1 ^e et liste 2 ^e /		différences entre liste 2 ^e et liste 3 ^e /	
				en +	en -	en +	en -
l. pho.	139. 850	134.751 1/2	133. 444 1/2	598 1/2	-	7304	-
l. pho.	489. 000	489. 000	743. 920	-	45.080	-	-
l. pho.	1.042. 590	642. 200	642. 190	400. 390	-	10	-
l. pho.	8. 250	8. 150	8. 150	100	-	-	-
l. pho.	9. 290	9. 290	9. 280	-	10	-	-
l. pho.	60	meant	20	-	20	-	-
l. pho.	60	meant	60	-	-	-	-
l. pho.	60	"	60	-	-	-	-
l. pho.	115.547 kgs.	112. 886 1/2 kgs	112. 761 1/2	2.690 8 kgs.	-	0.125	-
l. pho.	42.148 kgs.	42. 124 kgs	42. 124	0.051 0	-	-	-
l. pho.	"	"	"	0.225	-	0.225	-

Les différences peuvent provenir du fait que la Commission porte sur son examen la totalité des listes photocopies.

Par contre la différence constatée pour les 1^e et 2^e liste semble énorme : 400.400, - kg sur -

érons et surtout il n'a pas été tenu compte des billets de banque -

227839

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 97802
By KG NARA Date 4/27/00

RG

56

Entry

ACCESSION
56-66 A 816

File

FFC STAFF MEMOS,
JAN 1945 - DEC 1950

Box

54

Mema Prep by FFC & Legal

11-15-45

Secretary Vinson

Mr. White

Subject: Disposition of gold captured by American armed forces in Germany.

1. You will recall that last August State Department requested Treasury clearance of a cable instructing Ambassador Pauley to take immediate steps to distribute the gold now held by American forces at Frankfurt. At that time the Treasury opposed the cable and recommended that distribution be postponed until it was evident that claimant countries would cooperate in the mobilization and disposition of German-owned external assets. You will also recall that despite Treasury opposition, the State Department dispatched the cable to Ambassador Pauley expressing this Government's desire to take steps toward distribution on a pro rata basis.

2. Apparently discussions with the British and French took place after Ambassador Pauley received the cable, but we have not been advised of the nature of the discussions.

3. Several weeks ago the State Department submitted to the Treasury for approval a proposed cable instructing a State Department representative to attempt to reach agreement on the so-called gold pot theory with the French and the British. At that time Treasury proposed that the gold distribution be delayed until an effort had been made to recover certain looted gold which reports of the military government show were shipped to Switzerland by the Germans during the war. A cable for this purpose was drafted by Treasury and submitted to the State Department. However, while the cable was awaiting discussion with State, Treasury was informed that Mr. Angell, State's representative on the Reparations Commission, had already opened discussions with the French and British on the gold pot theory and had perhaps reached some tentative agreements.

4. The State Department has now submitted for Treasury clearance a draft cable to Mr. Angell, a copy of which is attached. This cable confirms the correctness of Angell's negotiations with the British and French and instructs him to take the additional steps necessary for prompt distribution of the gold in accordance with the gold pot theory which it is stated the Treasury has approved.

5. It is our view that immediate distribution will weaken our approach to the Swiss for the purpose of recovering the looted gold; however, in view of the fact that the State Department, despite Treasury's view, has proceeded so far in its negotiations with the French and the British, it would not seem desirable to attempt to prevent State from sending the proposed cable in question. Under the circumstances, however, we do not feel that this cable should indicate Treasury's approval. If you agree, we will notify State accordingly.

Orig. filed 11/27/45

c.c. filed: Germany - Looted Property; Mema Prep. by FFC and Legal; Inter-Treas. Mema Secy (W)

RDS:JEF:MEL/brg
11-15-45

227840

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 978020
By KG NARA Date 4/77/00

RG

56

Accession

56-GG A 816

Entry

#FC STAFF MEMOS:

JAN 1945 - DEC 1950

File

Box 54

Box

54

Mema Prep By

77C + Legal for

HDW

August 20, 1945

Secretary Wilson

Mr. White

Re: Gold Captured by U.S. Army in Germany

(1) During the invasion of Germany, the U.S. Armed Forces captured about \$200 million worth of gold in the Reichsbank's mine and other miscellaneous lots of gold hidden in other places in Germany. This gold is at present in the custody of the U.S. Armed Forces at Frankfurt.

(2) Investigations are under way to ascertain the origin of the gold in question as well as to ascertain the disposition by Germany of other gold looted by it during the war from occupied countries. Investigations to date indicate that certain portions of the gold, probably the larger portion of it, can be identified as to origin, but investigations are still incomplete and the full facts are not known.

(3) Various nations which lost gold to the Germans and particularly France have been quite vocal in demanding that the gold in question be distributed to them.

(4) The Treasury, while not having arrived at a definite position on the ultimate disposition of the gold, has been taking the position that nothing should be done with respect to the gold which would prejudice any one of a number of alternative ultimate solutions. Among those possible alternative solutions are the following: (a) treating the gold as war booty to the U.S. Armed Forces; (b) treating the gold as part of the pool of German external assets for reparation purposes; (c) treating the gold, to the extent it is identifiable, as restorable property for return to former owners.

(5) Ambassador Farley has transmitted to the President and other interested agencies, including the Treasury, a cable containing the following recommendation as to the disposition of the gold:

That if the gold or any part of it is returned to the liberated countries either on the basis of restitution of identifiable property or under a "woman gets" formula, arrangements should be made that any claim of the United States against such countries whether for payment of obligations on account of the importation of food and supplies to such countries or otherwise, should constitute a lien against the gold. Farley's point

8/21/45 - Or. sent to Mr. Kelley

cc filed: Mema Prep. by EFC & Legal for HDW; C.74

Germany-Looted Property; Inter Treas.Mema.-Secy. (W)

227841

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 97802
By KG NARA Date 4/77/00RG 56
Entry 56 66 A 816
File #FC STAFF MEMOS;
Box 54 JAN 1945 - DEC 1950

- 2 -

really seems to be that we should not surrender this bargaining weapon when there are outstanding so many claims and potential claims against the countries claiming the gold and other issues with respect to which we desire their concurrence.

(6) State Department proposes to tell Pauley that this Government should not hold on to the gold for any purpose, bargaining or otherwise, but instead should treat the gold as constituting a pot from which payment will immediately be made on a pro rata basis to all Allied countries which had gold stolen from them by the Germans.

(7) It is our view that a determination cannot and should not be made now concerning the final disposition of this gold and that the U.S. forces should continue to maintain custody of the gold at least until the facts are fully known and until we have some more clear indication of how the countries involved intend to respond to the claims we have against them and the extent of cooperation they intend to give us in various matters, such as the question of the mobilization and disposition of all German external assets.

(8) The present status of the reply to be given to Pauley's suggestion is as follows:

(a) The State Department draft reply has been submitted to Secretary Byrnes for approval;

(b) We understand that the White House draft of the reply is also on Byrnes' desk, but we have been unable to ascertain the nature of such reply;

(c) We have given State Department representatives a copy of the attached draft reply with the distinct understanding that it has not been cleared with you. The State Department representatives indicated that they might also show our draft reply to Secretary Byrnes.

Appended is also a copy of the cable received from Pauley and the proposed draft reply of the State Department submitted to us for comment.

LCA:tJMF:ells
6/20/15

227842

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 978020

By KG, NARA Date 4/27/00

RG

56

Entry

ACCESSION

56-GG A 816

File

#FC STAFF MEMOS:
JAN 1945 - DEC 1950

Box

54

Mema. prep. by FFC &
Legal for HDW & Coe

May 8, 1945

Secretary Morgenthau (For Action)

Mr. Coe

The following two questions are raised about the gold in the salt mines in Germany:

1. Shall the British be permitted to send technical experts to identify, weigh and catalog the gold?

2. What shall be the United States Government policy on the ultimate disposition of the gold?

1. It is our recommendation that the British experts be permitted go go in with American experts to identify, weigh and catalog the gold in the hoard. If any other United Nations Government wants to look at this gold they should also be permitted to do so. The handling of the gold has to a certain extent already been made a joint U.S.-U.K. concern when the gold was turned over to SHAEF by the United States Army group some time ago.

2. It is our recommendation that we make no further move or statement at this time with respect to the ultimate disposition of the gold. Our present tentative view is that the gold should be thrown into the general "pot" of German assets for distribution as reparations. It would be difficult to maintain the position in intergovernmental discussions that the gold belongs to the U. S. as "war booty".

It is in the financial interest of the United States that the gold be utilized solely as reparations (if it cannot be called "booty") because it will increase the amount of reparations which the United States can obtain. However, this point of view will find considerable opposition from other governments since some of these governments may find it in their interest to insist on restitution wherever possible.

5/8 - C. T. J. [unclear]

cc filed: Glasser; Mema. prep. by FFC & Legal for HDW & Coe; O.4;
Int'l Treas. Mema. - Secy.; Germany-Looted Property.

REF ID: A6544 5/8/45

227843

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

NNJ86350

By JKA/NAPA D-3-30

RG

260

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File Claims-Salzburg

Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Trust

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(File #10)

**Confirmation of Fine Ounces Gold Content of Gold
Transferred to Tripartite Gold Commission.**

C/USACA

B D & R Division

19 April 1950
SAC/JMKAN/B-2423/mk

X 2

1. Reference is made to Comment #1 concerning reply to Tab A.
2. Tab B is proposed reply for the signature of the Commanding General.
3. The fine ounce gold content of the gold bars, as established by the Bank of England, is considered correct on the following basis:
 - a. Our receipt shows that we delivered to the Bank of England 90242.336 grams fine gold.
 - b. The conversion figure from grams into ounces using the Troy Weight of 1 ounce = 31.1035 grams shows that the fine ounce weight of the gold as established by the Bank of England is 3,405 ounces more than shown on our inventory. The slight difference can be explained by the fact that the fine gold content of each bar shown on our inventory was not carried beyond 1/1000th of a gram.
 - c. Since the fine ounce content of the gold coins had not been established, the weight of the coins as established by the Bank of England could not be confirmed. However, it is believed that the statement from the Bank of England as to the weight of the gold coins is reliable.
 - d. It is recommended that subject to concurrence of your Accounting Branch, the attached draft letter be approved by you and submitted to the Commanding General for signature.

JAMES A. GARRISON
Chief, B D & R Division

Initials

Letter to Tripartite Comm. with
Incls. and a Apr 10 (Tab A)
2. Draft Reply (Tab B)

227844

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNJ86350
By JRW/NAPA D: 3-30RG 260Entry 113-USACA Prop
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 2Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in AustriaC O P YC O P YCOMMISSION TRIPARTITE
POUR LA RESTITUTION DE L'OR MONETAIRETRIPARTITE COMMISSION
FOR THE RESTITUTION OF MONETARY GOLD155, Rue de la Loi
Bruxelles

G/AUS 1094

4th April, 1950

Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes,
 Commanding General,
 Headquarters United States Forces in Austria,
 Office of the Commanding General,
 A.P.C. No. 777, U. S. Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the letter reference G/AUS-1011 which was addressed to you by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold on 10th January, 1950, to your reply thereto, dated 2nd February, 1950, and to the Commission's cable addressed to you through the office of the Commissioner of the United States on the Commission, on 16th March, 1950, informing you of the safe arrival, at the Bank of England, of the five boxes containing gold bars and coins, despatched on your instructions pursuant to the agreement entered into between yourself and the Commission for delivery to the gold pool, and announcing that formal confirmation of the fine gold content of the bars and coins in question would be sent to you as soon as the requisite information had been received from the Bank of England.

I have been directed by the Commission to forward to you the enclosed relevant extract, duly certified, from the Bank of England's advice of credit, dated 20th March, 1950, which shows that the fine ounce content of the bar gold has been established as 2,903.063 fine ounces and of the gold coin as 61.842 fine ounces, which have been set aside for the account of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

The Commission would appreciate receiving a formal confirmation of your agreement with the above.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,

/s/ J. A. Watson
 /t/ J. A. WATSON
 Secretary General

227845

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN1086350By JK NAPAD 3-30

RG 260

Entry 113-USACA Prop

File Claims-Salzburg

Box 21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in AuC O P YC O P YE X T R A C TP R I V A T E & C O N F I D E N T I A L

Any reply to be addressed to
 The Chief Cashier
 and to bear the reference
 F.E.13.25/DA.4
 Telegraphic address;
 "INGOTISM.LONDON".

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E.C. 2.

20th March, 1950

The Tripartite Commission for the Restitution
 of Monetary Gold,
 155, Rue de la Loi,
 Brussels.

Gentlemen,

I have the refer to the consignment of bar gold and gold coin consigned from the American Zone of Austria to the Bank of England to be set aside for account of H.M. Treasury o/a the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

I have now to inform you that, after remelting 67 of the bars into "good delivery" form, the fine ounce content of the bar gold has been established as 2,903.063 fine ounces and that of the gold coin as 61.842 fine ounces, which amounts have accordingly been set aside to-day for the above-mentioned account.

(Sgd) for CHIEF CASHIER.

Certified true copy of the relevant portion of the Bank of England's advice of credit, reference F.E.13.25/DA.4, dated 20th March, 1950.

/s/ J. A. Watson
 /t/ J. A. WATSON
 Secretary General

227846

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNLD86350By JW NAPA Date 3-30

RG

260

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims-Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in AusDRAFTDRAFT

April 1950

Tripartite Commission for the
Restitution of Monetary Gold
155, Rue de la Loi
Bruxelles

Gentlemen:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter G/Aus 1094 dated 4 April 1950 and its attached certified extract from the letter dated 20 March 1950 addressed to you by the Bank of England, London, which stipulated the fine ounce gold content of the bar gold and gold coin shipped to the Bank of England by my Headquarters for your account.

This is to confirm that the fine ounce content of the gold bar, as established by the Bank of England, is in agreement with the records of my Headquarters. However, the fine gold content of the coins was not established here. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that the weight established by the Bank of England is correct.

DRAFTDRAFT

227847

DECLASSIFIED	RG	240
Authority <u>NND86350</u>	Entry	<u>113-USACA Prop.</u>
By <u>SAC NAPA Date 3-30</u>	File	<u>Claims - Salzburg</u>
	Box	21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Austria

NND 836507
TAB 6B

11/R

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation C-9-2 Looted Gold And Foreign Currency
TEL 5

Date 16 MARCH 1950

From BRUSSELS

To VIENNA

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

Security-Classified Information

Otherwise Restricted Information

STATE | 1950

Authority

11/23/82

Date

Mkw

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN1D863507
By JRW NAPA Date 3-30
RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims - Salzburg
Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Aust

~~SECRET~~

C/USACA

17 March 1950

Payment to Tripartite Gold Commission, London, England

Enclosed is the original "General Payment Voucher" signed by a representative of M.A.T.Transport, Ltd, Link House, Dominion Street, London. A copy of this voucher is in the files of RD&R and in addition the RD&R files contain a letter from the Bank of England authorizing the delivery to representatives of M.A.T. Transport, Ltd. 5 boxes said to contain gold arriving from Salzburg, consigned to the Bank of England.

On the morning of March 16th in a conference with Mr. Bard, who handles Tripartite Commission accounts in the Bank of England, he certified that the containers of the gold checks 100% with the inventory, and that a temporary receipt in the form of a letter had been dispatched to IRA in Brussel, and in accordance with former correspondence a copy will be forwarded to the High Commissioner in Austria.

As soon as the Bank of England has had time to actually test the fineness of the gold and the worth of the gold coins, a final receipt will be issued to IRA and the High Commissioner in Austria.

JAG/n
B-48132

JAMES A. GARRISON
Chief, RD&R Division

~~SECRET~~

227849

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN 10863501By J.W. NAPA Date 3-30

RG

260

Entry

113- USACA Prop.

File

Claims - Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:
 Looted Gold & Foreign
 Currency Found in Austria

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
 NORTHOLT BOYINGDON AIRFIELD.

This is to authorise you to deliver to representatives of
 M.A.T.Transport Limited 5 Boxes said to contain gold arriving from
 Salzburg per U.S.military aircraft on 14th March consigned to the
 Bank of England.

For the GOVERNOR & COMPANY OF THE BANK
 OF ENGLAND

Samuel Head
 Chief Cashier.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
 LONDON, E.C.2.

10th March, 1950.

227850

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN D86350
By JKL/NAPA Date 3-30

RG

260

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims - Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in AustGENERAL PAYMENT VOUCHERVOUCHER NO. FC/2-50/1PAYMENT TO: Tripartite Gold Commission, London, England

Description	Amount
I Brought forward from continuation sheets 1 & 2. The attached specifications are made a part of this receipt by incorporation and reference.	English Pounds (Gold Coins) 160-0-0
	Lire/Francs (Gold Coins) 2,580.00
	Gold Bullion Grams in Fine Gold 90,282.836

The U. S. Austrian Currency Section Accounting Branch, USACA, will deliver into custody of Mr. James A. Garrison, D/A Civilian GS-15, R.D.& R. Division, USACA Section, as Courier, the financial assets listed on attached specifications.

Robert C. Lutz
ROBERT C. LUTZ
Colonel GSC
Deputy Director

AUTHORITY: WAR 95939, 28 October 1949

L	161-0-0
L/Pr	2,580.00
Grams in Fine Gold	90,282.836

II Courier's Receipt

Received the 13 day of March 1950 the financial assets listed on attached specifications, which are made a part of this receipt by incorporation and reference, amounting to:

- Item 1. One hundred sixty one and no/100 English Pounds (Gold Coins)
- " 2. Two thousand five hundred eighty and no/100 Lire/Francs (Gold Coins)
- " 3. Ninety thousand, two hundred eighty two and nine hundred thirty-six Grams in Fine Gold (Bullion) 100

James M. Dean
JAMES M. DEAN

Signature & Designation of witness
(other than Paying Officer) to
Payment

James A. Garrison
JAMES A. GARRISON
D/A Civilian GS-15
Courier

Signature and Designation of the
Receiver

III Temporary Receipt

Received the 14 day of March 1950 the financial assets listed on attached specifications, which are made a part of this receipt by incorporation and reference, amounting to: Five Keros Said to contain as below

- Item 1. One hundred sixty one and no/100 English Pounds (Gold Coins)
- " 2. Two thousand five hundred eighty and no/100 Lire/Francs (Gold Coins)
- " 3. Ninety thousand, two hundred eighty two and nine hundred thirty-six Grams in Fine Gold (Bullion) 100

Dale M. Engstrom
Cast. Inv. No 1289886
Signature & Designation of witness
(other than Courier) to Payment

P. J. lot.

M.A.T. TRANSPORT LTD
Signature and Designation of the
Receiver
Carrier Agent for Tripartite Gold
Commission

127851
2278

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NNUD863507
By JW NAPA Date 3-30

RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims - Salzburg
Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Aust

ORIGINATORS FILE No.

USFA MESSAGE FORM

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

SPACE BETWEEN HEAVY LINES FOR SIGNAL USE ONLY

ACTION TO: TRIPARTITE GOLD COMMISSION
Care of AMERICAN EMBASSY, BRUSSELS

INFORMATION TO:

(REF No.)

P

For TRIPARTITE GOLD COMMISSION FOR THE RESTITUTION OF MONETARY
GOLD FROM ACA /R

1. Reurtel 1032 dated 13 February for C.G., USFA.
2. Shipment scheduled to depart airfield, Salzburg, Austria, by B-17
No. 3316 at 0930 hours 14 March 1950. Estimated arrival is 1345 hours
14 March 1950 at Bovington Airfield, England.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION
2 - SGS FWD
1 - SGS REAR
2 - AG CABLES
1 - AG RECORDS (R)
1 - AG RECORDS (FWD)
1 - D/USACA
1 - ODI
1 - RD&R RETURN

PRECEDENCE:	PRIORITY
ORIGINATING SECTION:	RD&R DIVISION (WD)
CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION AUTHENTICATED BY:	
NAME TYPED	EDWIN L. JOHNSON
TEL No.	COLONEL GSC
B-48420	DIRECTOR USACA

DATE - TIME - GROUP

March 1950

227852

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN D86350By JW NAPA Date 3-30

RG

240

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims-Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Austria**SECRET**C O P Y

2 February 1950

Tripartite Commission for
Restitution of Monetary Gold
155, Rue De La Loi
Brussels, Belgium

Gentlemen:

In acknowledgment of your letter dated 10 January 1950, I wish to inform you that the arrangements proposed by you for the receipt of the gold consignment in London appear to be satisfactory, and my staff has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

It is, however, noted from the contents of your letter that there is a misunderstanding in regard to the number of gold bars, weight of the coins, and the total fine gold content of the consignment. In order that the matter may be clarified, a detailed inventory of the consignment is attached hereto.

In connection with the insurance, the proposed arrangement to insure the shipment jointly in your and my name is also satisfactory. The total value of the consignment had been estimated in 1947 at 98,287 U.S. Dollars. However, it is believed that the amount of insurance to be obtained should be left to your discretion.

A military escort will be provided for the direct transfer of the consignment from the vaults of the Austrian National Bank in Salzburg to the airfield at Salzburg, which is some four kilometers from the bank. A B-17 will be employed for the shipment and a representative of my Headquarters, Mr. James A. Garrison, acting as courier for the consignment, will receive the temporary receipt for the consignment from the carrier firm in London.

On completion of the arrangements here, the schedule of flight will be communicated to you at least ten days prior to the tentative departure date.

Sincerely,

GEOFFREY KEYES
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

C O P Y**SECRET**

227853

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNUD86350
By JK NAPA Date 3-30RG 240Entry 113-USACA Prop.File Claims - SalzburgBox 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Aust**RESTRICTED**

TO : 262231 Z

ROUTINE

MC IN K-4877

TOR : 270130 Z

hdm/B

FROM : SACUS CITE QUSEGU

TO : USFA

REF NO: WAR-98926

Washington representative IRO has advised State Department alleged existence 90 Kg. Gold, stated to be of doubtful origin and disposition of which presently under consideration US authorities Vienna. IRO has advanced tentative claim to property under non monetary gold directive (WARX-85682) is gold in fact eligible disposition thereunder.

Would appreciate earliest full information and comment this matter from your end.

ACTION: RD&R 2 FTNOTE: WARX-85682 is not located here.

INFO : SGS (FWD)	3	FTNOTE: 1st corrected copy. Action
SJS (REAR)	2	changed fr ^c ODDI to D/USACA, requested
ODI	1	by Capt Chapman (C/S).
ODDI	4	1512 Z 27 Jan 1950
IA-DP	1	
D/USACA	2	FTNOTE: 2nd corrected copy, action
AG (FWD)	1	changed from D/USA to RD&R,
AG (REAR)	1	and IA-DP added to INFO, requested by Capt Chapman (C/S).
		30 Jan 1950 1045 Z

Paraphrase not required handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 I and 60 A (4), AR 380-5.

MC IN K-4877 27 Jan 1950 0900 Z REF NO: WAR-98926

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

19

227854

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN 186350
By JK NAPA Date 3-30RG 260
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims - Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Aus

ORIGINATORS FILE No. _____

USFA MESSAGE FORM

CLASSIFICATION _____

SPACE BETWEEN HEAVY LINES FOR SIGNAL USE ONLY

Secret

ACTION TO:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INFORMATION TO:

(REF No.)

P _____

FOR SAUS CITE QUSEU PASS TO STATE FROM USACA/R

REURAD WILLIAM ABLE ROGER NINE EIGHT NINE TWO SIX PARA NINETY KILOGRAMS
 GOLD NOT CMA REPEAT NOT CMA ELIGIBLE FOR DISPOSITION TO ITEM ROGER CBCE
 UNDER PAREN WARX EIGHT FIVE SIX EIGHT TWO PAREN PD GOLD PREPARED FOR
 IMMINENT TRANSFER TO TRIPARTITE COMMISSION AS AUTHORIZED IN URAD WILLIAM
 ABLE ROGER NINE FIVE NINE THREE NINE DATED TWO EIGHT OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR
 NINE PD

Note: This is MERELY A SAMPLE COPY OF TELEGRAPHIC
TEXT, - TO BE FOLLOWED FOR SUBSEQUENT CABLES.
 (COPIES: *ORIG. + 1 TO GO TO AG CABLES)

* See below

DISTRIBUTION	PRECEDENCE:	PRIORITY	DATE - TIME - GROUP
2 - SGS FWD	ORIGINATING SECTION:	RD&R DIVISION (WD)	FEBRUARY 1950
1 - SGS REAR	CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION AUTHENTICATED BY:		
2 - AG CABLES	NAME TYPED	ROBERT E. VOLLENDOFF	FOR USE AS
1 - AG RECORDS (R)	TEL. No.	MAJCR CAV	MASTER COPY
1 - AG RECORDS (FWD)		ACTING SGS	ONLY !
1 - D/USACA			
1 - ODI			
1 - RD&R RETURN			
(3-PLAD) 2nd Stat			

227855

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNUD86350By JK NAPA Date 3-30

RG

240

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims-Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Aus**SECRET**

HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
 APO 777, U.S. ARMY

D R A F T

February 1950

Tripartite Commission for
 Restitution of Monetary Gold
 155, Rue De La Loi
 Brussels, Belgium

Gentlemen:

In acknowledgment of your letter dated 10 January 1950, I wish to inform you that the arrangements proposed by you for the receipt of the gold consignment in London appear to be satisfactory, and my staff has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

It is, however, noted from the contents of your letter that there is a misunderstanding in regard to the number of gold bars, weight of the coins, and the total fine gold content of the consignment. In order that the matter may be clarified, a detailed inventory of the consignment is attached hereto.

In connection with the insurance, the proposed arrangement to insure the shipment jointly in your and my name is also satisfactory. The total value of the consignment had been estimated in 1947 at 98,287 U.S. Dollars. However, it is believed that the amount of insurance to be obtained should be left to your discretion.

A military escort will be provided for the direct transfer of the consignment from the vaults of the Austrian National Bank in Salzburg to the airfield at Salzburg, which is some four kilometers from the bank. A B-17 will be employed for the shipment and a representative of my Headquarters, Mr. James A. Garrison, acting as courier for the consignment, will receive the temporary receipt for the consignment from the carrier firm in London.

On completion of the arrangements here, the schedule of flight will be communicated to you at least ten days prior to the tentative departure date.

SECRET

227856

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN 186350By JK NAPA Date 3-30

RG

260

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File Claims - Salzburg

Box 21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in TrustCOMMISSION TRIPARTITE
POUR LA RESTITUTION DE L'OR MONETAIRETRIPARTITE COMMISSION
FOR THE RESTITUTION OF MONETARY GOLD156, RUE DE LA LOI
BRUXELLES
TÉLÉPHONE 34.88.00

G/AUS 1011

10th January, 1950.

Lieutenant-General Geoffrey Keys,
 United States Army,
 Commanding General,
 United States Forces in Austria.

Sir,

1. We, the undersigned members of the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, acting as Representatives of our respective Governments, duly authorised by the latter, have the honour to request you to cause the gold bars and coins, total fine gold content of which is said to be 93,023.836 grams, which the United States Military Authorities in Austria are holding at the disposal of the pool of monetary gold established by the Paris Agreement on Reparation of January 14th, 1946, and administered by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, to be delivered to the account open in the name of His Majesty's Treasury o/a of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France at the Bank of England, London.

2. We understand that the consignment will be made up as follows:

- (a) 25 numbered bars and 2 numbered ingots, total gross weight of which is said to be 90,414.45 grams and fine gold content of which is said to be 90,282.836 grams.
- (b) English sovereigns said to weigh 161 grams.
- (c) Lire and Francs said to weigh 2,580 grams.

3. You have kindly undertaken to have the transport of this gold effected by military aircraft from Austria to an airfield in England, and to establish the necessary security arrangements covering the journey from the place where the gold is at present located to the English airfield. Your courtesy in affording us this assistance has been much appreciated.

4. We, for our part, upon being given approximately ten days notice of the date, hour and place of arrival of the aircraft in England, will arrange for the necessary customs clearance, collection and delivery of the gold to the Bank of England.

227857

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNW86350By JK NAPA Date 3-30RG 240Entry 113-USACA Prop.File Claims - SalzburgBox 21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in A

C. T. R. O. M.

PAGE NO. 2.

5. M.A.T. Transport Ltd., of Ling House, Dominion Street, London, E.C.2., a well known London firm of carriers who are accustomed to handling gold consignments for the Bank of England, would be responsible for taking over the consignment from the Captain of the aircraft and delivering it, under police escort, to the Bank of England. They would issue their own normal form of receipt to the Captain of the aircraft in accordance with the usual practice on such occasions. The Bank of England, upon whom responsibility for the gold will devolve when the said gold is delivered by the carriers to the Bullion Office of the Bank, would, immediately upon receipt of the gold, forward a provisional receipt direct to the Commission which would advise you by cable of the safe arrival of the consignment. This would be followed, upon receipt by the Commission of the final advice from the Bank of England giving the fine ounce content of the consignment, by a formal letter from the Commission informing you of the number of fine ounces of gold received from you and set aside for the account of the three Governments. The Commission is informed that the time lag between the date of delivery of the consignment to the Bullion Office of the Bank and the receipt by the Commission of the final advice of the fine ounce content should not be more than a matter of days.

6. We will arrange for insurance, jointly in your name and in that of the Commission, of the consignment from the vaults in Austria to the vaults of the Bank of England for an agreed amount of \$104,677.48.

7. We have advised the insurers that the gold is located in the vaults of the Salzburg Branch of the Austrian National Bank, that a military guard will be provided for direct transfer to the airfield, which is some 4 kilometres from the Bank, and that the aircraft to be employed will be a B-17.

8. The cost of this insurance and of all formalities in England after collection of the gold from the aircraft will be charged by us to the pool of monetary gold.

9. We would appreciate receiving a confirmation of your agreement in respect of the value as set forth in paragraph 6, and to the above arrangements.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation in this matter,

We are,
Sir,

Deputy Commissioner of the
Government of the United
States of America

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

Deputy Commissioner of
the Government of the
French Republic

227858

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN D863507
By SAC NAPA Date 3-30

RG 260
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

SECRET

Release and Shipment of Gold to Tripartite
Gold Commission.

D/USACA

Chief, RD&R Div.

30 Jan. 195

JAG/JMDean/B-484/ah

1. In preparation for air shipment of certain gold to the "Tripartite Gold Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold," c/o Bank of England, London, it is considered necessary that Accounting Branch, USACA, take action as per TAB A. (TAB C is list of gold to be shipped.)

2. The action is based on authorization contained in paragraph 1, WAR 95939, dated 28 October 1949, TAB B.

3. Arrangements for the security, transportation, and flight schedule in connection with the shipment are being coordinated by this Division. On completion of the arrangements, detailed information will be submitted to you.

JAMES A. GARRISON
Chief, R D & R Division

Incls:

Tab A

Tab B - Cpy WAR 95939

Tab C - List of gold to be shipped

SECRET

227859

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNWD863507
By JW NAPA Date 3-30RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au**SECRET**TAB
REF

1. The gold bullion and gold coins listed in TAB now located in the Austrian National Bank, Salzburg, will be released by Accounting Branch, USACA, to the custody of representative of this Headquarters yet to be designated, who will accompany the gold shipment, by air, to London, England, and who will receive a receipt for the shipment at the London airfield from the M.A.T. Transport Ltd., of Ling House, Dominion Street, London E.C. 2, which is acting as carrier agents for the Tripartite Commission in the transfer of the gold shipment from a London airfield to the Bank of England. Final receipt for the shipment will be forwarded to this Headquarters by the Tripartite Commission after receipt by the Commission of the exact fine gold content of the shipment from the Bank of England. It is expected that the time lag between the date of the delivery of the shipment to the Bank of England and the forwarding of the final receipt for the shipment to this Headquarters will not be more than a few days.

2. The name of the representative who will act as courier, and the date the gold is to be released for shipment will be communicated to Accounting Branch, USACA, as soon as available. In the meantime, it is requested that Accounting Branch, USACA, prepare the documents necessary for the release of the shipment in accordance with proposed action as outlined above.

SECRET

227860

DECLASSIFIED	RG 240
Authority NND863507	Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By JAD NAPA Date 3-30	File Claims - Salzburg
	Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

SECRET

P.C. File

Gold Held for Tripartite Commission

U.S. Legation
Attn: Mr. Busser

Chief, RE&R Div.

19 Jan. 1950
JAC/JMDean/B-48423/ah

1. Reference is made to previous correspondence in connection with the transfer of gold to the Tripartite Gold Commission.
2. In preparation for shipment the gold had been inventoried and later packed in five suitable containers.
3. Attached for your information is an itemized inventory showing the contents of each container.
4. The containers are presently stored in the vaults of the Austrian National Bank, Salzburg.

Incl:

Itemized inventory.

JAMES A. GARRISON
Chief, R D & R Division

SECRET

227861

DECLASSIFIED		RG 240
Authority NND86350		Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By J.W. NAPA Date 3-30		File Claims - Salzburg
		Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au

SECRET

ITEMIZED INVENTORY OF GOLD
PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT TO BANK
OF ENGLAND FOR ACCOUNT OF
TRIPARTITE GOLD COMMISSION, BRUSSELS

BOX NO. 1

gold Sovereign coins
 161 British Pounds (Gold coins) in denomination of £1 each with a total monetary value of 161 British Sovereigns (weight of coins had not been ascertained) together
 2580 Lire/France (Gold coins) coins in denomination of 20 Lire/Banca together with a total monetary value of 2580 Lire/Banca (Weight of coins had not been ascertained)
 129 Gold - Bullion

Said to contain			
Bar No.	Gross weight in grams	Percentage Fine Gold	Fine Gold in Grams
RL 59	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 58	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 57	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 55	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 62	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 61	1000	996.2	996.200
RL 56	1000	996.2	996.200
RL 63	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 54	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 60	1000	996.2	996.200
UB 21	1000	998.3	998.300
TC 17	1000	996.8	996.800
UB 20	1000	998.3	998.300

BOX NO. 2

SZ 73	1000	997.3	997.300
TC 14	1000	996.8	996.800
IU 44	1000	1000	1000.000
826	1002.4	997.1	999.493
825	1003.9	997.1	1000.988
827	994.15	997.1	991.267
5770	1000	1000	1000.000
5771	1000.5	1000	1000.500
5772	1000	1000	1000.000
5774	1000	1000	1000.000
5775	1000.5	1000	1000.500
5777	1000	1000	1000.000
5780	1000	1000	1000.000
5781	1000	1000	1000.000

SECRET

227862

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>NNUD86350</u>
By <u>JW</u> NAPA Date <u>3-30</u>

RG 240
 Entry 113-USACA Prop.
 File Claims-Salzburg
 Box 21

Folder:
 Looted Gold & Foreign
 Currency Found in the

SECRET

-2-

..... Said to contain

Bar No.	Gross weight in grams	Percentage Fine Gold	Fine Gold in Grams	
BOX NO. 3				
5782	999	1000	999.000	
5784	1000	1000	1000.000	
5785	999.5	1000	999.500	
903	999	1000	999.000	
904	1000	1000	1000.000	
653	1002	997.3	999.295	
652	1001	997.3	998.297	
4486	1000.5	999.8	1000.300	
4203	1001	999.7	1000.700	
4208	1002	999.7	1001.699	
4206	1001	999.7	1000.700	
4213	1001	999.7	1000.700	
4198	1001	998.3	999.298	
4479	1001	999.8	1000.800	
4481	1001	999.8	1000.800	
4485	1001	999.8	1000.800	
4489	1001	999.8	1000.800	
4199	1000	998.3	998.300	
4482	1000	999.8	999.800	
4219	1001	999.6	1000.600	
BOX NO. 4				
4207	1001	999.7	1000.700	
4478	1001	999.8	1000.800	
4585	1001	999.9	1000.900	
4211	1000	999.7	999.700	
4209	1000	999.7	999.700	
2889	1000	999.9	999.900	
2887	999	999.9	998.900	
2652	1000	999.9	999.900	
2653	998	999.9	997.900	
631	1000	1000	1000.000	
628	1000	1000	1000.000	
625	999	1000	999.000	
632	999	1000	999.000	
624	1001	1000	1001.000	
626	1001	1000	1001.000	
633	1001	1000	1001.000	
2888	999	999.9	998.900	
2655	998	999.9	997.900	
623	1003	1000	1003.000	
635	1001	1000	1001.000	
BOX NO. 5	022854 (Large Gold) 022855 (Ingots)	11,625 11,770 90,414.45	997.5 997.5 997.5	11595.938 11740.575 90282.836

TOTAL VALUE OF CONSIGNMENT ESTIMATED IN 1947 AT \$8,287.28 U.S. Dollars

SECRET

227863

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNWD863507
By JRW NAPA Date 3-30RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims - Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in theHEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 541 US ARMY

PC

SECRET

SUBJECT: Precious Metals - Packing List

RECEIVED RD&R	
Time	1015
Date	DEC 30 1949
No.	1

Date . 28 December 1949

SECRET

FROM: TO: MEMORANDUM - USE FULL WIDTH IF LENGTHY

USACA, RD&R, USACA, RD&R Attached is the packing list as requested by
 FC&R OFFICE APO 777 yourself and Miss Krause.
 SALZBURG US Army
 APO 541 Attn:
 US Army Mr. Dean

Vernon R. Kennedy
VERNON R. KENNEDY

1 Incl: a/s

Tel: Salzburg 5304, 4450

185

RECEIVED
30 DEZ 1949
Property Control Branch
R.D.&R. Division

SECRET

227864

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNUD86350By JW NAPA Date 3-30

RG

260

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims-Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-**SECRET****OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBANK**Postanschrift: Salzburg 4, Postschließfach 18
Telegrammanskript: Nationalbank SalzburgFernruf: Nr. ~~4102~~ 7102
Fernschreiber: ~~56~~ 622

Postscheck-Konto: Wien Nr. 93

**ZWEIGANSTALT
SALZBURG**

Kassenstunden: Montag bis Freitag von 8-12 Uhr, Samstag von 8-11 Uhr

Salzburg, am 23. Dezember 1949
Paris-Lodron-Straße 3aHEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION - RD & R DIVISION
Property Control & Restitution OfficeSALZBURGAPO 541 US Army
Attn: Mr. Vernon R. Kennedy

Ihr Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen
Wz/F.Betrifft

Vereinbarungsgemäß haben wir die im Auftrag der US Austrian Currency Section an Sie zur Ausfolgung vorgesehenen Werte in fünf Kisten lt. nachstehendem Inhaltsverzeichnis verpackt.

Kiste 1

L 161,-,- Goldmünzen
frs 2.580,- "

G o l d - B u l l i o n

Nr. des Barrens:	Rauhgewicht in Gramm:	Feingehalt in %	Feingold in Gramm:
RL 59	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 58	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 57	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 55	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 62	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 61	1000	996.2	996.200
RL 56	1000	996.2	996.200
RL 63	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 54	1000.5	996.2	996.698
RL 60	1000	996.2	996.200
UB 21	1000	998.3	998.300
TC 17	1000	996.8	996.800
UB 20	1000	998.3	998.300

Kiste 2

SZ 73	1000	997.3	997.300
TC 14	1000	996.8	996.800
LU 44	1000	1000	1000.000
826	1002.4	997.1	999.493
825	1003.9	997.1	1000.988

bitte wenden!

SECRET

227865

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNUD86350
By JW NAPA Date 3-30RG 240Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

Nr. des Barrens:	Rauhgewicht in Gramm:	Feingehalt in %	Feingold in Gramm:
827	994.15	997.1	991.267
5770	1000	1000	1000.000
5771	1000.5	1000	1000.500
5772	1000	1000	1000.000
5774	1000	1000	1000.000
5775	1000.5	1000	1000.500
5777	1000	1000	1000.000
5780	1000	1000	1000.000
5781	1000	1000	1000.000

Kiste 3

5782	999	1000	999.000
5784	1000	1000	1000.000
5785	999.5	1000	999.500
903	999	1000	999.000
904	1000	1000	1000.000
653	1002	997.3	999.295
652	1001	997.3	998.297
4486	1000.5	999.8	1000.300
4203	1001	999.7	1000.700
4208	1002	999.7	1001.699
4206	1001	999.7	1000.700
4213	1001	999.7	1000.700
4198	1001	998.3	999.298
4479	1001	999.8	1000.800
4481	1001	999.8	1000.800
4485	1001	999.8	1000.800
4489	1001	999.8	1000.800
4199	1000	998.3	998.300
4482	1000	999.8	999.800
4219	1001	999.6	1000.600

Kiste 4

4207	1001	999.7	1000.700
4478	1001	999.8	1000.800
4585	1001	999.9	1000.900
4211	1000	999.7	999.700
4209	1000	999.7	999.700
2889	1000	999.9	999.900
2887	999	999.9	998.900
2652	1000	999.9	999.900
2653	998	999.9	997.900
631	1000	1000	1000.000
628	1000	1000	1000.000
625	999	1000	999.000
632	999	1000	999.000
624	1001	1000	1001.000
626	1001	1000	1001.000
633	1001	1000	1001.000
2888	999	999.9	998.900
2655	998	999.9	997.900
623	1003	1000	1003.000
635	1001	1000	1001.000

Kiste 5

022854 (Large Gold)	11,625	997.5	11595.938
022855 (ingots)	11,770	997.5	11740.575
			90282.836

Oesterreichische Nationalbank
Sweiganzahl Salzburg

Handwritten Signature

227866

DECLASSIFIED	RG 240
Authority <u>NN186350</u>	Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By <u>JRW</u> NAPA Date <u>3-30</u>	File Claims - Salzburg
Box 21	

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

strict all numbers of or within this message
before transmitting to non-U.S. Government persons
or agencies and is to be
done before communicating.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From:

Date: 6186

BRUSSELS

No.: December 2, 1949, 5 pm

Code: VIENNA

Received: II

SECRET

December 3, 1949,

Secret

From KING.

Re URTEL 26, Nov 29.

1. Commission will probably accept USFA offer make delivery. If offer accepted Secretary General of Commission will make all arrangements with British Treasury and Bank of England for British customs clearances, security arrangements and receipt in London.

2. In unlikely event shipment by commercial aircraft, direct shipment by Pan American Vienna to London preferable and in such event Secretary General of Commission will make all arrangements in Brussels with Pan American including freight contract and insurance.

3. In event either (1) or (2) only receipt that can be given by either air carrier or Bank of England will be for so many bars of gold "said to contain" so many ounces of fine gold. Final receipt will be given by Commission after receiving Bank of England advice of exact amount gold credited to account of three governments. Is this acceptable to USFA? Paris for DASPI (OSR).

Sent Vienna 11 repeated Department 1613 Paris 294
London 211.
mk/r1

MURPHY

Secret

227867

DECLASSIFIED	RG 240
Authority <u>NN/D86350</u>	Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By <u>JK</u> NAPA Date <u>3-30</u>	File Claims - Salzburg
	Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in It

C O P Y**SECRET**C O P Y

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: BRUSSELS

Date: December 2, 1949, 5 pm

Code: VIENNA
SECRET

No. : 11

Received: December 3, 1949.

6186

From KING

Re URTEL 28, Nov. 29.

1. Commission will probably accept USFA offer make delivery. If offer accepted Secretary General of Commission will make all arrangements with British Treasury and Bank of England for British customs clearances, security arrangements and receipt in London.
2. In unlikely event shipment by commercial aircraft, direct shipment by Pan American Vienna to London preferable and in such event Secretary General of Commission will make all arrangements in Brussels with Pan American including freight contract and insurance.
3. In event either (1) or (2) only receipt that can be given by either air carrier or Bank of England will be for so many bars of gold "said to contain" so many ounces of fine gold. Final receipt will be given by Commission after receiving Bank of England advice of exact amount gold credited to account of three governments. Is this acceptable to USFA? Paris for DASPI (OSR).

Sent Vienna 11 repeated Department 1613 Paris 294 London 211.

MURPHY

mk/r1

C O P YC O P Y**SECRET**

227868

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN1086350
By SGS NAPA Date 3-30

RG 260

Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-**SECRET**

Transfer of Gold to Bank of England for Tripartite Commission

Proprietary File

1 RD&R D/USACA 14 Nov 49 1. Tab "A" is final authorization to transfer 90,414.50 grams gold bullion, 161 British pounds in gold coins and 2580 lire/Francs in gold coins, on behalf of the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels under the Paris Reparations Act, Part III.

2. Tab "B" is implementing telegram from Brussels, establishing that the gold shall be delivered to the Bank of England, and that the Tripartite Commission must arrange for the transfer and bear the expenses. However, the telegram is not definite regarding the arrangements, and requests Vienna's views and comments as follows:

a. "Can direct delivery be made to Bank of England by USFA at Commission's expense?"

Comment - SGS was contacted, and it appears that a B-17 can be made available for the transfer of the gold from Salzburg to London. However, RD&R is not in a position to suggest how expenses could be computed for such a flight. We believe that, if USFA decides to fly the gold to London, it would not be quite proper to collect transportation fees from the Commission even if we could establish how much such a flight is worth.

National Bank of Austria?"

b. "Could transfer be effected via

Comment - Finance Division has invited a representative of the Finance Ministry who proposes a barter arrangement. The gold would be retained here in exchange for an equal amount of fine gold which the National Bank of Austria has available in England. A transaction of this type seems undesirable to us. The conditions of the Austrian deposit in England are unknown to us; the origin and the specific characteristics of the gold which we had held under control had qualified it for the Reparations fund; any change of substance may give rise to criticism or to questions concerning the fine gold contents. In addition, a number of coins is involved which may

SECRET

227869

DECLASSIFIED	RG 260
Authority NND86350	Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By JKA NAPA Date 3-30	File Claims-Salzburg
	Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold? Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

SECRET

Transfer of Gold to Bank of England for Tripartite Commission

Minute #1 continued.

have some value as collector's items outside the intrinsic gold value. It is, therefore, recommended not to pursue the discussions with the Finance Ministry any further.

c. "Could USFA, at Commission's written request, deliver gold to Pan American Airways for transport to London and delivery to Bank of England?"

Comment - If we remit the gold to Pan American for delivery we may become involved in questions such as insurance, special containers, proper receipt and customs clearance on departure. We can, therefore, make remittance in Salzburg only if the Commission can delegate their representative whose name the Commission would give us in advance, and who would be authorized to sign receipt for the Commission. (This method was used for our transfer of non-monetary gold to IHO).

3. In conclusion:

a. Either we deliver the gold to London and charge no expenses for the transport (we charged no expenses for the control measures since the time of seizure of the gold). In this case, action as per Tab "C" is recommended.

b. Or, preferably, the American Legation is requested to inform Brussels that we are prepared to remit the gold to a special representative of the Tripartite Commission in Salzburg. In this case, Finance Division and RDR will arrange for the transfer in Salzburg and for such security measures as are necessary for transport from the Bank to the Pan American plane leaving Munich.

d. Submitted to you with the request for:

a. Decision on the course of action.

b. Communication of decision to the American Legation for use as basis of telegram to Brussels in reply to Tab "B".

SECRET

227870

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNND86350
By SAC NAPA Date 3-30RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-**SECRET**COPY5623TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: BRUSSELS SECSTATE DATE: NOVEMBER 7, 1949, 2PM

NO :

CODE: SECRET PARIS FOR DASFPI OSR RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 8, 1949

From KING

1. I assume (A) gold should be delivered to Bank of England for present account in name His Majesty's Treasury or the governments of US, UK and France and there converted into gold delivery form if necessary, (B) Commission must make arrangements for and bear expense of transfer.

2. On above assumption would appreciate Vienna's views and any comment Department may care to make on following:

(a) Can direct delivery be made to Bank of England by USFA at Commission's expense? (b) Could transfer be effected via National Bank of Austria? (c) If neither A) nor B) feasible, could USFA, at Commission's written request, deliver gold to PANAM Airways Vienna rep for transport to London and delivery to Bank of England? (d) In case (c) could appropriate security arrangements be provided until gold left airfield?

3. With respect (c) only receipt that could be given by PANAM in Vienna would be for so many bars of gold (said to contain" so many ounces fine gold). Final receipt could be given by Commission after receiving bank of England's advice of exact amount gold credited to account of three governments.

4. Would appreciate receiving complete official designation (including full name and title any individuals) USFA desires use for receipt and official communication from Commission.

Sent Department, Vienna, Paris

rl

SECRET

MILLARD

Jab B

227871

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN.D863501
By JKL NAPA Date 3-30

RG

240

Entry

113-USACA Prop.

File

Claims-Salzburg

Box

21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Austria**SECRET**

The following action is proposed as per para 3a of Minute #1:

1. Advise American Legation that USFA will assume responsibility of transferring gold by air transport to London, England. Arrangements for transportation, courier and security from Austrian National Bank, Salzburg to England, will be coordinated in the Headquarters by the EDAF Division.

2. Request American Legation Vienna to arrange with American Embassy London for the following:

a. British clearance of entry and delivery to the Bank of England, gold consisting of:

- (1) 90,414.80 grams gold bullion said to contain 90,282.836 grams fine gold.
- (2) 161 British one-pound gold coins.
- (3) 2580 Lire/Francs gold coins in denominations of 20.

b. Security and receipt in London by Bank of England. (American Embassy in London would be advised of probable time of arrival 24 hours prior to scheduled departure of courier from Austria).

c. To inform Tripartite Gold Commission that the official designation of the receipt should be to:

Geoffrey Keyes
Lt. General, U.S. Army
Commanding General
U.S. Forces in Austria.

SECRET

Job C

227872

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNL86350
By JES NAPA Date 3-30RG 260
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-LIST OF GOLD BARS AND COINS
IDENTIFIED AS OF GERMAN ORIGINGOLD BARS: Wts Certified as Correct by Cert. Inst Blk

MARK NUMBER	GROSS WEIGHT IN GRAINS	PERCENTAGE FINE GOLD CONTENT	FINE GOLD CONTENT IN GRAMS
BB 54+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 55+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 56+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 57+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 58+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 59+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 60+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 61+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 62+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
RL 63+	1000.0	996.2	996.698
UB 20+	1000.	998.3	998.3
UE 31+	1000.	998.3	998.3
TC 14+	1000.	996.8	996.8
TC 17+	1000.	996.8	996.8
SS 73 //	1000.	997.3	997.3
DU 44+	1000.	1000.	1000.0
623	1003.	1000.	1003.0
624	1001.	1000.	1001.0
625+	999.	1000.	999.0
626+	1001.	1000.	1001.0
628	1000.0	1000.	1000.0
631	1000.0	1000.	999.0
632	999.0	1000.	1001.0
633	1001.0	1000.	1001.0
635	1001.0	997.3	998.297
652	1002.0	997.3	998.295
653	1003.0	997.1	1000.988
825	1002.9	997.1	999.493
826	1002.4	997.1	991.267
827	994.15	997.1	999.0
903	999.	1000.0	1000.0
904	1000.0	1000.0	999.9
2652	1000.0	999.9	997.9
2653	998.0	999.9	997.9
2655	998.0	999.9	998.9
8887	999.0	999.9	998.9
2888	999.0	999.9	999.9
2889	1000.0	999.9	999.298
4198	1001.0	998.3	998.3
4199	1000.0	998.3	998.3
4203	1001.0	999.7	1000.7
4206	1001.0	999.7	1000.7

SECRET

INCL 12

227873

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN D86350
By JL NAPA Date 3-30RG 240
Entry 113-USACA Prop.
File Claims-Salzburg
Box 21Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-

NUMBER	GROSS WEIGHT IN GRAMS	PERCENTAGE FINE GOLD CONTENT	FINE GOLD CONTENT IN GRAMS
4207 ✓	1001.0	999.7	1000.7
4208 ✓	1002.0	999.7	1001.599
4209 ✓	1000.0	999.7	999.7
4211 ✓	1000.0	999.7	999.7
4213 ✓	1001.0	999.7	1000.7
4219 ✓	1001.0	999.6	1000.6
4478 ✓	1001.0	999.8	1000.8
4479 ✓	1001.0	999.8	1000.8
4481 ✓	1001.0	999.8	1000.8
4482 ✓	1000.0	999.8	999.8
4485 ✓	1001.0	999.8	1000.8
4486 ✓	1000.5	999.8	1000.3
4489 ✓	1001.0	999.8	1000.8
4585 ✓	1001.0	999.9	1000.9
5770 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5771 ✓	1000.5	1000.0	1000.5
5772 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5774 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5775 ✓	1000.5	1000.0	1000.5
5777 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5780 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5781 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5782 ✓	999.0	1000.0	999.0
5784 ✓	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
5785 ✓	999.5	1000.0	999.5
<u>LARGE GOLD INGOTS:</u>			
022854 ✓	11625.0	997.5	11595.938
022855 ✓	11770.0	997.5	11740.575
TOTAL	90,414.45		90,282.836

* Gold bars listed are not identical with those found in wrappings marked "German Legation, Bern". For explanation see Para 9.

GOLD COINS:

British Pounds	162.00
Lire/Francs	2,600.00

Estimated value
in U.S. Dollars 98,287.00

SECRET

INCL. 12

227874

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNL86350
By JW NAPA Date 3-30

RG 260

Entry 113-USACA Prop.

File Claims-Salzburg

Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au-**SECRET**
C O P Y**BRIEFING NOTE:** Gold deposit held to order of Tripartite Gold Commission, Brussels.No. 1 From To Date
Chief, D/USACA 12 Oct 49
RD&R

gold and silver coins, and paper currencies) were uncovered by tactical units of the U.S. Forces. The funds were later transferred by U.S. Military Government officers to the U.S. Austrian Currency Section and those funds considered looted, unidentifiable, or subject to restitution were held for the account of Property Control.

1. During the early U.S. occupation of Austria, large amounts of various foreign currencies (gold and silver bullion, gold and silver coins, and paper currencies) were uncovered by tactical units of the U.S. Forces. The funds were later transferred by U.S. Military Government officers to the U.S. Austrian Currency Section and those funds considered looted, unidentifiable, or subject to restitution were held for the account of Property Control.

2. Except in a few cases, the funds were unidentifiable and were considered as loot. However, one deposit of gold bullion amounting to 90,282 grams which was found buried at Bad Gastein was identified as property of the German Legation, Bern, and another small deposit of gold coins which were discovered by agents of the O.S.S. in the Enns river was identified as property of the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamt. These deposits valued at approx. 98,000 U.S. Dollars, are being held to the order of the Tripartite Gold Commission, Brussels, under the Paris Reparations Act, Part 3, in accordance with instructions contained in a cable dated 20 March 1947.

3. This Headquarters, in a cable dated 20 Sept. 1949, advised the Office of Under Secretary of European Affairs that this particular gold deposit is still held to the order of the Tripartite Gold Commission, Brussels, and requested further instructions on the disposition of this item.

4. The office of the Under Secretary of European Affairs in a cable dated 7 Oct. 1949 advised that the U.S. member of the Tripartite Gold Commission, Brussels, is being requested by the U.S. State Department to inform this Headquarters through the U.S. Legation, Vienna, where to deposit the gold and also as to a suitable means of transfer.

5. The transfer of the gold will take place as soon as the U.S. Legation informs this Headquarters as indicated in the cable of 7 October 1949.

JAMES A. GARRISON,
Chief, R D & R DivisionJAG/JMD/ah
Telephone: VIENNA B-48423**C O P Y****SECRET**

227875

DECLASSIFIED	RG 240
Authority NND86350	Entry 113-USACA Prop.
By J.W. NAPA Date 3-30	File Claims - Salzburg
	Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in Au

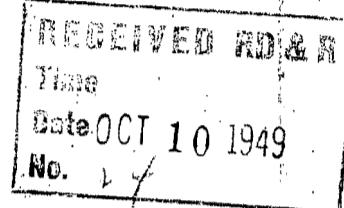
SECRET

SECRET

TO : 062245 Z PRIORITY MC IN K-4030

TDR : 070610 Z hdm/ B

FROM : WAR OUSEU.
 TO : EXAM CH USPA (FWD) VIENNA
 REF NO: WAR-95145



Re urmsg Sept P-3860 para 3 and ourmsg WAR-94393. \$ 98,000 worth of gold is subj.

1. You are authorized-with concurrence of state-to transfer to tripartite gold com brussels, under Paris reparations act, part 3, gold bullion worth \$98,287 brought to Austria by German Forces in bags marked "German Legation, Berne" and presently held by you.

2. US member tripartite gold commission brussels is being requested by State Dept to inform you via Am Legation Vienna where to deposit subj gold and suitable means of transfer.

ACTION: RD&R	2 FTNOTE: P-3860 - Orig Sect - RD&R DIV.
INFO : SGS (FWD)	3
	SGS (REAR) 2
	D/USACA 2
	ECA 1
	AG (FWD) 1
	AG (REAR) 1

WAR-94393 is MC IN K-1092
of 1947.

Paraphrase not required. Handle as SECRET correspondence per paragraph 51 1 and 60 A (4), AR 380-5.

MC IN K-4030

7 Oct 1949 1130 Z REF NO: WAR-95145

SECRET

SECRET

227876

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NN 186350**By **JK** NAPA Date **3-30**RG **240**Entry **113-USACA Prop.**File **Claims-Salzburg**Box **21**

Folder:

Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in A~~SECRET~~ORIGINATORS FILE NO. **PAACA/R**

ACTION TO: WAR FOR WIDSCA ES

1. REURAD WA-89757. Gold to be returned to Austrian Government. Total estimated value dollars 4,743,809. Excluded from return is gold which presumably was brought to Austria by German forces in bags marked "German Legation, Bern" and by employees of Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Value dollars 98,287. This amount appears to fall under Paris Reparations Act, Part III, Para III, Para C, and to be subject to transfer to European gold pot.

2. Request instruction regarding disposition of /a/ Gold deposit of dollars 98,287 described in para one; /b/ silver-bullion and foreign currency mostly found in same caches as gold to be returned to Austrian Government. Total amount of silver now in U.S. custody 196.5 kilograms, of which 114 kilogram fine, foreign currency valued at approximately dollars 75,000; /c/ Gold delivered to Military Government under Military Gov't Decree No. 4. Consists of coins held by private individuals and branches of Austrian National Bank. Amount dollars 669; /d/ Gold confiscated by Military Gov't courts for violation of foreign exchange regulations, attempted smuggle, etc. Amount dollars 1,186; /e/ Foreign currencies; silver and token coins confiscated by Military Gov't courts, and funds taken from unidentified PWs. Bulk of currency obsolete or worthless through inflation; /f/ U.S. dollars 2,400 in bills confiscated from Hungarian War Criminal; /g/ abandoned silver coins and assorted foreign currency found in Austrian church yard; approx. dollars 50,000; /h/ silver coins of numismatic value taken from SS Leader; monetary value unknown; /i/ Polish silver coins found in SS barracks, value unknown; /j/ Foreign currencies including US, UK and Swiss; silver, copper and token coins, and silver bullion part of contents of "Hungarian Loot Train," value approx. dollars 100,000; /k/ assorted jewelry, gold coins, and gold teeth confiscated from Displaced Persons as loot, value unknown.

3. Recommend transfer of /a/ to gold pot and return of Items /b/ to /e/ inclusive to Austrian government. Items /f/ to /k/ inclusive to be turned over to IGOE as "valuable property representing loot seized or obtained under duress from political, racial or religious victims of Nazi Government," as per Para I, WARX 85632.

ORIGINATING SECTION: REUR DIV, USACA
Finance Div, USACA

February 1947

No. 6773

~~SECRET~~*File A*

227877

DECLASSIFIED	RG 240
Authority NN1863507	Entry 113 - USACA Prop.
By SAC NAPA Date 3-30	File Claims - Salzburg
	Box 21

Folder:
Looted Gold & Foreign
Currency Found in the

SECRETINCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: WAR FROM WIDESCA RG

TO : USAFA
INFO: GINCEUR

REF NO: WX-94393

Regarding your radiogram of February, P-6773, the State and War Departments comment as follows:

1. Please advise the actual date of return, and also submit a brief background story of this gold, 4,749,809 dollars, including a breakdown of bars/ weight, numbers/ and coins, if any, and also case history.
2. A. Gold deposit of 96,287 dollars is to be held to the order of the Tripartite gold commission, Brussels, under the Paris Act, Part 3. Submit also a description, as well as a case history. Reports should be submitted in writing with duplicates for the use of the Department of State.
- B. To the Austrian Government.
- C. To the Austrian Government. Please report actual return.
- D. To the Austrian Government. Please report actual return.
- E. To the Austrian Government.

F. G. I. Please hold, pending decision of the transfer of currencies to IGOE. This matter is now under consideration. You will be advised later regarding the disposition of this type of property. Information is requested of countries of issue and of amounts involved where not already indicated.

H. To IGOE

J. Silver bullion to IGOE. Please hold currencies and submit information regarding the amounts and the countries of issue.

K. To IGOE

The transmittal of information as soon as possible is requested regarding currencies as it would assist in the formulation of definitive policy here.

WD IN K-1092

20 March 1947 1500 Z REF NO: WX-94393

SECRET

Tab B

227878

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072
By LCAZ NARA Date 10/08/00

RG 260

Entry OMAGS

File 940.4024

Box 432

940.4024
SHIPMENT 24

227879

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 765012
By LGZ NARA Date 5/8/00

RG 260
Entry OMGUS
File 940.4024
Box 432

23 May 1945.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Received of Chas. S. McCormick Jr., Lt. Col., F.D., who, in turn,
received from B. Jefferies, Lt. Col., F.D., Finance Officer, 80th Infantry
Division, the following Gold Coins:

449	-	\$20.00 USA Gold Pieces
237	-	French 20 franc Gold Pieces
32	-	Swiss 20 franc Gold Pieces
24	-	Italian 20 lire Gold Pieces
65	-	Belgian 20 franc Gold Pieces
5	-	Jugoslavian 20 dinara Gold Pieces
1	-	Austrian 20 franc Gold Pieces

This money was found on the side of the road by three enlisted men
near Alt Aussi, Austria and turned in to Captain Gabriel R. Martinis,
Company G, 318th Infantry. In turn, turned in to Col. McCormick on the
22nd of May 1945 by Captain Rice, Deputy of Col. Jefferies.

J. N. REBORI,
Major, F.D.,
Finance Officer.

R E C E I P T

26 May 1945

Received the above gold coins from Major J. N. REBORI, F.D., Disbursing
Officer, Headquarters Third U.S. Army.

E. R. MELTON,
Major, F.D.,
Finance Officer.

227880

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765012

By LCU 2 NARA Date 10/18/00

RG

260

Entry 01005

File 940.4026

Box 432

940.4026

Shipment No. 26
Annex A, Part 2

11/390
S

227881

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072
By LAR NARA Date 6/05/00

RG 260

Entry 0M005

File 940.4026

Box 432

CONTAINER NO. 1516

13081 - 6 No. 629699	Anni Benedikt V.V. No. 881	17 Allgemeene Kunststijde Unie N.V. bearer shares, denomination 100 Dutch Guilders each. Issued 22 August 1929.
13081 - 140 No. 611968	Dr. Erwin Klaus- ner	1 Sudetendeutsche 4% Kommunal Loan bearer bond, denomina- tion 200 Reichsmarks. Issued 16 March 1941. Maturity date 1 July 1962.
13282 - 2 No. 363106	Consul General Josef Stein	75 Austrian State Railway Com- pany 3% Loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each. Issued 1 July 1868. Maturity date 1965.
13282 - 3 No. 363108	Josef Stein	11 Austrian State Railway Com- pany 3% Loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each. Issued 20 February 1867. Maturity date 1965. 29 do. Issued 1 July 1868. Maturity date 1965. 10 do. Issued 1 July 1870. Maturity date 1964.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072
By Laz NARA Date 6/2/00RG 260Entry OMGUSFile 940 4026Box 432CONTAINER NO. 1565

13419-3	Envelope No. 37 Hugo Schmidt and Otto Kaufmann	1 AUSTRIA 100 Shilling gold coin numismatic coin
13419-7	Envelope No. 18 Vera Maticeva	2 PONTIFIGATE STATE 100 Lire gold coins numismatic coins
13419-13	Envelope No. 24 Frans Kratzer	1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10 Dukat gold coin numismatic coin
13419-20	Envelope No. 31 Muran and others Geestape 136/40	1 BYZANTIUM numismatic 1 Solidus 700 after Christ, gold coin
		b) 1 VENICE 1 numismatic 1 Zecchino 18 th century, gold coin
13419-23	Envelope No. 2 Adolf Schart and others	c) 1 HUNGARY numismatic 2 Dukat gold coin
13419-27	Envelope No. 4 Jarmila Kasinova	d) 1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA Vencl-Dukat gold coin
13419-59	20-28205, 28216, 28215 A. 28207 Envelope No. 17 Hugo Vilhartits, Geestape No. 174/42 Envelope No. 39 Kar. Katruoska	1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1 medal, St. George Double Ducat of Kramnitz
	Envelope No. 1 Siegfried Abeles V.V. 1797	1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1 @ 2 Ducats
	Envelope No. 27 Artur Brod	1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1 @ 4 Ducats
		1 AUSTRIA 1 medal
		2 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2 @ 4 Ducats
		2 AUSTRIA 2 medal

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072
By Lerz NARA Date 10/05/00RG 260
Entry OMGS
File 940-4026
Box 432CONTAINER-NR. 1570

- 13081-1 Director Josef Langer 100 Gehe-Werke Co. Aussig
No. 346215 bearer shares of 1923,
denomination 300.- Czech.
Koruna each
- 13081-2 Viktor Stiasny
No. 508262
- AUSTRIA
- 2 "Der Anker" Allgemeine Ver-
sicherungs Aktiengesell-
schaft bearer shares of 1940,
denomination 100,- Reichs-
marks each
- 2 certificates representing
5 bearer shares each, of the
"TIMBER" HOLDING COMPANY
FOR SECURITIES OF WOOD IN-
DUSTRY LIMITED, ZURICH.
Denomination 100 Swiss Francs
each share. Issued 1921.
- 3 ALLGEMEINE KUNSTSZIJDE UNIE
N.V. bearer shares of 1934,
denomination 100 Dutch Guil-
ders each
- 1 Allgemeine Kunstszijde Unie
N.V. bearer share, denomi-
nation 1,000 Dutch Guilders.
-Issued 22 August 1929.
- 1 certificate representing
10 bearer shares of the
Macember Motors Company,
registered in the name of
Herbert Bondy, denomination
5 Dollars each share.
Issued 25 March 1914.
- 7 City Greater Prague 7½ Mortgage
Loan bearer bonds of
1922, denomination 1,000 Dol-
lars each. Maturity date 1952.
- 2 Czechoslovakian State Loan
8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bonds, denomination
500 Dollars each.
Maturity date 1 October 1952.
- 1 Czechoslovakian State Loan
8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bond of 1922, denomi-
nation 1,000 Dollars.
Maturity date 1952.
- 2 Czechoslovakian State Loan
8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bonds of 1922, denomi-
nation 100 Dollars each.
Maturity date 1 October 1952.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765012
By Lia NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260Entry OMGUSFile 940.4026Box 432CONTAINER-N. 1570 (continued)

- 13081-10 Liesl Kraus 1 Czechoslovakian State Loan
No. 504126 8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bond of 1922, denomination 500 Dollars.
Maturity date 1 October 1952.
- 13081-11 Frantisek Wiener 2 Czechoslovakian State Loan
No. 458096 8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bonds of 1922, denomination, 1,000 Dollars each.
Maturity date 1 April 1951.
- 13081-12 Liesl Kraus 1 Czechoslovakian State Loan
No. 518794 8% External Sinking Fund Gold
bearer bond of 1922, denomination 100 Dollars.
Maturity date 1 April 1951.
- 13081-13 Dr. Alexander 1 certificate of the Jewish
and Hilda Bondy Colonial Trust representing
No. 456355 1 share, registered in the
name of Hilda Bergmann, denomination 1 Pound. Issued 1902.
- 13081-22 L. Hanowitz 1 certificate of the Jewish Colo-
No. 500032 nial Trust representing 5 bea-
rers shares, denomination
1 Pound each share. Issued 1902.
- 2 certificates of the Jewish Colo-
nial Trust representing 2 bearer
shares each, denomination
1 Pound each share. Issued 1900.
- 3 certificates of the Konfektions
Aktiebolaget H. Bengtson, Stock-
holm, representing 10 preference
shares each, registered in the
name of L. Hanowitz, Prague.
Denomination 1,000 Swedish Kro-
ners each certificate. Issued 1925.
- 3 Konfektions Aktiebolaget H. Bengt-
son, Stockholm, preference shares,
registered in the name of L. Han-
owitz, Prague. Issued 1925.
Denomination 100 Swedish Kroners
each share.
- 13081-23 Dr. Ing. Richard 6 "Betriebsgesellschaft der Orienta-
Neiger lischen Eisenbahnen" Vienna, bearer
No. 626197 shares, denomination 200 Austrian
Gold Guilders or 500 Francs each
share. Issued 1 January 1906.
- 13081-42 Bohdan Steindler Czechoslovakia
No. 603265 8 Dux-Bodenbacher Railroad 3% Loan
bearer bonds of 1893. Denomination
2,000 Kroners or 1,000 Austrian
Guilders each bond.
Maturity date 1982.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072
By Luz NARA Date 10/20/00RG 260Entry OMGUSFile 940.4026Box 432CONTAINER-NR. 1570 (continued)15081-44 Petschek & Co.
No. 509002 in Liquidation5 "Sohering A.G. zu Berlin"
bearer shares of 1938.
Denomination 1,000 Reichs-
marks each share.15081-45 Gina Hanewitz
No. 5052703 certificates of the Apollo
Mineraloel-Raffinerie Co.,
representing 10 bearer shares
each. Denomination 2,000 Slo-
vakian Koruna each certificate.
Issued 15 April 1940.15081-46 Karl Brass
No. 5052851 certificate of the Apollo
Mineraloel-Raffinerie Co.,
representing 25 bearer shares,
denomination of certificate
5,000 Slovakian Koruna.
Issued 15 April 1940.BULGARIA15081-94 Petschek & Co.
No. 5025841 Boehmisch-Bulgarische Zucker-
industrie bearer share of 1938,
denomination 400 Lewas15081-95 Semil Adler
No. 50743310 Boehmisch-Bulgarische Zucker-
industrie bearer shares of 1938,
denomination 400 Lewas each.15081-96 Max Kantor
No. 6237344 certificates of the Sopolyva Holz-
verkehlungs Co., representing
25 bearer shares each, denomina-
tion 200 Czechoslovakian Koruna
each share. Issued 1925.96 Sopolyva Holzverkehlungs Co., bearer
shares of 1928, denomination
200 Czechoslovakian Koruna each
share.15081-97 Prager Neusied-
ler Vereinigte
Zellulose und
Holzstoff Fabri-
ken Co.
No. 6109369 Glanzstoff-Fabrik Lebocits Co.
bearer shares of 1941, denomina-
tion 1,000 Reichsmarks each
Glanzstoff-Fabrik Lebocits Co.
bearer shares of 1941, denomina-
tion 50 Reichsmarks each.2 Glanzstoff-Fabrik Lebocits Co.
bearer shares of 1941, denomina-
tion 50 Reichsmarks each.5 Boehmisch-Bulgarische Zuckerin-
dustrie bearer shares of 1938,
denomination 400 Lewas each.15081-98 Wilma Mahler
No. 626308

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 765072

By *Lia* NARA Date 10/05/00

RG

260

Entry

OMGUS

File

940.4026

Box

432CONTAINER-NO. 157113081-14 Franz Hoffmann
No. 4611584 Eisenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Zenica bearer shares, issued 1899,
denomination 200 Austrian Kroners
each.13081-15 Franz Hoffmann
No. 46115624 Eisenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Zenica bearer shares, issued 1918,
denomination 200 Austrian Kroners
each.13081-16 Julius Hofmann
No. 1691601 certificate of the Eisenindustrie
Aktiengesellschaft Zenica, repre-
senting 25 bearer shares, denomina-
tion 200 Austrian Kroners.13081-17 Dr. Therese Hof-
mann-Wahlé
No. 41609110 Eisenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Zenica bearer shares issued 1918,
denomination 200 Austrian Kroners
each.13081-18 S. Aufrichtig
No. 46687954 "Eisenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Zenica" bearer shares issued 1918,
denomination 200 Austrian Kroners
each.13081-19 Jakob Weasely
No. 6276376 certificates of the Jugoslvenska
banka Co. of 1921, representing
25 shares each, denomination
10,000 Kroners (probably Austrian
Kroners) each certificate13081-20 Else Thieben
No. 4400031 certificate representing 10 sha-
res of the Bodenkreditanstalt in
Hermannstadt, issued 17 May 1924,
registered in the name of Dr. Ber-
thold Singer, denomination of cer-
tificate 5,000 Lei6 certificates of the Bodenkreditan-
stalt in Hermannstadt, representing
2 shares each, registered in the
name of Dr. Berthold Singer, deno-
mination of certificates 1,000 Lei
each. Issued 17 May 1924.3 certificates of the Bodenkreditan-
stalt in Hermannstadt representing
1 share each, registered in the
name of Dr. Berthold Singer, deno-
mination of certificates 500 Lei
each. Issued 17 May 1924.28 bearer shares of the Agram-Somborer
Localisiebahn Aktiengesellschaft,
issued Budapest February 1900,
denomination 200 Kroners each

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 765012
By LGS NARA Date 6/8/00

RG

260

Entry OMAGS

File 940.4026

Box 432

CONTAINER-N. 1571 (continued)13081-23 Otto Heller
living abroad
No. 6252805 Austrian Conversion 5% 100m bearer
bonds, issued 1934, denomination
10,000 Czechoslovakian Koruna each.
Maturity date 1 December 1959.1 Austrian Conversion 5% 100m bearer
bond, issued 1934. Denomination
5,000 Czechoslovakian Koruna.
Maturity date 1 December 1959.1 certificate of the Palestine Land
Development Company Ltd. representing
one share registered in the
name of Felix Zweig, denomination
Pound 1. Issued 1910.1 certificate representing one bearer
share of the Palestine Land Develop-
ment Ltd., denomination Pound 1.
Issued 1911.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5 Dr. Ludwig Schweinburg's Sanatorium
und Wasserheilanstalt in Zuckmantel
Co. bearer shares of 1900, denomina-
tion 500 Austrian Kronen each.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

20 Eisenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Zenica bearer shares of 1909,
denomination 200 Austrian Kronen
each.

YUGOSLAVIA

1 bonus share of the Agram-Samobor
Localleisenbahn Aktiengesellschaft,
issued 1 February 1908.1 bonus share of the Agram-Samobor
Localleisenbahn Aktiengesellschaft,
issued 2 January 1909.2 bonus shares of the Agram-Samobor
Localleisenbahn Aktiengesellschaft,
issued 2 January 1910.1 bonus share of the Agram-Samobor
Localleisenbahn Aktiengesellschaft ,
issued 2 January 1915.2 bonus shares of the Zagreb-Samobor
Railway Co., issued 2 January 1924.1 bonus share of the Zagreb-Samobor
Railway Co., issued 2 January 1925.1 bonus share of the Zagreb-Samobor
Railway Co., issued 2 January 1926.

13081-25 Robert Brech

No. 622917

13081-26 Geheime Staats-
polizei
No. 46322113081-27 Else Thieben
No. 44006213081-28 Else Thieben
No. 440105

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765012
By PCF NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260
Entry OMGUS
File 940.4026
Box 432CONTAINER-NR. 1571 (continued)

- 13081-29 Helene Dub, Bruann 1 The Skoda Works- 6% mortgage bond, registered in the name of Riunione Adriatica Di Sicurtà A Trieste Direction Pour la République Tchecoslovaque à Prague, denomination Pound 100.- Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-30 Oskar Hajek 5 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bonds, registered in the name of Swiss Bank Corporation Basel, Switzerland, denomination Pound 100 each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-31 Emil Mautner 2 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bonds registered in the name of Bohemian Industrial Bank of Prague, Czechoslovakia, denomination Pound 50--each. Issued 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-32 Viktor Glauber 1 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bond registered in the name of Swiss Bank Corporation Basel, Switzerland, denomination Pound 100.-. Issued 1 November 1930, no maturity date stated.
- 13081-33 Theodor Pam 3 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bonds, registered in the name of Ernst Jachet, Naquire of Wiesenthal/Beisse No. 569, Czechoslovakia, denomination Pound 100.- each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 2 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bearer bonds registered in the name of Riunione Adriatica Di Sicurtà V Terni, Ceskoslovenskoy republika Praha, Prague, Jungmannova 41, Czechoslovakia, denomination Pound 500.- each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 2 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bearer bonds registered in the name of Riunione Adriatica Di Sicurtà A Trieste Direction pour la République Tchecoslovaque à Prague, Prague II Jungmannova 36, Czechoslovakia denomination Pound 100.- each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.

- 101 -

227889

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 765072
By Lea Z NARA Date 10/08/00

RG 260
Entry OMAUS
File 940.4026
Box 432

CONTAINER NO. 1571 (continued)

- 13081-34 Emil Benedict No. - 1 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bearer bond, registered in the name of Riunione Adriatica Di Sicurtà V Tersta, Praha, Prague, Jungmannova 41, Czechoslovakia. Denomination Pound 500.- issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-35 Dr. Felix Hanro- witz 3 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bonds, registered in the name of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà A Trieste Direction pour la Republique Tchecoslovaque a Prague II Jungmannova 36, Czechoslovakia, denomination Pound 100 each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-36 Dr. Felix Hanro- witz 2 The Skoda Works 6% mortgage bonds registered in the name of Royal Exchange Assurance Royal Exchange, London E. C. 3, denomination Pound 100 each. Issued 1 November 1930. No maturity date stated.
- 13081-47 Joseph Steiner No. 606708 1 certificate of the Apollo Mineral-oel-Raffinerie Co. representing 25 bearer shares. Denomination of certificate 5,000.- Slovakian Koruns. Issued 1940.
- 13081-48 Otto Immergut No. 623623 3 certificates of the "Apollo Mineral-oel-Raffinerie Co." representing 10 bearer shares each. Denomination 2,000.- Slovakian Koruns each certificate. Issued 1940.
- 20 "Apollo Mineral-oel-Raffinerie Co." bearer shares of 1940. Denomination 200.- Slovakian Koruns each share.
- 25 "Apollo Mineral-oel-Raffinerie Co." bearer shares of 1940, denomination 200 Slovakian Koruns each share.
- 13081-49 Anna Semeceva No. 622266 1 certificate of the "Silleiner Cellulose Co." representing 25 bearer shares, issued 1940. Denomination of certificate 5,000 Slovakian Koruns.
- 13081-50 Clara Lehnhoff No. 505336 1 certificate of the "Silleiner Cellulose Co." representing 25 bearer shares, issued 1940. Denomination of certificate 5,000 Slovakian Koruns.
- 13081-51 Lilly Morawets No. 505326 1 certificate of the "Silleiner Cellulose Co." representing 25 bearer shares, issued 1940. Denomination of certificate 5,000 Slovakian Koruns.
- 13081-52 Felix Kahler No. 508271 25 "Silleiner Cellulose Co." bearer shares, issued 1940. Denomination 200 Slovakian Koruns each share.

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Authority NND 765072
By LAZ NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260
Entry DMARS
File 940.4026
Box 432CONTAINER NO. 157213081-37 Felix Kahler
No. 54549110 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer
bonds, denomination 1,000 Austrian
Gold Guilders each.

Issued 1 October 1876.

No maturity date stated.

13081-45 Petscheck & Co. 13
No. 499255"Aktien-Hypothekbank, Lemberg"
bearer shares, denomination 100 Zlo-
tys each share.

Issued 2 September 1926.

13081-53 Dr. Max Holphen 35
No. 475950certificates of the "Ungarische Che-
mische Papier- und Papierwarenfabrik
Co." representing 100 bearer shares
each certificate, denomination
20,000 Hungarian Kroners each certifi-
cate. Issued August 1923.20 certificates of the "Ungarische Che-
mische Papier- und Papierwarenfabrik
Co." representing 25 bearer shares
each, denomination 5,000 Hungarian
Kroners each certificate.

Issued August 1923.

13081-54 Dr. Alfred Ruf- 16
No. 498910 eisencertificates of the "Jugoslovenska
Banka Co." representing 25 bearer
shares each, denomination 2,500 Di-
nars each certificate. Issued 1924.20 certificates of the "Jugoslovenska
Banka Co." representing 10 bearer
shares each, denomination 4,000 Kro-
ners (probably Austrian Kroners)
each certificate. Issued 1924.1 certificate of the "Jugoslovenska
Banka Co." representing 100 bearer
shares, denomination of certificate
10,000 Dinara. Issued 1924.6 certificates of the "Jugoslovenska
Banka Co." representing 50 bearer
shares each certificate, denomina-
tion 20,000 Kroders (probably An-
Austrian Kroners) each certificate.
Issued 1924.13081-74 Dr. Erwin Klaus-
No. 447109 her100 Austrian Hungarian State Railway
Company 4% loan bearer bonds, deno-
mination 500 French Francs or 405
Marks each. Maturity date 1965.13081-75 Dr. Erwin Klaus-25
No. 449703 herAustrian Hungarian State Railway
Company 4% loan bearer bonds of
1900, denomination 500 French Francs
or 405 Marks each.
Maturity date 1965.

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CONTAINER NO. 1372 (continued)

- 13081-76 Dr. Otto Gellner 50 Austria-Hungarian State Railway Company 4% Loan bearer bonds of 1900, denomination 500 French Francs or 400 Marks each.
Maturity date 1965.
- 13081-77 Richard and Anna Pollak 1 certificate of the Jewish Colonial Trust representing 1 bearer share, issued 24 July 1901, denomination 1 pound.
- 13081-78 Richard and Anna No. 613318 Pollak 10 dividend coupons of the Jewish Colonial Trust bearer share.
- 13081-80 Dr. Erwin Klausner No. 611968 1 Sudetenlaendische Komunal 4% Loan bearer bond issued 16 March 1941, denomination 800 Reichsmarks.
Maturity date 1 July 1962.
- 13081-88 Gerda Gruenberger No. 459194 1 CITY of CARLSBAD 6% Municipal External Loan Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Gold bearer bond, denomination 1,000 Gold Dollars.. Issued 1 January 1934. Maturity date 1 January 1954.
- 13081-99 Clara Lenhoff No. 478636 2 State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia 7% Sinking Fund Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 Dollars each. Issued 1 April 1937.
Maturity date 1 April 1957.
- 13081-100 Petschek & Co. No. 500367 in Liquidation 50 Bierbrauerei und Malzfabrik Mich. J. Kossovijanin Aktiengesellschaft in Jasodina bearer shares first emission, issued 10 June 1912, denomination 200 Dinars or 200 French Francs each.
- 25 Bierbrauerei und Malzfabrik Mich. J. Kossovijanin Aktiengesellschaft in Jasodina bearer shares second emission, issued 1 January 1921, denomination 200 Dinars or 200 French Francs each.
- 25 Bierbrauerei und Malzfabrik Mich. J. Kossovijanin Co. in Jasodina bearer shares third emission, issued 1 June 1922, denomination 200 Dinars or 200 French Francs each.
- 13081-101 Petschek & Co. No. 500368 in Liquidation 100 Bierbrauerei und Malzfabrik Mich. J. Kossovijanin Aktiengesellschaft in Jasodina bearer shares, second emission, issued 1 January 1921.

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Entry OMAUS
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Box 432

CONTAINER-ID. 1572 (continued)

13081-102 Petachek & Co.
No. 500368 in Liquidation denomination 200 Dinars or
200 French Francs each.

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Authority NND 765072
By LCI NARA Date 09/01/00RG 260
Entry OMAIS
File 940.4026
Box 432CONTAINER - No. 1573

- 13081-38 Karl Micka 1 Steama Romana Societate Anonima Pentru Industria Petroleului bearer share, issued April 1921, denomination 500 Lei
- No. 626517 2 Steama Romana Societate Anonima Pentru Industria Petroleului bearer shares, issued September 1926, denomination 500 Lei each.
- 13081-39 DP. Georg 10 Steama Romana Societate Anonima Pentru Industria Petroleului bearer shares, issued April 1921, denomination 500 Lei each.
- No. 391865 Bacher 6 Kingdom Hungary State 5% Gold Loan bearer bonds, issued July 1929, denomination 2,400 Hungarian Kroners each. Maturity date 1955.
- 13081-40 Petschek & Co. 3 certificates of the Galizische Ephatha Co., "Galicia" representing 10 bearer shares each, denomination 250 Polish Marks each share. Issued 28 February 1924.
- 13081-55 Direktor Rudolf 10 POLAND " Carl Kern, Baugesellschaft A.G." bearer shares, denomination 25 Zlotys each. Issued 30 July 1927.
- No. 240667 Bojko 13081-56 HUNGARY " Terenthaler Lokalbank A.G. " 4% priority loan bearer bonds, issued 1 January 1938, denomination 2,000 Hungarian Kroners each. Maturity date 1947.
- No. 496754 Albert Kugel 97 Minn.-Scheine (mining shares) of the Kaiserl. königl. Revier-Bargent Bruck, registered in the name of the firm Ed. J. Weimann et Kohlengesellschaft Pyanschiebschacht Ledowitz. Issued 6 December 1905.
- 13081-57 Hans Weimann 25 Landesbank und Ciresentrale fuer das Sudetenland, 4% mortgage bearer bonds issued 16 March 1941, denomination 200.- Reichsmarks each. Maturity date 1 April 1990.
- No. 456961 13081-58 Josef Bergmann 5 " Austrian Government " 5% Conversion loan bearer bonds, issued 1 December 1934, denomination 10,000 Czechoslovakian Kroners each bond. Maturity date 1 December 1959.
- No. 527374 13081-59 Olga Tausig 2 " Austrian Government " 5% Conversion loan bearer bonds, issued 1 December 1934, denomination 10,000 Czechoslovakian Kroners each bond. Maturity date 1 December 1959.
- No. 629483 13081-60 Bohdan Steinadler 1 Austrian Government State 4% Loan bearer bond, issued 1 October 1876, denomination 10,000 Austrian Gold Guilders. No maturity date stated.
- No. 603271/ler 4 Ruhrverband Kasen 4% loan bearer bond, issued May 1956, denomination 1,000 Dutch Guilders each. Maturity date 1 October 1960.
- 13081-61 Wilma Mahler 4

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Entry OM615

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Box 432

CONTAINER-NR. 1573 (cont. cont.)

- 13081-62 Rudolf Weiss 12 "Minerva Maschinenfabrik A.G." in Troppau bearer shares, issued January 1943, denomination 1,000 Reichsmarks each.
- 13081-63 Johann Marti- 3 certificates of the "Pressburger Kabel-fabrik A.G." representing 10 bearer shares each, issued 30 May 1940, denomination 5,000 Slovakian Kronen each certificate.
- 1 1 certificate of the "Pressburger Kabel-fabrik A.G." representing 5 bearer shares, issued 30 May 1940, denomination of certificate 2,500 Slovakian Kronen.
- REICHLAND
- 13081-79 Felix Zweig 1 certificate of the Jewish Colonial Trust representing 1 bearer share, issued 12 September 1900, denomination 1 Pound.
- 1 1 certificate of the Jewish Colonial Trust representing 1 bearer share, issued 4 March 1905, denomination 1 Pound.
- 13081-81 Max Bloch 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 4% Loan bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 1,000 Reichsmarks, Maturity date 1 July 1962.
- 13081-82 Dr. Erwin Klaus- 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 500 Reichsmarks, Maturity date 1 June 1950.
- 1 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 100 Reichsmarks, Maturity date 1 June 1950.
- 13081-83 Hans Schneider 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bonds, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 500 Reichsmarks each, Maturity date 1 August 1960.
- 13081-84 Albert and Gre- 3 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bonds, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 100 Reichsmarks each, Maturity date 1 August 1960.
- 2 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bonds, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 1,000 Reichsmarks each, Maturity date 1 August 1960.
- 1 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommand 3% Loan bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941, denomination 2,000 Reichsmarks, Maturity date 1 August 1960.

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By Lia 3
NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260Entry OMGUSFile 940.4026Box 432CONTAINER-ID. 1573 (continued)

- 13081-85 Albert and Grete Engel
No. 614902
- 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal
3 3/4% Loan bearer bond,
issued 16 March 1941, denomina-
tion 2,000 Reichsmarks.
Maturity date 1 March 1962.
- 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal
3 3/4% Loan bearer bonds,
issued 16 March 1941, denomina-
tion 1,000 Reichsmarks each.
Maturity date 1 May 1962.
- 3 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal
3 3/4% Loan bearer bonds,
issued 16 March 1941, denomina-
tion 100 Reichsmarks each.
Maturity date 1 March 1962.
- 13081-86 Dr. Alex Besuch
No. 611969 Rubauim, Dr. Kurt
Beschau
- 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal 3% Loan
bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941,
denomination 2,000 Reichsmarks
each, Maturity date 1 July 1962.
- 13081-87 Josef Bergmann
No. 627373
- 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal
3% Loan bearer bond,
issued 16 March 1941, denomina-
tion 1,000 Reichsmarks.
Maturity date 1 February 1961.
- 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal
3% Loan bearer bonds,
issued 16 March 1941, denomina-
tion 200 Reichsmarks each.
Maturity date 1 February 1961.
- 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal 3% Loan
bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941,
denomination 500 Reichsmarks.
Maturity date 1 February 1961.
- 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal 3% Loan
bearer bonds, issued 16 March 1941,
denomination 100 Reichsmarks each.
Maturity date 1 February 1961.
- 13081-88 Geheime Staats-
No. 610568 polizei
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA
- 1 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal 3 3/4% Loan
bearer bond, issued 16 March 1941,
denomination 2,000 Reichsmarks.
Maturity date 1 March 1962.
- 2 Sudetendeutsche Kommunal 3 3/4% Loan
bearer bonds, issued 16 March 1941,
denomination 1,000 Reichsmarks each.
Maturity date 1 March 1962.
- 1 Heinrichsthaler Papierfabrik Aktien-
gesellschaft bearer shares, denomina-
tion 1,000 Reichsmarks each.
-Issued April 1942.
- 1 Heinrichsthaler Papierfabrik Aktien-
gesellschaft bearer share, denomina-

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Entry

OMGUS

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Box

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CONTAINER NO. 1573 (continued)

13081-102 Olga Gallus
No. 608467 V.V. 826
13081-103 Olga Gallus
No. 506849 V.V. 826

tion 100 Reichsmarks.

Issued April 1942.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

27 Heinrichsthaler Papierfabrik
Aktiengesellschaft bearer shares,
denomination 1000 Reichsmarks each,
Issued February 1941.

34 Heinrichsthaler Papierfabrik
Aktiengesellschaft bearer shares,
denomination 100 Reichsmarks each,
Issued February 1941.

13081-104 Potschek & Co.
No. 629697 is 14314.

1 Konversionsschweiz Deutsches Aus-
landschulden (Conversion Office for
German Foreign Debts) 3% 1930 bearer
bond, issued 1 March 1937,
denomination 70 Dutch Guilders,
claims on interest from 31 December
1964. No maturity date stated.

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By LCR 2 NARA Date 10/05/00

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Entry DMAGS

File 940.4026

Box 432

CONTAINER NO. 1574CZECHOSLOVAKIA13081-41 Paul Kirschner
No. 6254119 Government Bonds - 1000 Krone shares.
Issued 1 July 1942, denomination
1,000 Reichsmark each.13081-64 Will Pick
No. 4591284 certificates of the "Erste Kro-
atisch-Slowenische Zuckerindustrie
A.G." representing 5 beaver shares
each, issued 1 July 1921, denomina-
tion 5,000 Kreuzer (probably Aus-
trian crowns) each certificate.13081-65 Karl Stern
No. 4544162 certificates of the "Erste Kro-
atisch-Slowenische Zuckerindustrie
A.G." representing 10 beaver shares
each 500 shares, issued 1 July 1921,
denomination 1,000 dinars each.13081-66 Max Borowitz
No. 4930685 certificates of the "Erste Kroatisch-
Slowenische Zuckerindustrie A.G."
representing 10 beaver shares each,
issued 1 July 1921, denomination
5,000 Kreuzer (probably Austrian Kro-
nery) each certificate.1 certificate of the "Erste Kroatisch-
Slowenische Zuckerindustrie A.G."
representing 5 beaver shares,
issued 1 July 1921, denomination
5,000 Kreuzer (probably Austrian Kro-
nery).13081-89 Stanislao Longo
No. 347819 gold10 beaver shares of the Serbisch-Bosnisch-
Sloko Zucker Compag Co., issued 1920,
denomination 200 dinars each share.7 beaver shares of the Serbisch-Bosnisch-
Sloko Zucker Compag Co., issued 1920,
denomination 200 dinars each share.CROATIA13081-90 Dr. Prantisek
No. 464373 Coliclin25 beaver shares of the Serbisch-Bosnisch-
Sloko Zucker Compag Co., issued 1920,
denomination 200 dinars each share.13081-91 Hans Karlovic
No. 461387100 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan beaver
bonds of 1875, denomination 1,000
Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No maturity date stated.13081-92 Hans Karlovic
No. 4613865 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan beaver
bonds of 1875, denomination 1,000
Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No maturity date stated.13081-93 Hans Karlovic
No. 46142510 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan beaver
bonds of 1875, denomination 1,000
Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No maturity date stated.

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Authority NNO 765012
By LG 2 NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260
Entry OMGUS
File 940.4026
Box 432CONTAINER-NR. 1574 (continued)

- 13081-93 Hans Kafkova 10 Austrian State of Gold Loan bearer bonds of 1876, denomination 200 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 451428
No maturity date stated.
- 13081-105 Richard Henner 6 certificates of the Hungarian General Creditbank, representing 5 bearer shares each, issued 30 April 1926, denomination 50 Pengoos each share.
No. 624609
10 Hungarian General Creditbank bearer shares, issued 30 April 1926, denomination 50 Pengoos each.
- 13081-106 Doctor Walter Kahn 1 Province of Buenos Aires 3% to 2½% loan bearer bond, issued 15 July 1907, denomination 20 Peso's.
No. 309559
No maturity date stated.
- 13081-107 Rudolf Hanzenwitsch 2 certificates of the Rubensson & Co. Aktiebolag Stockholm, representing 5 preference shares each, registered in the name of L. Hanzenwitsch, issued March 1929, denomination 250 Swedish Kroners each certificate.
No. 500831
- 13081-111 Helvine Zentner 2 certificates of the Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft in Bratislava, representing 5 bearer shares each, issued 20 April 1940, denomination 2,000 Slovakian Kroners each certificate.
- HUNGARY
- 13081-112 Rudolf Weinmann 5 Kronstadter Papierstoff Fabrik Aktien-Gesellschaft bearer shares, issued 1 October 1935, denomination 50 Pengoos each.
No. 627426
4 certificates of the Kronstadter Papierstoff Fabrik A.G. representing 10 bearer shares each, issued 1 October 1935, denomination 500.- Pengoos each certificate.
- 13081-113 Anton Spitz 1 certificate exchangeable for 5% loan bearer bond of the "Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts", issued 1 September 1926, denomination 151.57 Reichsmarks.
No. 628369
Claims on interest from 1 July 1937.
- 13081-114 Felix Kahler 10 Austrian State of Gold Loan bearer bonds, issued 1 October 1873, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 346408
No maturity date stated.

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Authority NND 765012

By *LLT* NARA Date 10/10/00

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Entry OMGCS

File 940.4026

Box 432

CONTAINER NO. 1574 (continued)

5081-115 Hans Janowitz 30 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan
0.348293
bearer bonds,
issued 1 October 1876,
denomination 1,000 Austrian
Gold Guilders each.
No maturity date stated.

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RG 260Authority NNO 765012Entry 014015By Ler NARA Date 6/8/00File 940.4026Box 432CONTAINER - NO. 1395

- 13081-57 Mr. Fritz Schoen
target
No. 467716
- 20 Austrian State of Gold Loan bearer
bonds, issued 1 October 1878,
denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold
Guilders each. No maturity date state-
ted.
- 5 Austrian State of Gold Loan bearer
bonds, issued 1 October 1878,
denomination 200,- Austrian Gold
Guilders each. No maturity date state-
ted.
- 13081-58 Eduard Goldmann
No. 447837
- 10 Austrian State of Gold Loan bearer
bonds, issued 1 October 1878,
denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold
Guilders each. No maturity date state-
ted.
- 13081-108
Dr. Otto Reichl
No. 443965
- 1 certificates of the Treppener Zucker-
Raffinerie-Aktiengesellschaft repre-
senting 45 bearer shares, issued
1 May 1921, denomination of certifi-
cate 1,250 Reichsmarken.
- 54 Treppener Zucker-Raffinerie-Aktiengesell-
schaft bearer shares, issued
1 September 1914, denomination
50 Reichsmarks each.
- 3 certificates of the Jugoslovenska
banka d.d. (Bank of Yugoslavia Ltd.)
formerly Croatian Country Bank Ltd.
representing 10 bearer shares each,
issued 1921, denomination 4,000 KRO-
nars each certificate (probably Au-
strian Kronars).
- 3 certificates of the Jugoslovenska
banka d.d. (Bank of Yugoslavia Ltd.)
formerly Croatian Country Bank Ltd.
representing 10 bearer shares each,
issued 1921, denomination 4,000 KRO-
nars each certificate (probably Au-
strian Kronars).
- 50 Jugoslovenska banka d.d. (Bank of
Yugoslavia Ltd.) formerly Croatian
Country Bank Ltd. Bearer shares,
issued 1921, denomination 400 KRO-
nars (probably Austrian Kronars)
each.
- 13081-110
Dr. Otto Reichl
No. 443966
- 5 certificates of the Jugoslovenska
banka d.d. (Bank of Yugoslavia Ltd.)
formerly Croatian Country Bank Ltd.
representing 10 bearer shares each,
issued 1921, denomination 4,000 KRO-
nars (probably Austrian Kronars)

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By PCZ NARA Date 6/8/00RG 260Entry OMGCSFile 940 4026Box 432CONTAINER NO. 1575 (continued)

- 13081-110 Dr. Otto Reichl each certificate.
No. 443906
- 13081-116 Loge "Praha" 50 Jugoslavenska banka d.d. (Bank of Jugoslavia Ltd.) formerly Croatian Country Bank Ltd. bearer shares, issued 1921, denomination 400 Kroners (probably Austrian Kroners) each.
- 13081-117 Engineer Richard Jerie 20 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, issued 1 October 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 317455
- 13081-117 Engineer Richard Jerie No maturity date stated.
- 13081-118 Engineer Richard Jerie 5 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, issued 1 October 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 386905
- 13081-119 Dr. Ewald Stein 10 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, issued 1 October 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 450493
- 13081-124 Loge Praha 10 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds of 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each.
No. 316487
- No maturity date stated.

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Authority NWD 765072
By Laz NARA Date 10/08/00

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Entry OMGUS
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Box 432

CONTAINER NO 1576

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----|--|
| 13081(120) | No. 247448 | 10 | Austrian State, 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each, issued 1.10.1876 |
| | Loge "Praha" | | |
| (121) | No. 371793 | 16 | Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each, issued 1.10.1876-No maturity date stated |
| | Oswald Kosek | | |
| | | 20 | Austrian State, 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 200.-Austrian Gold Guilders each issued 1.10.1876-No maturity date stated |
| | | | |
| (125) | No. 353518 | 107 | 42Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds of 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each
No maturity date stated |
| | Felix Kahler | | |
| | | | 65Austrian State, 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds of 1876, denomination 200 Austrian Gold Guilders each
No maturity date stated |
| (126) | No. 410478 | 40 | Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds of 1876, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each
No maturity date stated |
| | Felix Kahler | | |

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Box 432

CONTAINER NO 1577

- 3081(59) No.493067 1 Certificate representing 10 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG" denomination of Certificate 5,000 Kroners issued 1.7.1921
 Firm Gustav Sberowits & Sohn
- (70) No.493084 4 Certificate representing 10 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG" denomination of each certificate 1,250 Dinars issued 1.7.1923
 Dukes,Jella
- (71) No.493080 2 certificates representing 10 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG" denomination 1,250 Dinars each certificate issued 1.7.1923
 Dr.Klausner Erwin
- 5 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG" denomination 500.-Kroners each issued 1.8.1906
- (72) No.450561 1 certificate representing 10 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG", denomination 1,250 Dinars issued 1.7.1923
 Direktor Neumann, Ludwig
- 2 bearer shares "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG", denomination 500.- Kroners each share issued 1.8.1906
- (73) No.450562 8 bearer shares, "Erste Kroatisch-Slavonische Zuckerindustrie AG" denomination 500.- Kroners each share issued 1.8.1906
 Direktor Neumann, Ludwig
- (122) No.367904 1 Austrian State 4% Gold loan bearer bond No.170051, denominating 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders issued 1.10.1876-No maturity date stated
 Kosek, Oswald
- 45 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 200.-Austrian Gold Guilders each issued 1.10.1876-No maturity date stated
- (123) No.395699 10 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each issued 1.10.1876-No maturity date stated
 Kosek, Oswald

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Authority NNO 765072
By LRZ NARA Date 6/18/00

RG

260Entry OMGUSFile 940.4026Box 432CONTAINER NO 1577 (Continued)

- 13081 (127) No. 395700 10 Austrian State 4% Gold Loan bearer bonds, denomination 1,000 Austrian Gold Guilders each
Kosek, Oswald No maturity date stated
- (128) No. 443964 100 Bearer shares of the Jugoslavenska banke d.d. (Bank of Yugoslavia Ltd.)
Dr. Reichl, Otto denomination 400 Kroners each share issued 1.7.1921
- (129) No. 630148 3 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Kroners each certificate
Kohn, Theodor issued 1920
- (130) No. 627425 2 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Kroners each certificate
Weinmann, Rudolf issued 1920
- 2 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 100 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Dinars each certificate issued 1927
- (131) No. 492434 2 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 100 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Dinars each certificate issued 1924
- (132) No. 450646 1 Certificate of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares, denomination of certificate 1,250 Dinars issued 1927
- (133) No. 492457 2 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Kroners each certificate issued 1920
- 1 Certificate of the Drava Co., representing 100 bearer shares, denomination of certificate 5,000 Dinars issued 1927
- (134) No. 492453 1 Certificate of the Drava Co., representing 100 bearer shares, denomination of certificate 5,000 Dinars issued 1924
- 1 Certificate of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares, denomination of certificate 1,250 Dinars issued 1927

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By LCR NARA Date 10/01/00

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Entry DM005

File 6940-4026

Box 432

CONTAINER NO. 1577 (Continued)

- 15081(135) No.481073 10 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Kroners each certificate issued 1920
 Buxten, Eugen
- (136) No.473130 2 Certificates of the Drava Co., representing 25 bearer shares each, denomination 5,000 Kroners each certificate issued 1920
 Dr.Bonde,Otto
- (137) No.489284 1 Bearer share of the Drava Co., denomination 200 Kroners issued 1920
 Bloch, Max

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By Laz NARA Date 6/8/00

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Entry OMAGS

File 940.4026

Box 432

CONTAINER NO 1578

13082(7)	No. 321812	100	Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each Issued 23.12.1874-Maturity date 1947
	Dr. E.Kafka		Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each
(8)	No. 359632	25	Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each
	Dr. E.Kafka		Issued 23.12.1874-Maturity date 1947
(9)	No. 321665	34	Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each
	Dr. Emil Kafka		Issued 23.12.1874-Maturity date 1947
(25)	No. 364777	100	Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each
	Josef Stein		Issued 25.8.1859-Maturity date 1947
(26)	No. 367868	28	Austrian State Railway Company denomination 3%loan bearer bonds, 500 French Francs each
	Josef Stein		Issued date 1.6.1859 Maturity date 1947
(28)	No. 367867	25	Austrian State Railway Company 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs each
	Josef Stein	25	Issued 1.10.1869-Maturity date 1947 Austrian State Railway Company, 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination 500 French Francs Issued 23.12.1874-Maturity date 1947

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Authority NNO 765012

By Laz NARA Date 10/01/00RG 260Entry DMGUSFile 9940-4026Box 432CONTAINER NO 1579

- 13082(4) No.321813 100 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 23.12.1874-Maturity date 1947
 Dr.Kafka, Emil
- (6) No.357649 100 Austrian State Railway Company
 3 1/2 % loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 12.3.1859-Maturity date 1947
 Dr.Kafka, Emil
- (10) No.375655 28 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 25.8.1859-Maturity Date 1947
 Dr.Kafka, Emil
- 72 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 4.7.1863-Maturity date 1947
- (20) No.321579 100 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 1.6.1855-Maturity date 1947
 Kahler, Felix
- (21) No.321490 100 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 1.6.1855-Maturity date 1947
 Kahler, Felix
- (23) No.460418 1 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bond,demomination
 500 French Francs
 Issued 1.6.1855-Maturity date 1947
 Dr.Stein, Ewald
- 4 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 1.1.1857-Maturity date 1947
- 13 Austrian State Railway Company
 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 1.5.1858-Maturity date 1947
- 26 Austrian State Railway Company
 3% loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 25.8.1859-Maturity date 1947
- 1 Austrian State Railway Company
 3%loan bearer bond, denomination
 500 French Francs
 Issued 4.7.1863- Maturity date 1947
- 3 Austrian State Railway Company
 3%loan bearer bonds, denomination
 500 French Francs each
 Issued 23.9.1874-Maturity date 1947